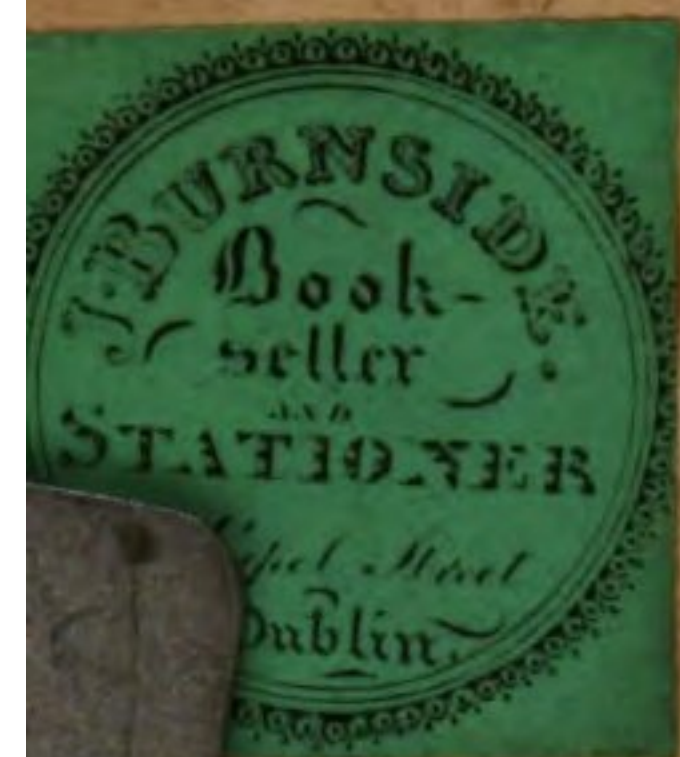


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Eng^d by W.H. Lissner Dublin

V I E W O F D U B L I N F R O M T H E P H E N I X P A R K .

NEW

Picture of Dublin :

COMPREHENDING

A HISTORY OF THE CITY,

AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF ITS

VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS,

And a correct Description

OF ALL THE PUBLIC EDIFICES CONNECTED WITH THEM;

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING SEVERAL USEFUL TABLES ;

FORMING

A Complete Guide

TO EVERY THING CURIOUS AND INTERESTING

IN THE

IRISH METROPOLIS ;

Illustrated by a large Map of the City, and Fifty-Six Views of Public Buildings, &c. and collected from authentic Documents, and personal Inspection,

BY

JOHN JAMES M'GREGOR,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

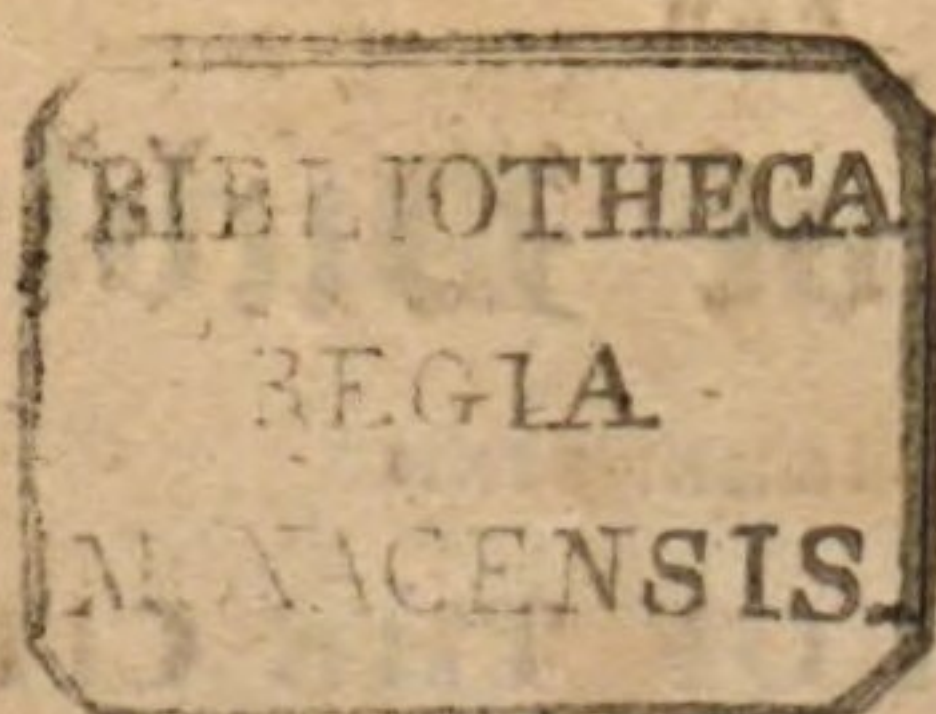
Dublin ;

PRINTED FOR JOHNSTON AND DEAS, BACHELOR'S-WALK ;

SOLD BY

M. Keene, R. Milliken, C. P. Archer, C. La Grange, N. Clarke,
Allen and Son, A. M. Graham, W. Pickering and Son, and
C. Bentham ; also by J. Bolster, Cork ; B. O'Brien,
Limerick ; Ogle, Duncan, and Co. and C. and
H. Baldwyne, London.

1821.



TO
THE RESIDENTS,
AND
OCCASIONAL VISITORS OF DUBLIN.

PERMIT me to introduce to your notice this little Work, which I trust will prove a faithful and accurate Picture of the Metropolis of Ireland.

To attain this end neither labour nor expense has been spared. Every necessary document has been procured, and access obtained to the most correct sources of information.

In the prosecution of the subject, not only the Political, Civil, Literary, and Commercial History of your City has been attended to, but what

is of still greater importance, the progress of its Inhabitants in Religion and Morals. That their advancement in these particulars during the last twenty years has been considerable, is best evinced by the numerous religious, useful, and charitable Institutions which have sprung up amongst you within that period. The diffusion of Religious Knowledge, the Education of the Rising Generation, to find Asylums for the Destitute, and restore the Diseased to life and vigour, seem now to be the paramount objects of your Gentry; and to which every class of the Community lend their generous support.

The Architectural Beauties of Dublin, in which it can vie with the proudest Cities of Europe, have not been neglected. Of these, accurate descriptions have been obtained, aided by the more striking efforts of the Graphic Art. It is cause of deep regret, that the state of your Literature, Arts, and Manufactures, cannot be placed on the same favourable point of view. Many causes have tended to depress them; but we have

reason to hope, that a wise and liberal Government will soon extend its supporting hand to these great National Objects; a measure which must, in a considerable degree, remove the reproach which has so long existed on this subject in the second City of the British Empire.

I feel bound to acknowledge, with respect, the great assistance I have derived in the prosecution of this task, from the Directors of the various Institutions, by whom not only every facility has been afforded for the examination of their present state, but much useful and interesting information given respecting the origin and progress of those Establishments. From a Gentleman well acquainted with the Antiquities of the City, has been derived some information of the highest interest and utility.

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Engr'd by W. H. L. & Co. Dublin 7

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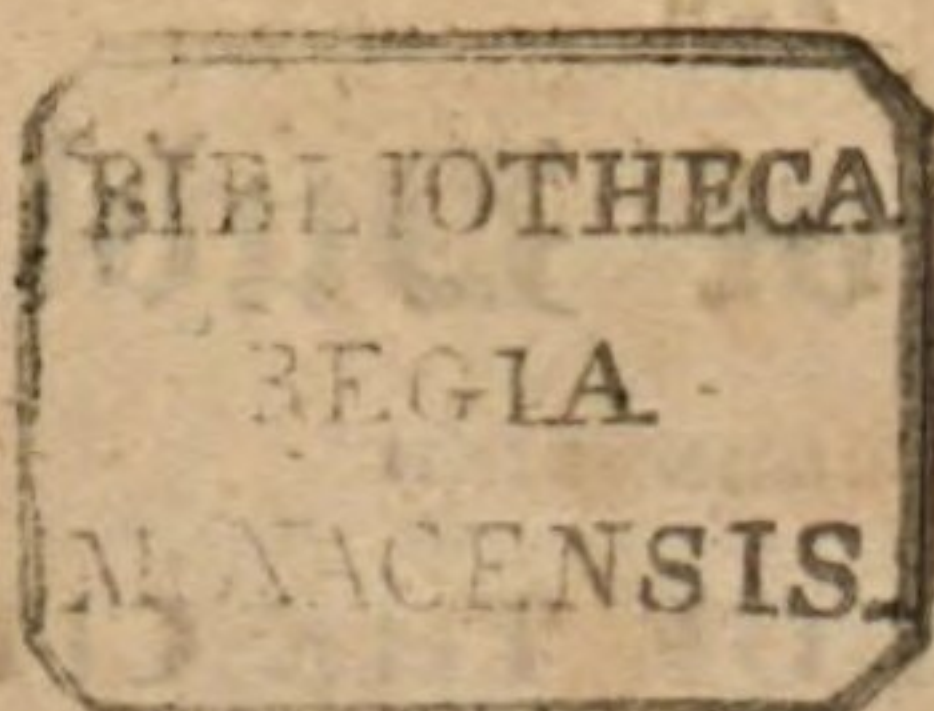
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Some Tables, highly useful to the occasional
Visitor, will be found in the Appendix.

That your City may continue to improve in
Morals, Wealth, and Peace, is the ardent wish
of
THE AUTHOR.

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PICTURE OF DUBLIN,

Brief History of Dublin.

THE labour and research of antiquarians to elucidate the remote History of Ireland, have, perhaps, been attended with less fruit than similar enquiries into the ancient history of any other European nation. This may, at the first view, appear attributable to a deficiency of learning amongst the aborigines of this country, and the state of barbarism in which they are supposed to have been sunk. But, authorities of the most unquestionable nature, prove those conjectures to have been erroneous. On the contrary, it is well ascertained, that Christianity was planted in Ireland at a very early period; and that, for some centuries, her seminaries of learning became so famous, that the youth of the various nations of Europe were sent to be educated in them. The darkest period of Irish history, was, probably, from the invasion of the Danes in the ninth to the commencement of the 16th century; and, it is no unreasonable hypothesis to suppose, that amidst the distractions of foreign invasion and civil convulsions, those scanty records of her

former greatness, which, previous to the discovery of printing, could only be found in the archives of the Monks, or the academies of the learned, fell a prey to the barbarism or jealousy of her ruthless invaders.

The difficulty of tracing, with any degree of accuracy, the origin of the Irish metropolis, must, from this paucity of materials, be felt in its full force. We find the earliest authentic account of it in the writings of Ptolemy, who flourished about the year 140, in the reign of Antoninus Pius. He dignified it even then with the name of a city, calling it *Eblana Civitas*; or, as some suppose it should have been rendered *Deblana Civitas*, a mistake very natural to a foreigner having, in all probability, occasioned the excision of the letter *D*. This is further supposed to have been a corruption of two Irish words, *dubh*, (black,) and *linn*, (a pool of water,) the bed of the Liffey at this place, having been boggy, and consequently the water black. The Irish, to this day, call it *Ballagh-Ath-Cliath*, which means, *a passage over a ford of hurdles*; for, before the city was quayed in, the people had access to it by means of hurdles, placed on the marshy parts adjoining the water. The Irish historians speak of many battles having been fought for the possession of Dublin, about the year 177, between Con Cead-cathach, king of Ireland, and Moghad Nuagad, king of Munster, which terminated in the death of the latter.

Before the English invasion, Ireland was divided into petty principalities. Four provincial kings ruled the provinces of Munster, Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught; but all acknowledged the authority of a supreme monarch, who, in former ages, kept his court at Tarah, in Meath, which was a province appropriated to support the dignity of the sovereign. Some part of the fifth century is the period generally assigned for the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. We are told that, in the year 448, Alphin Mc Eochaid,

king of Dublin, and his subjects, were induced to embrace the Christian faith, by the preaching of St. Patrick, who is said to have baptized them at a fountain, from this circumstance called St. Patrick's well, near the place where the church dedicated to him, was afterwards erected.

There is good reason to believe, that the Ostmen, or Danes, were in the habit of visiting Ireland for some centuries previous to their making a permanent settlement in the country. The black-book of Christ Church states, that the arches or vaults under that edifice, were built by the Ostmen merchants, as a depository for their wares; and, that St. Patrick performed divine service in one of them, which is to this day called the vault of St. Patrick. It was not till the ninth century that the Danes acquired a permanent settlement in the island. In the year 838 they entered the Liffey with a fleet of sixty sail, when Dublin submitted to them for the first time. They immediately erected a strong rath or fort, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants in awe, and, soon after, extended their conquests in different directions. But the invaders were, in the year 845, driven out of Dublin; Turgesius, their principal leader, being slain in battle. Undismayed, however, by the failure of their first attempt, they returned with accumulated force, and under the guidance of three brothers, named Am-lave, or Aulaffe, Yvorus, and Sitricus, they seized and fortified the cities of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. For more than three centuries, the Ostmen retained possession of their conquests, during which time, twenty-five kings of that race reigned in Dublin. The annals of this period afford little but accounts of acts of barbarity, or bloody conflicts fought between the native Irish and these invaders, the most memorable of them were the battles of Tarah and Clontarf. In the former, which occurred in 980, Melaghlin, king of Ireland, routed the Ostmen with immense

slaughter. Most of their leaders fell, including Reginald, the son of king Aulaffe; and the latter soon after died of grief. The battle of Clontarf was fought on the 23d of April, 1014, between Brien Boiromhe, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen of Dublin, under their king Sitric. The victory was complete on the part of the Irish, though king Brien, with his son and grandson, the flower of the nobility of Munster and Connaught, with many thousand brave soldiers, fell in the conflict. From this period, the Danes seem never to have recovered their former consequence, but they were not finally expelled till the arrival of the English. It was near a century after their first landing in Ireland, that the Danes embraced Christianity, and they soon manifested great zeal in the cause, by erecting numerous abbies and churches; the cathedral of Christ Church in Dublin, with those of Waterford and Limerick, are said to have been founded by them.

The invasion of the English, which has been attended with such important consequences to this country, took place in the year 1169. Henry II. had long meditated the reduction of Ireland, in consequence of the frequent aids sent from thence to France; and having obtained a bull from Pope Adrian, licensing the attempt, he only waited for a favorable opportunity to put his designs in execution. An event occurred in the year 1167, which paved the way for the full accomplishment of his wishes; Dermot Mac Murrough, having carried off Derevorgill, the wife of O'Rourk, king of Brefine, in Connaught, (some writers say by force, but, according to others, with her own consent,) Roderick O'Connor, who was, at that time, acknowledged as supreme monarch, espoused the quarrel of the injured husband. Dermot, after several defeats, being abandoned by his subjects, determined to seek for foreign aid. He, accordingly, sailed with a few attendants for England, from whence he passed over into France, and found Henry in Aquitaine, where

he was, at that time, carrying on his conquests. So anxious was Dermod to obtain vengeance on his enemies, that he offered, if Henry would assist him in the enterprize, to swear fealty to him, and faithfully to serve him during his life. The king of England was, however, too deeply engaged in the French war, to grant him for the present any effectual assistance; but having taken an oath of allegiance from him, he granted him letters patent, which permitted his subjects to assist the exiled king in the recovery of his dominions.

Having thus far succeeded, Dermod returned to England, and resided for some time at Bristol, where he published the king's letters. Here he met Richard de Clare Earl of Strigul and Pembroke, who from his skill in archery, was generally called Strongbow. He was a man of high birth, and great abilities and courage; but his profuse mode of living had reduced him to many embarrassments. Under such circumstances he listened with a willing ear to the proposals made by Dermod, who covenanted, should he assist him in the recovery of his dominions, to give him his daughter in marriage, with the reversion of the kingdom of Leinster. But he deemed it necessary to wait for king Henry's special license before he could openly engage in the undertaking.

In the mean time Dermod returned to Ireland, and lived during the winter concealed with the monks at Ferns, in the county of Wexford. On his passage through Wales, he secured the favour of Rysap Griffin, prince of that country, and through him, engaged the assistance of Robert Fitz Stephen, constable of Wales, and his brother Maurice, to whom and their heirs for ever, he agreed to give the town of Wexford with two cantreds of land, as a reward for their services. The tardiness of Henry's license detaining Earl Strongbow longer than he expected, Dermod, impatient of delay, despatched Maurice Regan,

one of his chief counsellors, into Wales, by whom he made large promises to all who should assist him in his projected enterprize. The summons was shortly obeyed by Robert Fitz Stephen, who raised a force of thirty knights, or gentlemen at arms, chiefly from among his own kinsmen, sixty esquires, and three hundred archers and footmen. To these were added one hundred and forty men under Maurice Fitzgerald, besides a few hundred more under Hervey of Mount Maurice, Prendergast, Barry, Fitz Henry, and Fitz David. With this small force, which, in the whole, did not exceed one thousand men, Fitz Stephen landed at Bannow Bay, not far from Wexford, in May, 1169. He was soon joined by Dermod, and his natural son Donald Kavanagh, with a body of troops. Their united force quickly reduced Wexford, and compelled the king of Ossory, with the Phelans and O'Tooles to submission. Encouraged by these successes, Dermod determined to besiege Dublin. Having, therefore, left Fitz Stephen, with a small body of men, to defend Wexford, he marched with his remaining force to Dublin, which submitted without a struggle, and swore fealty to him. The Danish king Asculph was continued in the government of the city.

The successful progress of his arms now inspired the king of Leinster with the determination of aiming at the supreme monarchy of Ireland, which had been enjoyed by some of his progenitors. But he was conscious of being unequal to the attempt without the assistance of Earl Strongbow, which had been so long delayed. He therefore renewed his solicitations to the Earl, who, encouraged by the successes of the small body of his countrymen, which had previously landed in Ireland, determined, at length, to fulfil his engagements. But he first repaired to France, where he obtained from king Henry, what he construed into a license for the enterprize, and on his return, he des-

patched Raymond le Gross and William Fitz Gerald in May, 1170, with about 130 soldiers of different descriptions, and a promise of his speedy arrival with a large reinforcement. This small force landed at Dundevil about eight miles from Waterford, where Raymond entrenched himself, and maintained his ground till the arrival of Strongbow on the 21st of August, with upwards of 1000 men.

Strongbow now laid siege to the city of Waterford, which he entered on the 23d, after being twice repulsed. He was met in this place by king Dermot, who fulfilled his engagement by giving him his daughter Eva in marriage, and declaring them his immediate heirs.

Dublin having again revolted, the confederates resolved to chastise the citizens in an exemplary manner; but Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland, had, in the mean time, raised an army of 30,000 men, for the purpose of impeding their progress. He encamped with his main body at Clondalkin, guarding at the same time all the passes in the mountains. The army of the confederates did not amount to one-third of their number, but notwithstanding this great inequality, the latter conceived that drawing back would, at this juncture, be the ruin of their cause. They accordingly proceeded in the following order.—Miles Cogan, an officer of extraordinary valour, commanded the van-guard of 700 men, which was supported by a strong body of Irish, under Donald Kavenagh, natural son to king Dermot.—Raymond le Gross led on a regiment of 800 English, supported by king Dermot, and Earl Strongbow was in the rear with 3000 English, assisted by a considerable body of Irish troops. Appalled by the orderly march of the allies, Roderick abandoned the field without a struggle, and leaving Dublin to its fate, dissolved his army.

A summons was now sent to the town by Maurice

Regan, and thirty hostages were demanded ; but some delay occurring about the choice of the hostages, Miles de Cogan attacked the place without orders, and carried it with great slaughter. Prince Asculph and many of the Ostmen citizens escaped to their shipping, leaving a great booty to the conquerors ; and on the same day (the 21st of September,) king Dermot and earl Strongbow made their public entry into Dublin, of which Miles de Cogan was constituted the first English governor.

Strongbow then turned his arms against O'Rourk, king of Brefine, whose country he wasted with fire and sword. But the death of Dermot, which occurred about this time at Ferns, and the jealousy of his master the king of England, put a check to his victorious career. Henry, apprehensive that the design of Strongbow was to elevate himself to the rank of an independent sovereign, in right of his wife, confiscated his estate, and published a proclamation forbidding any of his subjects to pass into Ireland, or send any provisions or merchandize there, and commanding all the English to quit that kingdom, upon pain of being considered rebels, losing their estates, and being banished for ever. To appease the wrath of his sovereign, Earl Strongbow sent Raymond le Gross into Aquitaine to assure the king, that the English had no other design than to act in his name, and submit all their conquests to his disposal.

Intelligence having been received about the same time, that Roderick O'Connor had invested Dublin with an army of 60,000 men, Strongbow flew to its relief. The Irish monarch had taken post at Castleknock and Finglas, while Mac-Dunleve, king of Ulster, encamped at Clontarf, O'Brien, king of Munster, at Kilmainham, and Moriartach, prince of Kinsellagh, at Dalkey, waiting the arrival of the Danish prince Asculph, who was expected from the Isle of Man and the Orcades, with considerable reinforcements. The

city was but weakly garrisoned, nevertheless, it sustained a siege for two months, when the earl, finding the provisions nearly exhausted, while all hope of succour from England was cut off, called a council, at which he was advised to propose terms of submission to king Roderick, and offer to hold Leinster from him as a feudatory province. Laurence, archbishop of Dublin, was sent to Roderick with these terms, but the latter, knowing the straits to which the garrison was reduced, refused to accept of any terms short of the complete abandonment of Ireland by Strongbow and all his followers.

When these demands were made known to the council, Miles de Cogan, the governor, recommended a sudden sally, which would at this time be particularly unexpected. He accordingly put himself at the head of the vanguard of two hundred chosen men — Raymond le Gross followed with two hundred more; and the rear, consisting of a like number, was led on by Earl Strongbow. The attack on Roderick's camp was attended with complete success. The onset was so sudden and vigorous, that all fled before them, the king himself escaping with difficulty. Fifteen hundred Irish were slain, and many were taken prisoners; while, according to Regan, only one English footman fell on the part of the conquerors. The remainder of the Irish army were so much discouraged by this overthrow, that they abandoned the siege, and the garrison was abundantly supplied by the provisions found in the camp of the enemy.

The danger in this quarter having been thus obviated, the earl marched a part of his forces to the relief of Fitz-Stephen, who had been for some time besieged in his castle of Carrig, near Wexford; but the succours came too late to save him from surrender, and Strongbow sailed from Waterford to appease the king. He found means to effect this by acknowledging Henry as his sovereign lord, and surrendering to him the cities

of Dublin and Waterford, with the adjacent cantreds, and the maritime towns of Leinster. The earl was at the same time permitted to hold the remainder of the king and his heirs.

While Strongbow was in England, Asculph Mac-Torcall arrived in the harbour of Dublin, with a fleet of sixty sail, having on board 10,000 soldiers. Hoping to surprise the city, he instantly landed his men, and a furious assault was made on the east gate, called St. Mary les Dames, led on by John le Dene, a man of great prowess. But the brave governor, Miles de Cogan, was so well prepared, that five hundred of the enemy were slain in the assault, besides a number that were drowned; the governor's brother, Richard de Cogan, sallying at the same time, out of Pole gate, at the end of Werburgh-street, with three hundred horse, took the enemy in flank, and completed the victory. — Above 2000 of the Ostmen are said to have perished in this engagement, including John le Dene; and such numbers were slain by the Irish in the pursuit, that not more than one fifth of the whole army reached their ships. Their prince Asculph Mac Torcall, was taken, and afterwards beheaded in sight of his fleet, and thus terminated the power of the Ostmen in Ireland.

Early in the year 1172, Dublin was again besieged by O'Rourk, king of Brefine, but his whole army was routed by de Cogan, his son and other chieftains being slain. On the 18th of Oct. following king Henry II. arrived at Waterford, with a fleet of two hundred and forty sail. He was accompanied by Earl Strongbow, William Fitz-Aldelm, Humphry de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Bernard, with many other noblemen, 400 knights, and 4000 well-appointed soldiers. Immediately on his landing he received the investiture of the city of Waterford, and Strongbow did him homage for the kingdom of Leinster.

The importance of establishing his government in

the capital of Leinster, induced the English monarch to repair to Dublin without delay. Having received the investiture from Strongbow according to covenant, and appointed Hugh de Lacy governor, the king marched from thence into Munster, where he received the homage of Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Cork, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, Donald Mac Gilla-Phaudruick, king of Ossory, O'Phelan, prince of the Decies, and many other petty chieftains. He held a synod of the clergy at Lismore, and soon after returned to Dublin, where he arrived on the 11th of Nov. Several princes of Ulster and Connaught now submitted in person, and a commission was appointed, consisting of Hugh de Lacy, and William Fitz-Aldelm to repair to the Shannon, where Roderick O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, swore allegiance, and gave hostages for his fidelity.

The king of England kept his Christmas in Dublin in great state. As there was at that time no house in the city capable of receiving his retinue, a long pavilion was erected near St. Andrew's church, composed of smooth wattles, according to the fashion of the country, where the Irish princes were entertained with great magnificence; and during the five months of his residence in Dublin, king Henry, in this way, expended large sums, in order to conciliate the natives. He also held a parliament, granted the laws of England to his new subjects, established courts of justice, and appointed officers for the due administration of the law: and the more firmly to consolidate his new conquest, he distributed immense territories among his grandees; namely, to Earl Strongbow he gave all Leinster, excepting certain portions of land, some maritime towns and castles: to Hugh de Lacy the kingdom of Meath; to John de Courcy all Ulster, if he could conquer it; to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan the kingdom of Cork; and to Philip de Braos or Bruse, the kingdom of Limerick.

His claims to the sovereignty of Ireland having received the sanction of Popes Adrian and Alexander, and his authority having been generally acknowledged, not only by the chieftains but also by the synods of the clergy at Lismore and Cashel, Henry now prepared to return to England. A plague and scarcity which prevailed in Ireland, together with the rebellion of his son, caused him to hasten his departure, and he embarked at Wexford on Easter Monday, 1173, having no man of note in his company but Miles de Cogan. —He had previously granted a charter to the city of Dublin, and encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle there.

After the departure of Henry a desultory warfare was carried on between the new settlers and the natives, attended with various success. In 1175, an expedition which marched from Waterford under Earl Strongbow against the Irish near Cashel, was frustrated by Donald, prince of Ossory, who slew four hundred of the citizens of Dublin. This victory so elevated the spirits of the natives, that Roderick O'Connor passing the Shannon, devastated the country to the walls of the capital. Strongbow died two years after, (1177) and was buried in Christ church, and about the same period the Pope's legate held a synod in Dublin, at which he denounced excommunication against all who should withdraw their allegiance from the king of England.

In 1185, Henry appointed his son, John Earl of Moreton, governor or lord of Ireland, where he continued a considerable time; but his conduct and that of his Norman courtiers tended greatly to alienate the affections of the natives. Hugh de Lacy, the first governor appointed by King Henry, was murdered at Durrow, in the Queen's county, in 1186. In 1190, great part of Dublin was consumed by fire, and in the same year St. Patrick's cathedral was built on the site of the old parochial church by Archbishop Comyn.

John succeeding to the crown of England, on the death of his brother Richard I. took some effectual steps to secure his authority in Ireland. In 1204 he gave orders to Myler Fitz-Henry, the lord justice, to erect a castle in Dublin; and in the year 1210, arriving in Ireland with a great force, he proceeded with considerable vigour in the reformation of the kingdom, dividing it into counties, establishing courts of judicature in Dublin, and appointing judges, circuits, and corporations as in England. On his departure he left the government in the hands of John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, who, by command of the king, issued a new coinage of equal standard and fineness with that of England. The ounce of silver, at that time was divided into twenty sterling pence.

An event occurred on Easter Monday, 1209, which caused that day of the year for ages afterwards to be denominated Black Monday. A number of the citizens of Dublin, amusing themselves, (as was their custom during the holydays,) in Cullen's wood, were suddenly assailed by a body of Irish, who lay in ambush, and five hundred of them were slain. A fresh colony arriving soon after from Bristol, the necessary means were used to accustom the citizens to martial exercises. They were trained and mustered four times a year, namely, on Easter (or Black) Monday and St. John's-eve, by the mayor and sheriffs of the city; and on May-day and St. Peter's-eve by the mayor* and sheriffs of the bull-ring. For some cen-

* The mayor of the bull-ring was an officer eligible by the citizens yearly, to be captain or guardian of the bachelors of the city; and during the year of his office, he had authority to punish such as frequented brothel-houses, and the like infamous places. He took his name from an iron-ring in Corn-market, to which the butchers fastened their bulls for baiting; and when any bachelor-citizen happened to marry, the custom was for the mayor of the bull-ring and his attendants to conduct the bridegroom, upon his return from church, to the ring, and there with a solemn kiss, receive his homage and last farewell: from whence the new-married man took

turies, on Black Monday, the mayor and citizens repaired to the wood of Cullen, with a black flag before them, in defiance of their enemies, upon which occasion a costly dinner was given by the magistrates.

In 1216, Henry III. granted the Magna Charta to Ireland, and in the following year, he gave a fee-farm of the city of Dublin to the citizens at two hundred marks rent. The Castle of Dublin was completed during this king's reign, by Archbishop Loundres, who died in 1228, and was buried in Christ church. In 1267, great quarrels arose between the archbishop, Fulk de Saundford, and the mayor and citizens, relative to certain offerings claimed by the clergy, during which sentence of excommunication was pronounced against the citizens; but these differences were composed in the following year by the interference of Sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice, and the rights of both parties preserved. The customs paid in Dublin during this king's reign, were three pence for every sack of wool, six pence for every last of hides, and two pence for every barrel of wine. The citizens, granted a voluntary loan to the king of three hundred and sixty-six marks, which was, at that time, esteemed a considerable sum.

Edward I. in 1287, granted a new charter to the city, and made certain regulations respecting the coin, which were highly beneficial to the kingdom. Owing to the manner of building with wattles and thatch, the city frequently suffered by fire during this reign.—In 1282, High-street was burned. On the 2d of Jan. in the following year, a great part of Dublin became a prey to the devouring element, which did not spare

the mayor and sheriffs of the bull-ring home to dinner with him, unless he was poor; in which case the mayor and his bachelors made a collection, which they gave to him at the ring upon receiving his homage. But this office seems to have been ludicrous, and established merely by custom, without any foundation of authority.

the steeple, chapter-house, dormitory, and cloisters of Christ church. St. Werburgh's church met a similar fate in 1301, and in 1304, Bridge-street, the quay, the church of the Dominicans, and one quarter of Mary's-abbey were consumed.

In the first year of Edward II. (1308,) the chief magistrate of Dublin was honoured with the title of provost in the person of John le Decer. Many instances of the bounty and liberality of this worthy magistrate are upon record. He erected, at his own charge, a marble cistern in the streets, to receive water from the conduit for the benefit of the inhabitants. He built a bridge over the Liffey near the priory of St. Wolstan's, erected two chapels to the Virgin Mary, and in a time of scarcity, he raised a vast sum of money to send three ships to France, which returned in two months laden with corn. In 1311, Archbishop Leck made the first attempt to establish an academical body in Ireland.

Some incursions of the hostile septs of the Byrnes and O'Tooles were, in 1312, repressed by the vigorous conduct of the lord deputy, Sir Edmund Butler. Three years after, Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, landing with 6000 men at Carrickfergus, took possession of Green-castle; but the citizens of Dublin sent out a strong party by sea, which soon recovered it for the king. Bruce, after committing depredations in various parts of Ireland, went to Scotland for fresh supplies, and returning the following year, was crowned king at Dundalk. After this he marched to Dublin, and encamped at Castleknock. The citizens, alarmed at his approach, set fire to Thomas-street, but the flames unfortunately laid hold on St. John's church without Newgate, which was burned to the ground, with Magdalen chapel and all the suburbs.—Bruce seeing the resolution of the inhabitants, marched westward as far as Limerick, having first rifled St. Mary's abbey, and St. Patrick's church. He was slain

soon afterwards at Dundalk, with 2000 of his men, by the troops under the command of General Bermingham. About this period the steeple of Christ church was blown down by a violent tempest. In 1320, Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, erected an university in St. Patrick's church.

In the year 1328, Adam Duff O'Toole was burned in Hoggin (now College) green, having been convicted of blasphemy, in denying the incarnation of Christ and the Trinity in Unity ; and for affirming that the Blessed Virgin Mary was an harlot ; that there was no resurrection, that the scriptures were a mere fable, and that the Apostolical See was an imposture and usurpation. Roger Outlaw, the prior of Kilmainham, was accused of heresy at the same time, but he was honourably acquitted.

A great scarcity commenced in Ireland in 1330, (the third year of Edward the Third) which continued during the two following years, till 1333, when the harvest came in so early, that on the 29th of June, wheat was sold in the market of Dublin at sixpence a bushel. A parliament assembled this year in the convent of the Carmelites in Whitefriar-street.

A great pestilence raged in Dublin in 1348, which almost depopulated the city, so that 14,000 of the inhabitants are said to have perished from August to Christmas. The greater part of Europe was at this period scourged by this awful visitation, which was supposed to have been brought from the East, by persons returning from the crusades. For more than three centuries after this, Ireland was visited, at intervals, by this desolating calamity, the last instance occurring in 1650.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward, was appointed Lord Lieutenant in 1361, being the first that held that office by patent. The salary of the chief governor was then 500l per annum. Before this period there was but one judge in the court.

of King's Bench; the increase of business rendered it necessary to appoint a second, to whom was allotted the annual fee of forty pounds, with liberty to continue his practice as a lawyer. St. Patrick's church was burned down on the 6th of April, 1362, through the negligence of the sexton, but it was rebuilt a few years after, and the present steeple added to it by Archbishop Minott.

About Michaelmas, 1394, Richard II. landed at Waterford with an army of 34,000 men, and marched to Dublin, where he continued till the ensuing summer, receiving in his progress, the submission of the Irish of Leinster. He is said to have held a parliament in the winter, and redressed many grievances.—Four Irish princes were knighted by him, and he made a grant to the city of one penny from every house, to repair the bridge and the streets. He returned to England soon after, but in 1399 he made a second voyage to Ireland, and made his solemn entry into Dublin on the 28th of June, where he was nobly entertained by the provost, (Nicholas Finglas) and the citizens.—The arrival, however, of Henry Duke of Lancaster caused him speedily to return to England, where he was soon afterwards deposed and murdered.

During the reign of Henry IV. the citizens of Dublin became much distinguished for their zealous attachment to the English crown, and the valour displayed by them against its enemies. On the 11th of July, 1402, a strong body of them, well armed, marched out under the command of John Drake, their provost, against the O'Briens and other Irish septs, and slew, according to some accounts, 4000, but according to others, as many hundreds. For this gallant action Drake was continued in office four successive years.—In 1405, the citizens fitted out a fleet of barks, with which they ravaged the coasts of Scotland and Wales, these countries being then in arms against the English king. They also defeated the Irish in several subse-

quent actions, and for all these services, Henry IV. in 1409, conferred upon Thomas Cusack, the provost, and his successors, the title of mayor, and granted his licence, that a gilded sword should be borne before them for ever, in the same manner as the mayors of London had it borne before them.

King Henry V. landed at Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1413, but nothing is recorded of his proceedings in this country. No political event of importance occurred in his reign or that of his successors, till the time of Henry VII. In 1428, the Old Bridge was re-built by the Dominican friars for the convenience of their school at Usher's Island, and a lay brother of the order received at the bridge a penny, for every carriage and beast of burthen passing over it. In 1461, a violent tempest threw down the great east window of Christ church, the stones of which broke to pieces many chests and coffers in which the jewels, reliques, ornaments and vestments of the altar, with the deeds, and muniments of the church were deposited, and the foundation charter of Henry II. and others were so lacerated, that the former was no longer legible.

The attachment of the citizens of Dublin to the house of York, caused them, soon after the accession of Henry VII. to become the dupes of the famous imposture respecting Lambert Simnel, who counterfeited the person of the young Earl of Warwick, son to the Duke of Clarence. He made his first appearance in Ireland as heir to the throne; and in 1486, the second year of Henry's reign, he was crowned king in Christ church, by the name of Edward VI. Gerald Earl of Kildare, lord deputy, the lords of the council, the archbishop and clergy, and the mayor and citizens attending. Simnel returning to England soon after, was joined by Lord Lovel, the Earl of Lincoln, and several other persons of distinction, with a numerous army. But the rebels being defeated at the battle of Stoke, with the loss of 4000 men, Sim-

nel was taken prisoner, and spent the remainder of his days as a menial servant to the king. The mayor and citizens apologized in the following year for their misconduct, and the conciliating policy of Henry induced him to remit the punishment. Though the impostor Perkin Warbeck also made his appearance in Ireland, yet he did not obtain equal attention, and he was afterwards hanged at Tyburn.

The first fire-arms were brought to Dublin from Germany, in 1489, as a present to the Earl of Kildare, lord deputy. In 1497, a great dearth prevailed throughout Ireland, notwithstanding which, a peck of wheat, containing four English bushels, sold in Dublin for ten shillings.

In 1504, the Lord Deputy Kildare marched out of Dublin, at the head of a large body of well-armed citizens, to oppose a confederacy entered into by Burke of Clanrickard, O'Brien of Thomond, O'Carroll, and several others of the old Irish chieftains. Being joined by the whole power of the pale, and several Irish lords, he came up with the enemy on the 19th of August, at Knocktuagh, near Galway, not far from the spot where the famous battle of Aghrim was afterwards fought. After a contest which long continued doubtful, victory declared for the lord deputy. Above 4000 of the enemy are said to have fallen in the action, and great numbers were taken prisoners.

King Henry VIII. was proclaimed in Dublin in the month of May, 1509. Hollingshed relates an occurrence that took place in the third year of his reign, which gave rise to a singular custom. Great animosities prevailing between Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the lord deputy, and James Butler, Earl of Ormond, the latter marched to Dublin at the head of a considerable force. Under pretence of conciliating their differences, they met in Patrick's Church, the citizens guarding the lord deputy; but a quarrel ensuing between them and a part of Ormond's army, the former

discharged a volley of arrows, some of which stuck in the images in the rood-loft. A complaint was made of this profanation to the pope, and a legate being sent to make enquiry into it, the citizens were absolved on condition, that in detestation of the fact, and to keep up the memory of it for ever, the mayor of Dublin should walk barefoot through the city, in open procession before the sacrament, on Corpus Christi day yearly. This custom was observed until the time of the reformation.

The valour and loyalty of the citizens of Dublin, were distinguished in the early part of this reign, in several rencontres with the Irish chieftains, who kept up a predatory warfare on the borders of the pale. The *sweating sickness*, which had proved so fatal in England, visited Ireland in 1528, and carried off the archbishop, the lord chancellor, and many eminent citizens of Dublin. Plays were acted in the same year for the first time before Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, on Hoggin-green, now called College-green.

The Earl of Kildare, who filled the office of lord deputy, in 1534, having been summoned to England to answer for some alleged misconduct, a report was soon after spread that he was beheaded. Enraged at this intelligence, his son, Thomas, Lord Offaley, who had been left lord deputy, in his father's room, determined on open rebellion. He rode through the city at the head of sevenscore horsemen, in shirts of mail, with silken fringes about their head-pieces, and passing through Dame's-gate, went over the ford of the river to Mary's-abbey, where, surrendering up the sword to the council, he bid defiance to the king and his ministers. The council incited the citizens to seize Fitz-Gerald, but they, either through attachment to his family or from their own weakness, (the city having been lately much depopulated by the plague,) continued for some time inactive.

Fitz-Gerald, soon after this, asked permission to march

through the city, in order to lay siege to the castle, promising that his soldiers should not injure any of the inhabitants. Having first despatched one of their aldermen (Francis Herbert) to England, to know the king's pleasure, they consulted the constable of the castle, who, anxious to preserve the safety of the city, consented to the demand, provided he was sufficiently provided with men and provisions to withstand a siege. This was chearfully complied with, and, besides a great quantity of provisions furnished by the city at large, Alderman John Fitz-Simmons sent in upon his own account, twenty tuns of wine, twenty-four tuns of beer, two thousand dried ling, sixteen hogsheads of powdered beef, twenty chambers for mines, and an iron chain for the draw-bridge.

Having taken these precautions, Fitz-Gerald's demands were agreed to; and he accordingly sent in six hundred men, who planted two or three pieces of artillery opposite the castle-gate, intrenched themselves, and to frighten the constable into a surrender, they threatened to place the youth of the city on the tops of the trenches, as marks at which the garrison would be unwilling to aim. This was justly considered by the citizens as a perfidious breach of treaty; and their messenger, Herbert, returning at the same time with promises of assistance from England, they resolved to stand upon their defence, and secure, if possible, the traitors within the walls. They accordingly proclaimed an open breach of truce, and shut the gates. Seeing these precautions, those who had entered the city, attempted to escape by fording the river, but the greater part were taken prisoners. Intelligence of these events having been transmitted to Fitz-Gerald, who was at this time ravaging the county of Kilkenny, he returned with great haste to Dublin, seizing on his way the children of several of the citizens, who were at school in the country; by this means hoping to compel the inhabitants to a compromise. But this

device failing, he resolved to distress them by cutting off the pipes which supplied the city with water, and laid siege to the castle in Sheep (now Ship) street. Being, however, speedily driven from this quarter by the ordnance of the castle, he removed to Thomas-street, and attempted to enter the city by Newgate; but the valour of the defenders obliged the enemy to fly, after 100 of their number were slain. Fitz-Gerald, soon after this, having offered terms which were deemed inadmissible, was forced to raise the siege. King Henry was so pleased with the conduct of the citizens upon this occasion, that he granted them a considerable estate in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, which had belonged to the dissolved monastery of All-Hallows, near Dublin, besides many other important privileges.

George Brown, an Augustine friar, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, in 1535. He was the first of the Irish clergy, who renounced the pope's supremacy, and acknowledged that of the king. He removed all images and reliques out of the different churches, and placed in their room, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in gilt frames.

The kings of England had hitherto been denominated lords of Ireland, but in the year 1541 the Irish parliament conferred the title of king on Henry and his successors. This parliament made the crimes of wilful murder and rape capital offences. They also enacted some statutes, which, at the present day, must appear extremely curious. By one of these, noblemen were not allowed more than twenty cubits or bundles of linen in their shirts; and by another, the natives were forbidden to dye their shirts of a saffron colour, which had been their usual custom.

The beginning of the reign of Edward VI. was marked by some inroads of the disaffected in the neighbourhood of Dublin, but these attempts were speedily repressed by the valour and activity of Sir Anthony

St. Leger, the lord deputy, and the city militia. In 1548, King Edward conferred the title of sheriffs on the two bailiffs, John Ryan and Thomas Fining and their successors. On Easter Sunday, 1550, the English liturgy was read, for the first time in Christ church, and it was printed in the following year by Humphrey Powel. This is said to have been the first book printed in Ireland. The printing of the bible soon followed. The accession of Mary, however, put an end, for a season, to the progress of the Reformation.

In 1555, Patrick Sarsfield, the mayor, aided by the citizens, began to enclose the place that contains the head of water running through the city.* In 1556, the

* The character of this worthy magistrate is so humorously drawn by Stanihurst, and so descriptive of the manners and hospitality of the time in which he lived, that we expect our readers will be pleased to see it in its original dress :

“ The hospitalitie of the maior and the sheriffes for the year being, is so large and bountifull, that soothlie (London forepriced) verie few such officers under the crowne of England, keepe so great a port, none I am sure greater. The maior, over the number of officers that take their dailie repast at his table, keepeth for his yeare in manner open house. And albeit in tearme time his house is frequented as well of the nobilitie as of other potentats of great calling, yet his ordinarie is so good, that a verie few set feasts are provided for them. They that spend least in their maioraltie (as those of credit, yea, and such as bare the office, have informed me,) make an ordinarie account of five hundred pounds for their viand and diet that yeare, which is no small summe to be bestowed in housekeeping, namelie, where vittels are so good cheape, and the presents of friends diverse and sundrie.

“ There hath been of late years, a worshipful gentleman named Patrick Searsefield, that bare the office of the maioraltie in Dublin, who kept so great port in his yeare (1554) as his hospitalitie to his fame and renowne resteth as yet in full memorie. One of his especiall and entire friends, entering in communication with the gentleman, his yeare being well neere expired, mooved question, to what he thought his expenses all that yeare amounted ? Trulie, James, (so his friend was named) quoth Master Searsefield, I take between me and God, when I entered into my office, the last Saint Hierome his day (which is the morrow of Michaelmasse, on which day the maior taketh his oth before the chief baron, at the exchequer

citizens of Dublin attacked and defeated a large body of outlaws who had invaded and plundered the south-

within the castell of Dublin) I had three barnes well stored and thwackt with corne, and I assured myselfe that anie one of these three had been sufficient to have stored mine house with bread, ale, and beere for this yeare. And now God and good companie be thanked, I stand in doubt whether I shall rub out my maioraltie with my third barne, which is well nighe with my yeare ended. And yet nothing smiteth me so much at the heart, as that the knot of good fellows that you see here (he meant the sergeants and officers) are reddie to flit from me, and make their next yeares abode with the next maior.

“And certis I am so much wedded to good fellowship, as if I could maintaine my house to my contentation with defraing of five hundred pounds yearlie, I would make humble sute to the citizens to be their officer these three yeares to come. Over this, he did at the same time protest, that he spent that yeare in housekeeping twenty tuns of claret wine, over and above white wine, sacke, malmsie, muscadell, &c. And in verie deed it was not to be marvelled: for, during his maioraltie, his house was so open, as commonlie from five o'clock in the morning, to ten at night, his butterie and cellars were with one crew or other frequented. To the haunting of which ghests were the sooner allured, for that you should never marke him or his bed-fellow (such was their buxomnesse) once frowne or wrinkle their foreheads, or glowme their countenances, or make a sowre face at anie ghest, were he never so meane. But their intertainment was so notable, as they would sauce their bountifull and daintie faire with heartie and amiable cheere. His porter or any other officer durst not for both his eares give the simplest man that resorted to his house, Tomdrum his intertainment, which is to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders. For he was fully resolved, that his worship and reputation could not be more distained than by the currish intertainment of anie ghest. To be briefe, according to the golden verses of the ancient and famous English poet Geffrie Chaucers:—

An householder, and that a great, was hee,
 Saint Julian he was in his own countrie,
 His bread, his ale, was alwaie after one,
 A better vianded man was no where none.
 Without bakte meat was never his house,
 Of fish and flesh, and that so plenteouse;
 It snewed in his house of meat and drink,
 Of all dainties that men could thinke.
 After the sundrie seasons of the yeare,
 So changed he his meat and his suppere,
 Full manie a fat patrich had he in mew,
 And manie a breme and manie a luce in stew.

ern parts of the county. One hundred and forty of these taking refuge in the castle of Powerscourt, were forced, after an obstinate defence, to surrender to Sir

“ Some of his friends that were snudging peniefathers, would take him up very roughlie for his lavishing and his outrageous expenses, as they tearmed it. Tush, my maisters, (would he say,) take not the matter so hot : whoso cometh to my table, and hath no need of my meat, I know he cometh for the good will he beareth me ; and therefore, I am beholden to thank him for his companie : if he resort for need, how maie I bestow my goods better than in relieving the poor ? If you had perceived me so far behind hand as that I had bene like to have brought haddocke to paddocke, I would patientlie permit you both largelie to controll me, and friendlie to reprove me. But so long as I cut so large thongs of mine owne leather, as that I am not yet come to my buckle, and during the time that I keep myself so farre aflote, as that I have as much water as my ship draweth, I prairie pardon me to be liberrall in spending, sith God of his goodnesse is gracious in sending.

“ And indeed so it fell out, for at the end of his maioraltie he owght no man a dotkin. What he dispended was his owne ; and ever after during his life, he kept so worthie a standing-house, as that he seemed to surrender the princes sword to other maiors, and reserved the port and hospitalitie to himselfe. Not long before him was Nicholas Stanihurst their maior, who was so great and good a householder, that during his maioraltie the lord chancellor of the realme was his dailie and ordinarie ghest. There hath been of late worshipful ports kept by Maister Fian, who was twice maior, Maister Sedgrave, Thomas Fitz-Simons, Robert Cusacke, Walter Cusacke, Nicholas Fagan, and diverse others. And not onlie their officers so far excell in hospitalitie, but also the greater part of the citie is generallie addicted to such ordinarie and standing houses, as it would make a man muse which way they are able to bear it out, but onlie by the goodnesse of God, which is the upholder and furtherer of hospitalitie. What should I here speake of their charitable almes, dailie and hourlie extended to the needie ? The poore prisoners both of the newgate and the castell, releevd by the citizens.

“ Furthermore, there are so manie other extraordinarie beggars that dailie swarm there so charitablie succoured, as that they make the whole citie in fact their hospitall. The great expenses of the citizens may probablie be gathered by the worthie and fair-like markets, weeklie on Wednesdaie and Fridaie kept in Dublin. Their shambles are so well stored with meat, and their market with corne, as not onlie in Ireland, but also in other countries, you shall not see anie one shambles, or anie other market better furnished with the one or the other than Dublin is.”

George Stanley, Knight-marshal. Seventy-four of these were hanged in Dublin. Some pieces of ordnance and one hundred and fifty muskets were this year imported from Spain by John Chaloner, the mayor, and distributed among the citizens.

The Protestant religion was again restored in 1558, upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Large bibles, printed in English, were placed in the choirs of the two cathedrals, which caused a great resort of people to these places. Such was the desire of reading the bible, on its first translation into English, that John Dele, a bookseller, sold 7000 copies in the space of two years.

In 1559, a parliament was held in Christ church ; and three years after, the roof and part of the body of that cathedral fell, by which the ancient monument of Strongbow was broken. On the 7th of June, 1575, a great plague broke out in Dublin, which in the space of about four months, swept away three thousand persons, and so depopulated the city, that grass grew in the streets. The courts held their sittings out of Dublin till the 15th of October.

The year 1591 was rendered memorable by the founding of the University of Dublin. The first stone was laid on the 13th of March by Thomas Smith, Mayor, and the University was dedicated to the Holy Undivided Trinity, under the title of *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis ex fundatione Reginae Elizabethæ*. The University was opened two years after. The accomplishment of this great work (the mayor and citizens having granted the ground), was mainly to be attributed to the active exertions of Archbishop Loftus, who became the first provost. Henry Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, was nominated the first Fellow, and his nephew, the pious and celebrated Dr. James Usher, (afterwards Primate,) was the first scholar on the foundation.*

* Upon the 14th of March, 1596, 144 barrels of gunpowder blew

These were the principal occurrences which took place in Dublin during the reign of Elizabeth. Though Ireland was much distracted both north and south by the insurrections of Tyrone, Tyrconnell, and Desmond, yet the capital was happily preserved in a state of tranquillity; and the citizens upon various occasions manifested the same zeal and loyalty to the crown of England which had so much distinguished them during the preceding reigns. Much of the prosperity of the city was justly attributed to the wisdom of Sir Henry Sidney, who exercised the office of lord deputy, at intervals, for several years. This great and good man first caused the Irish statutes to be printed, and the records to be properly arranged; he divided Ireland into counties, and beautified and enlarged the castle of Dublin, which has since become the town residence of the chief governor.

James I. was proclaimed in Dublin on the 5th of April, 1603, and in the following month Charles, Lord Mountjoy was appointed lord lieutenant, and Sir Arthur Chichester lord deputy. In 1607, a conspiracy was entered into between the Lords Tyrone, Tyrconnell, Maguire, Delvin and others, to surprize the castle of Dublin, cut off the lord deputy and council, and establish a government of their own. The plot being discovered by one of the party, Tyrone, Tyrconnell, Maguire, and several others of the conspirators, fled beyond the seas, and some of them were taken and executed. A convocation of the clergy was held at Dublin in 1614, by which articles of religion were established. In the course of this reign, various measures were resorted to, for the purpose of inducing the people to conform to the established worship, and on the 21st of January 1623, a proclamation was issued, requiring the Roman Catholic clergy, both regular and secular to depart the kingdom in forty days.

up in Winetavern-street, by which 300 or 400 persons unfortunately lost their lives.

The early part of the reign of Charles I. was marked by violent dissensions between the contending parties, particularly respecting the establishment of a college in Back-lane, for the education of Roman Catholic youth, without any authority from the state. It was shut up by the government in 1632, but afterwards restored during the administration of Lord Strafford. A committee of the House of Commons went over to England in 1640, to impeach the Earl of Strafford of various crimes alleged to have been committed by him during his government; and in the following year they presented petitions to the king and parliament of England, containing their grievances.

The dreadful rebellion, which commenced in Ireland in 1641 will render that year for ever memorable. An attempt to surprise the Castle of Dublin on the 23d of October by the Lord Maguire and other conspirators, was happily prevented by the discovery of Owen O'Connolly, and the vigilance of the Lords Justices, Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase. Preparations were immediately made for a siege, Sir Francis Willoughby being appointed governor of the Castle, and Sir Charles Coote governor of the city. A thousand English who had fled from the country were formed into a regiment under Sir Charles Coote, together with two other regiments commanded by Lord Lambert and Colonel Crawford. In December, Sir Simon Harcourt landing with 1200 men from England, took upon him the command of the city, but being slain at the siege of Carrickmean, Sir Charles Coote again assumed the office of governor. The latter was killed at Trim in the following year, and was succeeded by Lord Lambert.

During the commotions which followed throughout the kingdom, the capital was happily preserved in a state of comparative tranquillity. In 1646, the Pope's Nuncio advanced at the head of a considerable army to besiege the Marquis of Ormond, then Lord Lieu-

tenant, in Dublin, but he was obliged to desist for want of provisions. In the following year, the Marquis was compelled, through dire necessity, to surrender the city to the forces of the English Parliament, King Charles having completely lost his power. Colonel Michael Jones was made Governor, and he soon after gained a great victory over the Irish, at Danganhill, in which the latter are said to have lost 6000 men.

Jones considerably strengthened the fortifications of the city; and when the Marquis of Ormond sat down before it in 1649, the governor raised the siege by a successful sally on the 2d of August, by which he slew 4000 of the Marquis's men, and took above 2500 prisoners. Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin on the 24th of the same month as Lord Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief under the Parliament, with an army of 13,000 men, and he immediately commenced his career of conquest. A High Court of Justice was erected in Dublin in the following year for the trial of such persons as had been guilty of murder during the rebellion, in which Sir Phelim O'Neill and others were condemned and executed.

Under the government of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, Ireton, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell, son to the Protector, successively held the office of Chief Governor of Ireland. After the resignation of Richard Cromwell in 1659, a party of general officers favourable to the royal cause, surprised the Castle of Dublin, and declared for a free Parliament. It was recaptured by Sir Hardress Waller, but he was obliged to surrender it in five days. The King's declaration arrived soon after from Breda, which was accepted, and the Restoration accomplished. In token of his approbation, Charles II. in 1660, granted the city a collar of SS, and bestowed a foot company on Robert Dee, the Mayor. The same year, Doctor

Michael Boyle and eleven other Bishops were consecrated altogether in St. Patrick's church.

The Duke of Ormond being appointed Lord Lieutenant, took the oaths in 1662. The following year he discovered a conspiracy entered into by Jephson, Blood, Abbot, Warner, and some other discontented officers for seizing the Castle of Dublin, which was happily frustrated, and four of the conspirators executed. In 1665, the chief magistrate of Dublin was honoured with the title of Lord Mayor, Sir Daniel Bellingham being the first that bore that title. Five hundred pounds a year was also granted to the city in lieu of the foot company.*

In the summer of 1670, John Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant, mustered the whole of the army in Ireland on the Curragh of Kildare. During his absence he committed the keeping of the City and Castle of Dublin to the Lord Mayor and City Militia. The Blue-coat Hospital was erected this year for the children of decayed citizens; as was also a wooden bridge over the Liffey, afterwards called Bloody Bridge, from an attempt made in the following year by the apprentices of Dublin to break down the bridge, in which four of them were killed. The building of Essex-bridge was commenced in 1676, by Sir Humphry Jervis, afterwards Lord Mayor. Severe measures were adopted in the latter part of this reign against the Roman Catholics, who were suspected of designs inimical to the government. Oliver Plunkett, the titular Primate was sent to England, where he was executed at Tyburn; and Peter Talbot, the titular Archbishop of Dublin, was imprisoned in Dublin Castle. By a proclamation issued on the 16th of October, 1678, all the clergy of that persuasion were ordered to depart

* The first regular Theatre was erected in Dublin in 1661. Its site was in Orange-street, now called Smock-alley. The gallery fell about nine years after, and several persons were killed or wounded.

the kingdom, and all others, being Roman Catholics, were prohibited from entering the Castle of Dublin, or the markets of Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, Youghal, and Galway.

James II. was proclaimed King, on the 11th of February, 1684: the Duke of Ormond soon after delivered up the sword to the Primate and Lord Granard, as Lords Justices. A great part of the Castle was consumed by fire on the 7th of April, but the powder magazine and the records were happily preserved.— This year the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham for invalid soldiers was built, as were also two stone bridges over the Liffey, called after the Duke of Ormond and his son, the Earl of Arran.

On the 12th of February, 1686, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, was sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant. He adopted such measures of severity against the Protestants, as compelled great numbers of them to leave their estates and concerns, and transport themselves to England. William, Prince of Orange, being called over by the English nation in 1688, to defend their liberties, James abdicated the crown, and fled to France. In March of the following year he sailed from Brest, and landed at Kinsale on the 12th. He immediately proceeded to Dublin, where he found affairs equal to his most sanguine expectations. Tyrconnell was wholly devoted to his interests, and his army amounted to near 40,000 men.

James was immediately induced by circumstances to the adoption of the most impolitic measures. He called a Parliament on the 25th of March; the act of settlement was repealed, and near 3000 Protestants attainted of high treason. The students of Trinity College were forcibly ejected, and the College occupied as a barrack for soldiers. The communion plate, library, and furniture were seized, and the chapel converted into a powder magazine. Christ church was also seized, and five Protestants were forbidden to assemble toge-

ther, either in public or private, upon pain of death. The Parliament granted him 20,000*l.* per month to be levied on lands, and he afterwards raised as much more on chattels by his own prerogative.

But these methods not proving adequate to his present exigencies, King James resorted to another of the most arbitrary nature, and which, in the end produced the most ruinous consequences. Having seized on the engines and tools of one Moore, who had for some time enjoyed by patent the right of a copper coinage in Ireland, he established a mint for coining money of the worst kind of brass. Old guns, broken bells, and household utensils of the basest kind, were collected, and from every pound weight of this metal, valued at three or four pence, pieces were coined to the nominal amount of five pounds. Brass and copper becoming scarce, other materials were made use of, as tin and pewter, and of this sort of money was coined according to the master of the mint's account,—£1,596,799 0*s.* 6*d.* With this currency, King James's soldiers were paid, and all tradesmen, who refused to take it in payment, were threatened with the severest penalties.

On the 18th of April, Sir Cloudesley Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, laden with plate and other valuable moveables of the Irish nobility and gentry. James left Dublin soon after at the head of 6000 French troops, but the raising of the siege of Derry, and the victory gained by King William at the Boyne, frustrated all his hopes. After his defeat, he fled to the capital, where he continued but one night, and from thence repaired to Waterford, and embarked for France. The city was now threatened with anarchy. Most of King James's civil officers had fled, and the suburbs were in flames; but the Castle having been surrendered to a military officer of the house of Kildare, he succeeded in preserving order until assistance was obtained from King William's

camp.* The decisive battle of Aughrim, and the surrender of Limerick, which took place in the following year, terminated the war in Ireland.

During the reign of William and Mary, means were resorted to for the farther security of the Protestant religion; the Four Courts, for the administration of justice were re-edified at the expense of the crown in Christ Church-lane, and the sum of 3000*l.* was granted towards enlarging Trinity College. In gratitude for the many services rendered by his Majesty to the city, the Corporation erected his statue in brass upon a pedestal in College-green, with a suitable inscription.

From the period of the Revolution to the present, the city of Dublin has continued progressively to advance in size and apparent splendour. Times of political commotion generally afford to the historian or annalist the most copious materials; but happily the reign of Queen Anne, and her successors of the illustrious House of Hanover, present to our view a long period of almost uninterrupted tranquillity in the capital of Ireland; so that nothing remains but to notice in chronological order, a few remarkable events, and the foundation of those numerous institutions, which reflect so much credit on the Irish metropolis.

Reign of Queen Anne.

A. D.

1704 The first stone of the City Work-house laid at the west end of St. James's-street, by Mary Duchess of Ormond.

—— The Interest of money reduced from ten to eight per cent.

—— Foundation of the Royal Barracks laid.

1707 Foundation of the Old Custom-House laid in Essex-street.

* A shock of an earthquake was felt in Dublin on the 7th of October in this year.

A. D.

- 1711 The Council Chamber, Treasury, &c. situated in Essex-street, were destroyed by fire, and many valuable records burnt.

George I.

- 1720 The foundation of Stevens's Hospital, near James's-street was laid.
- 1722 A statue of King George I. was erected on Essex-bridge. It has since been removed to the Mayoralty House in Dawson-street.
- 1725 The Market House in Thomas-street was built.

George II.

- 1728 The Linen Hall opened.
- The Charitable Infirmary established on the Inns'-quay. It has since been removed to Jervis-street.
- 1729 The Parliament sat at the Blue-coat Hospital near Queen-street.
- The foundation of the Parliament House was laid in College-green. It was completed in ten years, and cost 40,000l.
- In the same year, the foundation of Mark's Church in Townsend-street was laid: the North-Wall, Bridewell, and Ringsend-bridge were built; and linen scarfs first used at funerals.
- 1732 The College Library finished.
- 1733 Burying in woollen shrouds first introduced.
- 1734 Mercer's Hospital built.
- 1739 Foundation of the College Steeple laid.
- An intense frost commenced this year on the 29th of December, which continued till the 8th of February, 1740. The Liffey was frozen over, and famine and pestilence ensued.
- 1745 Swift's Hospital founded.

A. D.

1746 The circumference of Dublin was seven miles and three quarters.

— George II. granted 500l. to the Dublin Society.

1747 A marble pillar erected in the Phoenix Park by the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant.

1748 South Wall begun.

1749 The Dublin Society incorporated; and the spire erected on St. Patrick's steeple.

— A man named Collier died in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, aged 137 years.

1751 Foundation of the Lying-in-Hospital laid in Great Britain-street.

1752 The Style changed.

1753 The foundation of Essex-bridge laid. It was finished in three years, and cost 20,661l. 11s. 4d.

— The Hospital for Incurables on Lazer's-hill, and St. Nicholas's Hospital in Francis-street opened.

— It was ascertained that 4000 houses had been built in Dublin since 1711, giving, at eight persons to a house, an increase to the population of 32,000.

1754 St. Werburgh's Church burnt.

1758 Statue of George II. erected in Stephen's-green.

— Foundation laid of St. Thomas's Church, in Marlborough-street.

— New Theatre in Crow-street opened.

1759 The new front of Trinity College finished.

1760 Catherine's Church in Thomas-street founded.

George III.

1761 The foundation of the Light-house, in Poolbeg laid.

1764 The Queen's Bridge begun.

1765 The Grand Canal commenced; and the Hibernian Society for maintaining, educating, &c. the children of soldiers instituted.

A. D.

- 1766 The Hibernian Marine Society instituted.
- 1767 The Magdalen House in Leeson-street opened.
- 1768 The duration of Parliament limited to eight years.
- 1769 The foundation of the Royal Exchange laid on Cork-hill.
- 1770 Meath Hospital on the Coombe founded.
- 1772 The Governors of the Foundling Hospital and Work House incorporated.
- 1773 The foundations of the new Blue-coat Hospital in Oxmantown-green, and of the new Gaol in Green-street, were laid ; St. John's Church in Fishamble-street was rebuilt, and the House of Industry in Channel-row, (now Brunswick-street,) was opened.
- 1775 The foundation of the new Four Courts Marshalsea was laid, and Bermingham Tower rebuilt.
- 1776 The King's Inns founded.
- 1777 The City and suburbs of Dublin were ascertained to contain seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty-one houses, which, allowing eight souls to a house, gave a population of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and eight.
- 1778 The Charitable Musical Society was incorporated. In the same year, the first regiment of Dublin volunteers was formed under the command of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.
- 1779 A Free Trade granted.
- 1780 The first Irish State Lottery was drawn at the Music Hall in Fishamble-street. In the same year Simpson's Hospital for decayed, blind and gouty men, was incorporated.
- 1781 The foundation of the New Custom House was laid on the North Wall. It was opened in 1791.

A. D.

1782 The Parliament of Ireland voted its independence. On the 16th of February, the green-room at the Music Hall fell, by which several persons were killed or maimed.

1783 The Order of the Knights of St. Patrick was instituted. The independence of Ireland was established. The Bank of Ireland was opened in St. Mary's-abbey. A severe frost commenced on the 25th of December, which continued till the 21st of February following.

1784 An additional judge to each court was appointed: the Habeas Corpus Act passed: the Assembly Rooms in Rutland square founded: the General Post Office established: and the first stone of the Bethesda chapel and charity laid.

1785 The first Air-Balloon ascended from Ranelagh-gardens.

1786 The foundation stone of the new Four Courts was laid on the Inns'-quay. The Royal Irish Academy was incorporated by letters patent, and a police was established in the city of Dublin.

1787 The Lord Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Rutland, died in his government; the first stone of the Military Infirmary in the Phoenix Park was laid, and the new Theatre of Trinity College opened for the public examination of fellowships.

1788 The inhabitants of Ireland computed by G. P. Bushe, Esq. at 4,040,000 souls.

1789 The Parliament of Ireland sent deputies to the Prince of Wales, offering him the Regency (the King being ill) without restriction. The Royal Canal Company was this year incorporated.

A. D.

1790 The foundation of Westmoreland-bridge and lock on the Royal Canal, was laid by the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant,

1791 The foundation stones of Sarah's-bridge, Carlisle-bridge, and the new House of Industry, were laid : the Apothecaries' Hall established; and the first steam-engine erected by Henry Jackson.

1792 The House of Commons was partly destroyed by fire. The Female Orphan-house on the Circular-road was founded, and the first stone of the Sessions-house in Green-street laid.

1793 An act passed for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

1794 A participation of the East India trade granted to Ireland.

1795 Stamp-duty Act passed.

1796 The Grand Canal, floating and graving docks, were opened. The first meeting of the city armed association took place in William-street; and the first stone of the Commercial Buildings was laid.

1798 A rebellion broke out in Ireland, which continued several months. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital founded.

1800 The Irish Parliament assented to a legislative Union with Great Britain.

1801 (Jan. 1.) The Imperial United Standard was first displayed on Bedford Tower. The Fever Hospital in Brown-street, and the Penitentiary for the Reform of young Criminals, were opened.

1802 The Parliament House sold to the Directors of the Bank of Ireland for the purpose of a National Bank. The House of Recovery in Cork-street founded, and roofed in in six months. A dreadful inundation on the 2d of

A. D.

1802 December swept away Ormond and Ringsend bridges, and overflowed several parts of the city.

1803 (July 23.) An insurrection broke out in Thomas-street, under the direction of Mr. Robert Emmet, in which Lord Kilwarden and many others lost their lives. Several of the conspirators were afterwards executed.

1805 By an actual Statistical Survey, the population of Dublin was estimated at 182,370.

1806 Surgeons' Hall in Stephen's-green founded.— The first stone of the Bedford Asylum, for one thousand poor children of every religious persuasion laid by the Duke of Bedford.

1807 Foundation laid of the new Castle Chapel. The Prince of Wales packet lost at Dunleary point with 300 passengers.

1807 St. Andrew's Church rebuilt: cost 20,000l. John Talbot Ashenhurst, John Read, and George Warner, Esqrs. Church Wardens.

1808 Foundation Stone of Nelson's Monument laid by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

1809 Being the Fiftieth anniversary of the accession of King George the Third, was distinguished in Dublin by a Grand Jubilee, which lasted three days.

— The improvements of Essex-bridge completed, under the direction of the corporation for improving the port of Dublin.

1812 Richmond Basin, Portobello, opened for supplying the South-side of the City with water.

1813 The Rt. Hon. Abraham B. King, Lord Mayor, visits London, and presents the Petition of the Protestants at the Bar of the House of Commons; thereby establishing the right of this City to the privilege, in common with

A. D.

1813 London, of presenting Petitions, through its Chief Magistrate, to the Imperial Parliament.

— Foundation-stone of Richmond-bridge laid by her Grace Charlotte, Duchess of Richmond.

1814 Great fall of snow: the streets nearly impassable for three weeks. Subscriptions set on foot by the Rt. Hon. John Cash, Lord Mayor, produced 10,000l. and relieved 66,000 persons.

— Stove Tenter-house, Size-house and Lodge, near Cork-street, Earl of Meath's Liberty. Foundation stone laid, by Mr. Joshua Pasley, Merchant, and finished within the year. Those buildings were erected by Mr. Thomas Pleasants, for the poor industrious Weavers, at an expense, exceeding 12,000l.

— Illuminations for the capture of Paris by the Allies, and for the restoration of the Bourbon Family to the French Throne.

— Peace proclaimed with great magnificence in Dublin.

— Grand celebration of the Centenary of the House of Hanover on the Throne of Great Britain.

— Foundation-stone of the New General Post Office, Sackville-street, laid by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Post-Masters-General, the Rt. Hon. the Earls O'Neill and Ross, Edward S. Lees, Esq. Secretary, and the principal Nobility and Gentry.

1815 The metal Ballustrade of the Royal Exchange fell, owing to the pressure against it of a crowd, by which nine persons lost their lives, and many were severely contused and wounded.

— Illuminations in honor of the glorious and ever memorable Victory of Waterloo.

— The Dublin Society purchased the noble man-

A. D.

1815 ~~si~~on of the Duke of Leinster. They possess the first Museum of the Mineral Kingdom in Europe, and a fine Museum of the Regnum Animale.

1816 Richmond bridge, completed: built under the direction of the Corporation of the Port of Dublin. Cost, 25,800l.

— Wellington (Iron) bridge, erected within this year.

— Steam Packets first sailed from the Harbour of Dublin.

— Foundation-stone of Whitworth-bridge, laid by his Excellency Charles, Earl Whitworth.

— Subscriptions for the Poor, set on foot by the Rt. Hon. M. Bloxham, Lord Mayor. Amount subscribed 18,855l. 11s. 9½d.

1817 First stone of that great National Work, the Asylum Harbour, Dunleary, laid by his Excellency, Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, the Great Officers of State, Nobility and Gentry, &c. This important work was commenced under the direction of the Commissioners, the Rt. Hon. Lord Castlecoote, James Crofton, Richard Verschoyle, Benjamin Kearney, Graves C. Swan, and Francis Hodgkinson, Esqrs. George Darling, Esq. Secretary, John Rennie, Esq. Engineer.

— Anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo. Foundation-stone of the Wellington Testimonial, Phoenix-park, a tribute of national gratitude, laid by his Excellency Earl Whitworth.

— This day being appointed for the solemn interment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was observed as a day of prayer and humiliation throughout the Empire, and no where more profoundly than in this city

A. D.

1818 Dublin Infirmary for Curing Diseases of the Skin, opened.

—— Pleasants's Asylum opened for Protestant Female Orphans—endowed by the late Thomas Pleasants, Esq. who bequeathed his house in Camden-street, and 1200l. per annum for the purpose, (exclusively of a considerable fund, to accumulate for marriage portions) and he appointed Joshua Pasley, Merchant, the Reverend Thomas Gamble, and Samuel Coates, Attorney at Law, all of Dublin, Governors for Life.

—— Mendicity Association established in Dublin.

ANCIENT DUBLIN.

No City in Europe has increased more in size and Magnificence during the last two centuries than the Irish metropolis. Its walls, in 1610, including those of the Castle, did not take up an Irish mile. Commencing at the north gate, they were carried to Dame's gate, which stood upon Cork-hill. They then took a N. N.W. direction to Newman's tower, on the banks of the river, and were continued along the quays to Bridge-street, up the west side of which they were carried to Wormwood-gate, at the lower end of New-row. From this gate the walls stretched up a steep hill to Newgate, and were continued thence along the rear of Back-lane to St. Nicholas's-gate, and from thence they were carried at the back of Bride's-alley to St. Werburgh's-gate, whence they proceeded in a tolerably straight line till they joined the Castle at Bermingham tower.

The walls were connected by towers placed in different commanding situations. Isod's tower stood at Essex-gate, Case's tower at the foot of Essex-bridge, and Newman's or Buttevant's tower, a little to the westward of that site. At the end of Fishamble-street stood Proutforte's or Fyan's Castle, which was sometimes used as a state prison. One placed near Newgate was called the Watch Tower, another called the Hanging Tower, was situated near the corner of the City-market. The Round, or St. Francis's Tower, stood opposite the garden of the Franciscan Friary; and Geneville's Tower between Nicholas's-gate and

Werburgh's-gate. Some remains of the walls are still to be seen, particularly in Hoey's-court, Little Ship-street, and other places.

Most writers attribute the erection of these fortifications to the Danes; it is, however, more certain that they were repaired and considerably strengthened by that people in the year 1000. The only streets comprehended within the walls, were Bridge-street, (at the foot of which was the Old Bridge across the Liffey,) Winetavern-street, Fishamble-street, Castle-street, Skinner-row, High-street, Cook-street, Nicholas-street, and Werburgh-street, with the adjacent lanes. The south suburbs comprehended Patrick-street, Bride-street, and Ship-street; the west, New-row, Francis-street, Thomas-street and James's-street; the east, Dame-street, George's-lane, (now South Great George's-street, and Stephen-street; and a small village called Hogges stood on the site of St. Andrew's-street, thence called Hoggin-green, where criminals were usually executed. Crane-lane, Essex-street, Temple-bar, and Fleet-street, was then a strand, only a small part of the river being embanked, till the reign of Charles II. No part of the north side of the Liffey was built at that period, except Church-street, Pill-lane, and Mary's-lane.

Stanihurst, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, has left us a curious account of Dublin, and its principal streets and edifices, from which we shall here, give some extracts: "Christ church," says this writer, "otherwise named *Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a cathedrall church, the ancientest that I can find recorded of all the churches now standing in Dublin. I take it to have been builded, if not in Avellanus's time, yet soone after by the Danes. The building of which was both repaired and enlarged by Chritius prince of Dublin, at the earnest request of Donat the bishop, and soone after the conquest it hath been much beautified by Robert Fitz-Stephen and Strongbow the Erle

of Pembroke, who with his sonne is in the bodie of the church intoomed. The chappell that standeth in the chore commonlie called the new chappell, was builded by Gerald Fitz-Thomas, Erle of Kildare, in the year of our Lord 1520, where he is intoomed.

“ Saint Patricke’s church, a cathedrall church, indued with notable livings and divers fat benefices. It hath a chapell at the north doore which is called the paroch church. This church was founded by the famous and worthie prelate John Commin, about the year of our Lord 1197. This foundation was greatlie advanced by the liberalitie of king John. There hath risen a great contention betwixt this church and Christ church for antiquitie, wherein doubtlesse Saint Patricke’s church ought to give place, unlesse they have further matter to shew, and better reasons to build upon than their foundations, in which this church is by manie yeares inferior to the other. Saint Nicholas, Saint Michaell, Saint Verberosse or Saint Werburgh, so called of a Cheshire virgine. The citizens of Chester founded this church, with two chappells thereto annexed ; the one called Our Ladies’ chappell, the other Saint Martin’s chappell. This church with a great part of the citie was burned in 1301 : but again by the parochians re-edified. Saint John the Evangelist, Saint Audeon which is corruptlie called Saint Ouen or Owen : his feast is solemnized the fourteenth of August. The paroch of this church is accounted the best in Dublin, for that the greater number of the aldermen and the worships of the citie are demurrant in the paroch.

“ Saint Tullocke now profaned. In this church in old time the familie of the Fitz-Simons was for the most part buried. The parish was meared from the Crane-castell, to the Fish-shambles, called the Cock-hill, with Preston’s-innes and the lane thereto adjoining, which scope is now united to Saint John’s paroch. Saint Katherine, Saint Michan or Mighan, Saint

James ; his feast is celebrated on the five and twentieth of Julie, on which daie in ancient time was there a worthie faire kept at Dublin, continuing six daies, to which resorted divers merchants, as well from England as from France and Flanders. And they afforded their wares so dog-cheape, in respect of the citie merchants, that the countrie was sufficientlie stored yeare by yeare by strangers, and the citie merchants not uttering their wares, but to such as had not readie chinkes, and thereupon forced to run upon the score, were verie much impoverished. Wherefore partlie through the canvassing of the towne merchants, and partlie by the winking of the rest of the citizens being wooed upon by manie gaie glosed promises, by plaieing bopeepe to bear themselves overlies in the matter, that famous mart was suppress, and all former saile whollie abandoned. Yet for a memorial of this notable faire, a few cottages, booths and alepoles, are pitched at Saint James's gate. Saint Michaell of Poules *alias* Paules, Saint Brigide, Saint Kevin's, Saint Peter *de monte*, or upon the hill, appendant to Saint Patricke's church, Saint Stephen ; this was erected for an hospitall for poore, lame, and impotent lazars, where they abide to this daie, although not in such chast or sincerewise, as the founders will was upon the erection thereof. The maior with his brethren on Saint Stephen's daie (which is one of their station daies) repaireth thither, and doth offer. Saint Andrew now profaned.

"The names of the streets, bridges, lanes, and other notorious places in Dublin.

"The Dammes-street, the Castle-street stretching to the pillorie, Saint Verberosse's-street, Saint John-street, *alias* Fish-shamble-street, Skinners-row reaching from the pillorie to the wall, to hold and grapple botes withal. Saint Verberosse's-lane up to Saint Nicholas's-street now inclosed : Saint Michaell's-lane beginning at Saint Michaell's-pipe, Saint John's-lane, Ram-lane, *alias* the School-house, Saint Audeon's-

Lane, Keyser's-lane. This lane is steepe and slipperie, in which otherwhiles they that make more hast than good speede, chinke their bums to the stones, and the ruder sort, whether it be through corruption of speech, or for that they give it a nickname, commonlie terme it not more homelie than trulie, Kiss-a— lane. Rochell-lane *alias* Backe-lane, on the south side of the Fish-shambles, the Cooke-street-lane, Erapper-lane, Giglote-hill, Marie-lane, Saint Tullocke's-lane, Scarlet-lane, *alias* Isoud's-lane, Saint Pulcher's-lane, Saint Kevin's-lane, the Whitefriars-lane, Saint Stephen's-lane, the Hog's-lane, the Sea-lane, Saint George's-lane, where in old time were builded diverse old and ancient monuments. And as an insearcher of antiquities may (by the view there to be taken) conjecture, the better part of the suburbs of Dublin should seem to have stretched that waie. But the inhabitants being dailie and hourlie molested and preided by their prolling mountaine neighbors, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall in decaie, and embaied themselves within the citie walls.

“Among other monuments there is a place in that lane called now Collets-innes, which in old times was the Escacar, or Exchequer. Which should implie that the prince's court would not have beene kept there, unless the place had been taken to be cocksure. But in fine, it fell out contrarie. For the baron sitting there solemnlie, and as it seemed retchleslie, the Irish espieing the opportunitie, rushed into the court in plumps, where surprizing the unweapened multitude, they committed horrible slaughters by sparing none that came under their dint: and withal as far as their scarborough leasure could serve them, they ransacked the prince's treasure, upon which mishap the Exchequer was from thence removed. There hath beene also in that lane a chappell, dedicated to Saint George, likelie to have beene founded by some worthie knight of the garter. The maior with his brethren was

accustomed with great triumphs and pageants yearlie, on Saint George's day, to repaire to that chappell and there to offer. This chappell hath beene of late razed, and the stones thereof by the consent of the assemblie turned to a common oven, converting the ancient monument of a doutie, adventurous, and holie knight, to the colerake sweeping of a puf-loafe baker. The great bridge going to Ostmantowne, Saint Nicholas's bridge, the Poulegate bridge, repaired by Nicholas Stanihurst about the yeare one thousand five hundred forty and foure, the Castill bridge, and Saint James's bridge.

"The Castill of Dublin was builded by Henry Loundres (some time Archbishop of Dublin, and lord justice' of Ireland) about the yeare of our Lord one thousand two hundred and twentie; this castill hath beside the gate house foure goodlie and substantiall towers, of which one of them is named Bermingham's tower, whether it were that one of the Berminghams did inlarge the building thereof, or else that he was longe in duresse in that tower. This castill hath beene of late much beautified with sundrie and gorgeous buildings in the time of Sir Henrie Sidneie, sometimes lord deputie of Ireland.

"There standeth neare the castill over against a void roome called Preston's-innes, a tower, named Isoud's-tower. It took the name of la Beale Isoud, daughter to Anguish King of Ireland. It seemeth to have been a castell of pleasure for the kings to recreate themselves therein. Which was not unlike, considering that a meaner tower might serve such single soule kings as were at those daies in Ireland. There is a village hard by Dublin called of the said la Beale, Chapell Isoud.

"Saint Pulchre's, the Archbishop of Dublin's House, as well pleasantlie sited as gorgiouslie builded. Some hold opinion, that the beautifuller part of this house was, of set purpose, fired by an Archbishop, to the

and the Governors, (which for the more part laie there,) should not have a good liking to the house; not far disagreeing from the policie that I heard a nobleman tell he used, who, having a surpassing good horse, and such a one as over-ran, in a set race, other choice horses, did bob-tail him upon his return to the stable, least anie of his friends casting a fantasie to the beast, should crave him. The nobleman being so bountifullie given, as that of liberalitie, he could not, and of discretion, he would not seeme to give his friend the repulse in a more weightie request than that were.

“Saint Stephan’s Greene, Hogging Greene, the Steine Ostmantowne Greene. In the further end of this field is there a hole, commonlie called Scaldbrother’s hole, a labyrinth reaching two whole miles under the earth. This hole was, in old time, frequented by a notorious thiefe, named Scaldbrother, wherein he would hide all the bag and baggage that he could pilfer. The varlet was so swift on foot, as he hath oft-soones out-run the swiftest and lustiest young men in all Ostmantowne, maugr their heads, bearing a pot or pan of theirs on his shoulders to his den. And now and then, in derision of such as pursued him, he would take his course directlie under the gallows, which standeth verie nigh his cave, (a fitt signe for such an inne,) and so being shrowded within his lodge, he reckoned on himself cocksure, none being found so hardie as would adventure to intangle himself within so intricat a maze. But, as the pitcher that goeth often to the water, commeth at length home broken, so this lustie youth would not surcease from open catching, and privie prolling, till time he was, by certaine gaping groomes that lay in wait for him, intercepted, fleeing towards his couche, having, on his apprehension, no more wrong done him, than that he was not sooner hanged on that gallows through which, in his youth and jolitie, he was wont to run.

“There standethin Ostmantowne Green a hillocke

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named Little John's Shot. The occasion proceeded of this: In the year One Thousand One Hundred Four Score and Nine, there ranged three robbers and outlaws in England, among which, Robert Hood and Little John were chieftains, of all thieves doubtlesse the most courteous. Robert Hood being betraied at a nunnerie, in Scotland, called Bricklies, the remnant of the crue was scattered, and every man forced to shifte for himselfe. Whereupon, Little John was faine to flee the realme by sailing into Ireland, where he sojournied for a few daies at Dublin. The citizens being doome to understand the wandering outcast to be an excellent archer, requested him hastilie to trie how far he could shoot at random: who yielding to their behest, stood on the bridge of Dublin, and shot to that mole-hill, leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be woondered, than possible by anie man living to be counterscored. But as the repaire of so notorious a champion to anie countrie would soon be published, so his abode could not be long concealed: and therefore to eschew the danger of lawes, he fled into Scotland, where he died at a towne or a village called Morauie. Geraldus Mercator in his cosmographie affirmeth, that in the same towne the bones of an high and mightie man are kept, which was called Little John, among which bones, the knuckle-bone or hip-bone was of such largenesse as witnesseth Hector Boetius that he thrust his arm through the hole thereof. And the same bone being suited to the other parts of his bodie, did argue the man to have been fourteen foot long, which was a pretty length for a little John. Whereby appeareth, that he was called little John ironically, like as we terme him an honest man whom we take for a knave in graïne.

“Neere to the citie of Dublin are the foure ancient manors annexed to the crowne, which are named to this daie the king's land, to wit, Newcastle, Massagard, Eschire, and Crumlin. The manor of Crumlin.

paie a greater cheefe rent to the prince than anie of the other three, which proceeded of this. The seneschall being offended with the tenants for their misdemeanor, took them up verie sharplie in the court, and with rough and minatorie speeches began to menace them. The lobbish and desperat clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knockt their seneschall on the costard, and left him there spralling on the ground for dead. For which detestable murther their rent was inhansed, and they paie to this daie nine pence an acre, which is double to anie of the other three manors."

Having thus followed Stanihurst with respect to the former extent of Dublin, we shall now take notice of the ancient mode of building, and some particulars respecting the manners and customs of our forefathers. Before the establishment of regular laws for the security of property, it is reasonable to suppose that temporary convenience alone was studied in the erection of their buildings. The houses in Dublin as well as in other places, were consequently, mean and contemptible. They were constructed with wattles daubed with clay, and covered over with sedge and straw.—The Danes, during their residence, sought rather to render the city defensible than ornamental; nor did much improvement take place in this respect until the introduction of commerce, with its natural concomitants, wealth and politeness.

Even before the reign of Queen Elizabeth the citizens began to construct their houses in a more durable and convenient manner. They were built with timber in the cage-work fashion, handsomely adorned, and covered with slates, tiles, or shingles. One of these houses which, according to an inscription over the door, was erected in 1580, by John Luttrell, who had been sheriff of Dublin in 1567, was taken down so lately as 1745. Several other houses of the same description were standing at a much later period, par

ticularly the Carbrie in Skinner-row, which appears from history to have been inhabited by Gerald, Earl of Kildare in 1532. Lime and stone were at this time used only in the erection of castles, towers, churches, and other buildings appropriated to religious or charitable uses.

After the suppression of Tyrone's rebellion in the reign of James I. the inhabitants began to erect their habitations in a more convenient form of stone or brick, and the city has continued from that time progressively to increase both in extent and beauty. Several streets and lanes within the walls have either changed their names or been totally annihilated ; while others have been widened and rendered more elegant and salubrious. The good effects resulting from these improvements are particularly apparent by the total eradication of that dreadful scourge the plague, which had, in former times, so frequently desolated the metropolis. The increase and improvement of the city without the walls shall be noticed when we come to treat of the modern state of the Irish capital.

Riding the Franchises or perambulating the bounds of the city at certain intervals, was formerly conducted by the citizens with great pomp. The earliest instrument extant respecting the local franchises of Dublin is one of John Earl of Morton, Lord of Ireland, dated London, in the third year of his brother, King Richard I. which refers to a former charter of Henry II. now lost ; but the liberties of the city were still more clearly ascertained by a charter of Richard II. On the appointed day, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, and Aldermen, accompanied by a body of horse, and a great number of the citizens took their way out of Damesgate to the strand, (where Essex-street, Fleet-street, and Temple-bar now stand ;) thence they rode along the banks of the river to Ringsend, where one of the water-bailiffs (it being low-water-mark,) was commanded to ride as far as he could into the sea, and

cast a spear, to shew that thus far extended the franchises of the south-side of the river and harbour of Dublin. From thence they crossed the strand to the Black-rock, and so westward to the east side of Mer-rion. From thence through Simons court to Miltown and Donnybrook-roads, and from thence to Stephen's-green till they came to the corner house of Kevin's-port, from whence they proceeded through Bride-street, Bull-alley, Patrick-street and the Coombe, to Crooked-staff. From Crooked-staff they advanced by the water-course, to the west end of Dolphin's-barn, and from thence by Cut-throat-lane to Bow-bridge, where they passed under the middle arch to the Hos-pital-fields over the old Deer-park wall. They now rode eastward through Stoneybatter and Grange-Gor-man-lane into Finglass-road, and from thence to Drum-condra. After this they proceeded through Bally-bough-lane and bridge to Clontarf, and ended their progress at a little brook a hundred and thirty perches northward of the mill of Rahenny.

Another ancient custom amongst the citizens of Dublin was the representation of plays and interludes upon certain occasions by the corporations, of which there were twenty. At the great festivals, they usu-ally invited the Lord Deputy and other persons of rank to an entertainment, which always commenced with stage-plays, and ended with a splendid banquet. We are told that Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kil-dare, was invited every day at Christmas (1528) to a new play, the stage being erected in Hoggin, now (College) green. The Taylors acted the part of Adam and Eve; the Shoemakers represented the story of Crispin and Crispianus; the Vintners acted Bacchus and his story; the Carpenters that of Joseph and Mary; Vulcan and what related to him was acted by the Smiths; and the comedy of Ceres, the goddess of corn, by the Bakers. The priors of St. John of Je-rusalem and All-Hallows caused at the same time

two plays to be acted, the one representing the passion of our Saviour, and the other the several deaths which the Apostles suffered. During the Parliament of 1541, when Henry VIII. was declared King of Ireland, the Lords rode about the streets in procession in their parliament robes, the Nine Worthies was played, and the Mayor bore the mace before the Lord Deputy on horseback. The proclamation of the king was celebrated with tournaments and running at the ring with spears on horseback.

The festival of St. George was generally observed with peculiar veneration. The following entries respecting it are to be found in the chain-book of Dublin:—

First. It was ordered in maintenance of the pageant of St. George, that the mayor of the foregoing year should find the emperor and empress, with their train and followers well apparelled, and accoutred; that is to say, the emperor attended with two doctors, and the empress with two knights, and two maidens richly apparelled to bear up the train of her gown.

Secondly. The mayor for the time being was to find St. George a horse, and the wardens to pay three shillings and four pence for his wages that day. The bailiffs for the time being were to find four horses with men mounted on them well apparelled, to bear the pole-axe, the standards, and the several swords of the emperor and St. George.

Thirdly. The elder master of the guild was to find a maiden well attired to lead the dragon; and the clerk of the market was to find a golden line for the dragon.

Fourthly. The elder warden was to find for St. George four trumpets; but St. George himself was to pay their wages.

Fifthly. The younger warden was obliged to find the king of Dele and the queen of Dele, as also two knights to lead the queen of Dele, and two maidens to

hear the train of her gown, all being entirely clad in black apparel. Moreover he was to cause St. George's chapel to be well hung in black, and completely apparelled to every purpose, and was to provide it with cushions, rushes, and other necessities for the festivity of that day.

The procession on Corpus Christi day was also conducted with great pageantry.

The Glovers were to represent Adam and Eve, with an angel bearing a sword before them.

The Corrisees (perhaps Curriers) were to represent Cain and Abel, with an altar and their offering.

Mariners and Vintners, Noah and the persons in his ark, apparelled in the habits of carpenters and salmon-takers.

The Weavers personated Abraham and Isaac, with their offering and altar.

The Smiths represented Pharaoh, with his host

The Skinners, the camel with the Children of Israel.

The Goldsmiths were to find the King of Cullen.

The Hoopers were to find the Shepherds, with an Angel singing, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*.

Corpus Christi Guild were to find Christ in his passion, with the Marys and Angels.

The Taylors were to find Pilate with his fellowship, and his wife clothed accordingly.

The Barbers, Anna and Caiaphas.

The Fishers, the Apostles.

The Merchants, the Prophets.

And the Butchers, the Tormentors.

These amusements, which to the present age, must appear not only ludicrous but profane, (though perhaps the original motive of their institution might have been in some degree laudable,) were replaced after some time by others less liable to objection. Many of the Corporations observed their respective patron-

days, by walking in procession to church, decorated with the various colours and emblems of their trade, and afterwards dining together. But this practice has for some time been laid aside.

The forces, musters, and military discipline of the citizens have been noticed in the former chapter.

MODERN DUBLIN.

Nothing can give so just a view of the great increase of the city of Dublin within the last two centuries as comparing the map published in 1610 with the modern one, attached to this volume. At the former period, the entire circuit of its walls, which were wholly confined to the south side of the city, did not exceed a mile. Now, the length of the city from east to west is little short of three miles, and its breadth almost equal. The whole is nearly surrounded by the Circular-road, without which is the Grand Canal on the south, and the Royal Canal on the north. In 1610, the number of streets, lanes, &c. did not amount to 30, now there are above 750 streets, squares, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. more than 20,000 houses, and above 200,000 inhabitants. Since the former period the whole of the north side of Dublin has been built with the exception of Church-street; and Grange-Gorman, Stoney-batter, and Glassmanogue, villages then at a considerable distance, have been since united to the city. Rutland and Mountjoy-squares with a number of elegant and spacious streets occupy the north-eastern part of this tract. The south side has also been amazingly extended. In 1610 all the ground upon which Essex-street, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, and the quays east of Essex-bridge, are situated, was under the dominion of the water. Dame-street was built only on the north side, and did not extend more than three hundred feet in length to the precincts of the Augustinian monastery, which was opposite George's-lane. College-green was then a village called Hogges,

said to be so denominated from a nunnery situated there ; for *ogh* in the Irish language signifies a virgin. On the east and south of George's-lane little was to be seen but enclosed fields ; and St. George's-lane, Stephen-street and Cross-lane, now Golden-lane, appear to have marked the south-eastern limits of Dublin.— St. Stephen's-green, Merrion and Fitzwilliam-squares, with a number of elegant streets, now occupy this space. On the west Thomas-street was then built to James's-gate, but the ground between it and the river was quite open. A very small portion of the Liberty, notwithstanding its present ruinous aspect, existed in 1610.

Dublin is now become the second city in the British dominions, and perhaps the fourth or fifth in Europe. The view on entering the bay, between Howth and Dalkey-island is sublime beyond description. The attention of the stranger is attracted by bold promontories, neat villas and pasture-grounds ; but particularly by Marino, the elegant seat of Lord Charlemont. The islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambay present a most picturesque view, to which succeed the Roche's-town hills several feet above the level of the sea. Behind these the eye is gratified with a varied prospect of villas, woods and pastures, terminated in the most delightful manner by the Wicklow mountains. The coast is every where decorated with crowded villages, amongst which Bullock with its ancient castle, Dunleary, and Black Rock, are most conspicuous.

Before the embanking of the river at the city, and the erection of the North and South-walls, the navigation of the Liffey was so exceedingly dangerous, that foreign vessels generally discharged their cargoes in the bay near Dalkey. Two sand-banks, called the North and South-bull, rendered the entrance extremely hazardous, while the uncontrolled spreading of the waters over the low grounds occasioned bars and shoals in different parts. To provide a remedy for these serious evils, the Ballast-office was established in 1707, and from that period works of the greatest utility to the

commercial interests of Dublin have been accomplished. In 1748 the South-wall was begun and finished in seven years as far as the Pigeon House ; it was afterwards extended to the eastern point of the South-bull, and now runs in a straight line into the sea the astonishing length of 17,754 feet, or nearly three English miles and a half. It is constructed of large blocks of granite strongly cemented, and strengthened with iron cramps. At the extremity of this structure stands the Light-house, erected by Mr. Smith, in 1762, in spite of the most appalling difficulties. It is an elegant piece of architecture, three stories high, surmounted by an octagonal lanthorn, which is lighted by oil lamps aided by reflecting lenses. A stone stair-case with an iron ballustrade winds round the outside of the building, which terminates in an iron gallery that surrounds it at the upper story. The South-wall and pier effectually secure the harbour against the sands of the South-bull ; to the northward, however, it is open to the North-bull ; but such measures are now in progress, as, it is to be hoped will completely remedy this evil.

At the Pigeon-house is a basin for packets and other vessels of a similar description, which is 900 feet in length and 450 in breadth. The pier at this place is 250 feet wide, and on it are built a magazine, arsenal, and custom-house. It is a place of great strength, surrounded with heavy cannon, and commands the bay in various directions. Barracks have been erected for a sufficient garrison, and a considerable detachment of artillery is stationed there.

The approach to Dublin from this side is far from being attractive. After passing the wretched village of Ringsend, consisting of a few ruinous houses, nothing appears on either hand but extensive marshy swamps once covered by the sea, while in front a cloud of smoke hangs suspended over the city, except where the dome of the custom-house, Nelson's pillar, or a few steeples, generally of mean architecture, arrest the

eye. The quays as far as Carlisle-bridge, are by no means calculated to give to a stranger a favourable impression of the Irish metropolis; the buildings, with a few exceptions, consisting of petty shops and public houses, chiefly frequented by sea-faring men; but, arrived at Carlisle-bridge, one of the finest city prospects in the world, bursts upon the sight. On the right is Sackville-street, one of the most splendid in Europe, terminated by the Rotunda and Rutland-square; it has been lately farther embellished by the erection of Nelson's pillar, and the New Post Office. On the left Westmoreland-street, a modern and splendid pile of building appears, terminated on one side by the College, and on the other by the Bank of Ireland. In front is the river with its eight bridges, and spacious quays, embanked and parapeted with mountain granite. These quays, on the south side of the river, extend from the grand canal docks to Barrack-bridge, being a line of two English miles and a quarter; and on the north side from the royal canal docks to the vicinity of the barracks, an extent of an English mile and three quarters. The various obstructions which formerly disfigured the quays being entirely removed, a free passage for ventilation, nearly 250 feet wide, is now opened quite through the metropolis from east to west. The centre of this space being occupied by the river, which generally flows with a lively current, must greatly contribute, not only to the beauty, but the salubrity of the city. This charming prospect is still farther heightened by the distant view of the Four Courts on Inns-quay, and the Wellington Testimonial in the Phoenix-park, while to the eastward rises the New Custom-house in magnificent grandeur, and the harbour, as far as the eye can reach, appears crowded with vessels of various burthens.

The chief accessions to the city have been made to the eastward. On both sides of the river, but sufficiently removed from the influence of its marshy soil,

streets and squares of the most spacious, airy, and elegant description, have been erected within the last fifty years. As we advance westward however, (with the exceptions of College-green, Dame-street, Parliament-street, and a few others,) the appearance of the city continues to decline, many of the houses wearing the marks of antiquity, until it terminates in that neglected spot the Liberty, so called from its being independent of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction. Yet even here are to be found some spacious, though irregular streets, such as St. James's and Thomas-street, which form the great western avenue. Many highly respectable shops and private houses are to be met with in them; but the greater part of the numerous dwellings in the Liberty are inhabited by petty shop-keepers, the labouring poor, and beggars, crowded together in a way most distressing to humanity. Instances have been found where a wretched apartment, not fifteen feet square, has been the common residence of three or four families. A degree of filth and stench inconceivable must be the inevitable result of such a dense population, existing, for the most part, in narrow lanes and alleys. All the ordure and filth is generally flung from every house into the back-yards, and this after heavy rains runs into the street by the entry leading to the staircase. The slaughter-houses, carrion-houses, distilleries, glass-houses, and lime-kilns, with which this part of Dublin abounds, contribute not a little to render the air truly deleterious to its wretched inhabitants.*

Most of the streets in Dublin are well paved in the centre for carriages, and on each side is a flagged foot-path. The principal shops are fitted up with a degree of taste, scarcely surpassed in the British metropolis. At night the city is well lighted, and the inhabitants enjoy an ample supply of excellent water from the

* History of Dublin by Warburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh.

Grand and Royal Canals, which is conveyed by pipes from large reservoirs or basins on each side of the river. To supply the wants of such houses as have not pipes, public fountains are erected in several places. The city is encompassed by a circular road nearly nine miles in length, which commands the most delightful views of the adjacent country, the Wicklow mountains, and the bay. The Grand and Royal Canals surround Dublin nearly on three sides, and terminate in docks communicating with the Liffey near its mouth.

The increase of population since 1610 appears to have kept pace with the enlargement of the city. At that period, according to Speed, the number of inhabitants was 26,000, about 15,000 of whom were within and 11,000 without the walls. In 1682, Sir William Petty stated the number of houses at 6,025, and the inhabitants at 69,090. The population appears to have more than doubled within the next fifty years, for in 1728, it was estimated at 146,075. Dr. Whitelaw's return in 1813 was 175,319, but if Mr. Gregory's revision be correct, which took place three years after, this falls very short indeed of the real number of inhabitants. In this statement the city is divided into its nineteen parishes, two Deaneries, County parts of Parishes, Liberties, and Manors, as taken by order of Government in 1813.

Parishes.	Houses inhabit- ed.	Houses not in- habit- ed, or build- ing.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Doctor Whitelaw's return 1813.
St. Andrew's,	703	27	3266	3808	7074	7070
— Anne's,	764	28	3644	4680	8324	8324
— Audeon's,	412	58	1993	2674	4667	4667
— Bridget's,	745	53	4367	5272	9639	9639
— { Catherine's united,	1350	425	7579	9525	17104	17104
— { do. County part,	342	49	1696	2212	3908	—
Christ Church, Dean- ery,	16	2	110	144	254	250
St. George's,	1794	138	5322	7690	13012	5100
— James's,	455	31	2447	3202	5649	5649
— John's,	277	21	2012	2334	4346	4346
— Luke's,	461	38	2943	4059	7002	7300
— Mark's,	720	78	5181	5882	11063	11066
— Mary's,	1778	129	8417	10851	19268	19268
— Michael's,	130	9	883	1128	2011	2011
— Michan's,	1604	118	9280	11313	20593	20563
— Nicholas within,	102	12	662	785	1447	1447
— { do. without,	722	42	4074	5335	9409	9409
— { do. County part,	250	12	1276	1623	2899	—
— Paul's,	746	34	3972	5588	9560	9560
— { Peter's, (City)	1264	173	5575	7903	13478	13478
— { do. County,	605	60	2786	4226	7012	—
— { do. Kevin's,	547	39	2452	3650	6102	—
— Patrick's Deanery,	149	3	981	1265	2246	2246
— Thomas's,	1680	183	5895	7871	13766	13766
— Werburgh's,	246	22	1428	1624	3052	3052
— Mary's, Donnybrook	684	21	2222	2688	4910	—
— — — County part,	290	1	907	1067	1974	—
Kilmainham,	794	47	2149	2569	4718	—
Manor of St. Sepulchre,	797	51	3728	5273	9001	—
— — — Donore,	803	87	4639	6271	10910	—
— — — Grangegorman,	809	114	2884	4849	7733	—
	22,039	2,103	104,770	137,361	242,131	175,315
Army,					7000	
Inmates of Seminaries, Hospitals, &c.					8030	
					257,161	

Of these, 165,360 are within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor.*

* The following observations upon this Return appear in the History of Dublin lately published, written by Warburton, Whitelaw,

The consumption of provisions by this vast population must be very considerable, and the prices are generally much cheaper than in London. Smithfield, an oblong square at the extremity of North King-street, is the great market for live cattle, hay, and straw; the number of cattle sold here annually amounts on an average, to 30,000 head, and it is no uncommon circumstance to sell 5,000 sheep and lambs in one day. As London, with a population five times greater, consumes but 110,000 head of cattle annually, the use of animal food would appear to be more general in Dublin. There are nine established markets for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, &c. namely, *Meath-market* in the Liberty, established by patent in the reign of Charles II.—*Ormond-market* on Ormond-quay, opened in 1682. This has long been esteemed one of the first in Europe, and besides butcher's meat of prime quality, it is well supplied with poultry, fresh and cured fish, bacon, butter, cheese, fruit, and vegetables, with every kind of sauce that luxury can require.—*Castle-*

and Walsh. “The discrepancies of these Returns are to be ascribed to the assigning parts of the City (the newest and best parts) to the County, because not in the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. On the other hand, Gregory's estimate goes too far out of town, and takes in too much of the scattered outlets. If the City and suburbs of Dublin be taken out of the County, the latter will then be the smallest County in Ireland. There is not what may be termed a market town in the whole County. It contains eighty villages, but ten of the principal of these are absorbed in and make part of the City. Now, suppose seventy villages each average forty houses and two hundred inhabitants, which make 14,000, then the remainder of the County contains 46,000, on the whole 60,000.

But according to the last official census, City and County together contain	270,784
From this total deduct the number in the County	60,000
	210,784
Garrison and inmates of public buildings	15,030
	225,714

market, between South Great George's street and William-street, is inferior to Ormond-market in size and variety, but superior in cleanliness.—*Patrick's-market* is badly situated in a narrow dirty street, yet it is considered as generally having excellent meat for sale.—*City-market*, Blackhall-row is entirely filled with mutton and lamb, of which 1000 are usually sold in a week, with a small quantity of pork in the spring months.—*Clarendon-market* is situated in William st. *Fleet-market* in Townsend-street, and *Rotunda*, or *Norfolk-market* in Great Britain-street. Besides these a new market has been lately opened near Carlisle-bridge, called *Leinster-market*. The meat in these markets is generally of excellent quality, but just complaints are made of the want of public slaughter-houses, which occasions an accumulation of filth in some of them, which is often highly offensive.

Besides the markets, poulterers' shops, in various parts of the city, are well supplied with barn-door and crammed fowl, turkies, geese, ducks, hares, rabbits, and wild-fowl. Eggs, which invariably form part of the breakfast in Dublin, are in such abundance, that it is not uncommon to sell 200,000 in a day at the market, besides great numbers sold by country people to private families. About a fortnight before Christmas, it is computed that not less than one thousand geese and turkies are sold daily in Thomas-street. A market is held every morning in Kevin-street, for bacon and butter, and in Spitalfields for bacon and potatoes. The fish-markets are well supplied in the different seasons, with cod, haddock, whiting, ray, gunnards, turbot, plaice, soal, salmon, mackarel, herring, trout, and various other species of the finny tribes. Several kinds of shell-fish, but in small quantities, are also sent to the markets. When fish arrives in Dublin, it is first disposed of by auction in Pill-lane; the auctioneer is generally a woman, who sells it in lots to the highest bidder, holding in her hand a plaice, or

other flat fish, by the tail, instead of a hammer. The purchasers, with few exceptions, are fishwomen, who carry it through the city in open sieves, and cry it as they proceed. Cheese, an article not much used in Dublin, is chiefly imported from England, but some of excellent flavour comes from Kinnegad, in the county of Westmeath.

Roots and vegetables are generally good and cheap; and such is the use made of potatoes, that 15,000 stones is computed to be the daily consumption of the city. Fruit is dearer than might be expected, with the exception of strawberries, which are peculiarly fine. The sloping grounds between Chapel-Izod and Lucan, about three miles from Dublin on the northern bank of the Liffey, display, in the season, a surface of several acres covered exclusively with the finest strawberries. It is one of the most delightful recreations of the citizens in summer, to resort to this spot, and eat strawberries and cream, of a quality, and in the midst of a scenery, not to be surpassed in any country.

The market for grain is held in Thomas-street, two days in the week, under the control of the lord mayor, and from its prices that of bread is regulated. Formerly the price of the loaf was stationary, and its weight fluctuated with the price of grain; but now the quartern loaf must always contain 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. while the price varies with the market. Great exertions are made by the lord mayor and market jury to detect bread deficient in weight, or bad in quality, and all seizures on this account are appropriated to some charitable institution. The annual sales of grain and flour are generally in round numbers as follow.—Wheat, above 50,000 barrels of 20 stone weight.—Barley, near 30,000 barrels.—Bere, above 2000 barrels.—Oats, about 150,000 barrels.—Oatmeal, 110,000 cwt.—Flour, near 600,000 cwt.

Milk and fresh butter in Dublin are both dear in price, and very inferior in quality, with the exception

of the butter which comes from the mountainous districts south of the capital. To remedy this evil, many families now keep a cow; and some gentlemen have recently established dairies on speculation, in the vicinity of the city, the produce of which is vended through Dublin on hand-carts, in which are several churns suspended on springs. These churns are secured with locks, of which the proprietor keeps the key, and the person who sells it cannot at any time increase the quantity by adulteration. The milk is distributed to the purchasers through a brass cock.—These establishments are rapidly advancing in public estimation:

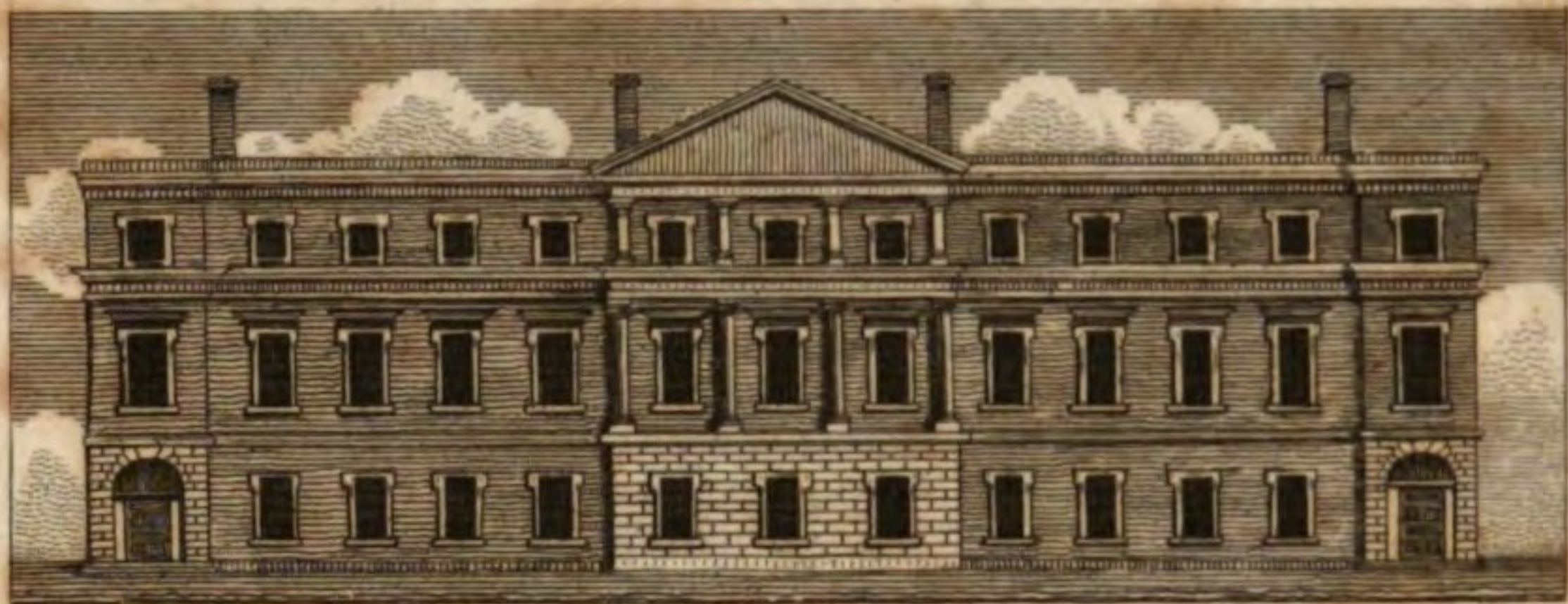
Though whiskey is still the favourite beverage of the lower classes, yet it is pleasing to observe, that its consumption within the last few years has considerably diminished. It is not much more than half a century since this liquor came into general use, yet now there are nine distilleries in Dublin, producing annually about two million gallons of spirits, a large proportion of which is sent to other places. The malt used in the spring and winter months, when alone the distilleries are at work, averages 18,000 barrels a month.

The number of breweries amounts to thirty-five; the quantity of corn malted for brewing is estimated at 10,000 barrels monthly, and the annual produce at 300,000 barrels, the greater part of which is consumed in the city.

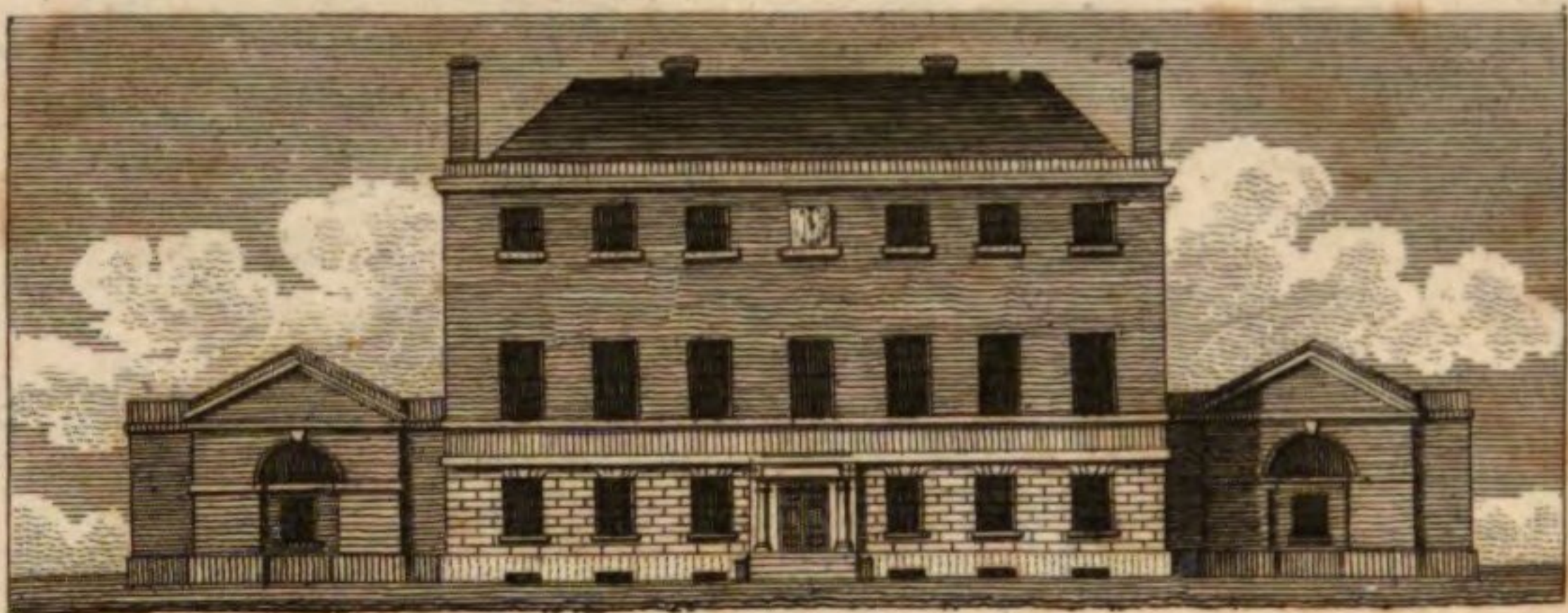
Notwithstanding the vicinity of the great bog of Allen, coal is the fuel most generally used in Dublin, and the annual consumption averages at 200,000 tons. It is generally brought in two fleets which arrive in September and January, when the wealthy citizens lay in a stock for the year, and coal yards are established for supplying others in small quantities at all seasons; in times of scarcity, coals are usually sold to the poor at reduced prices.



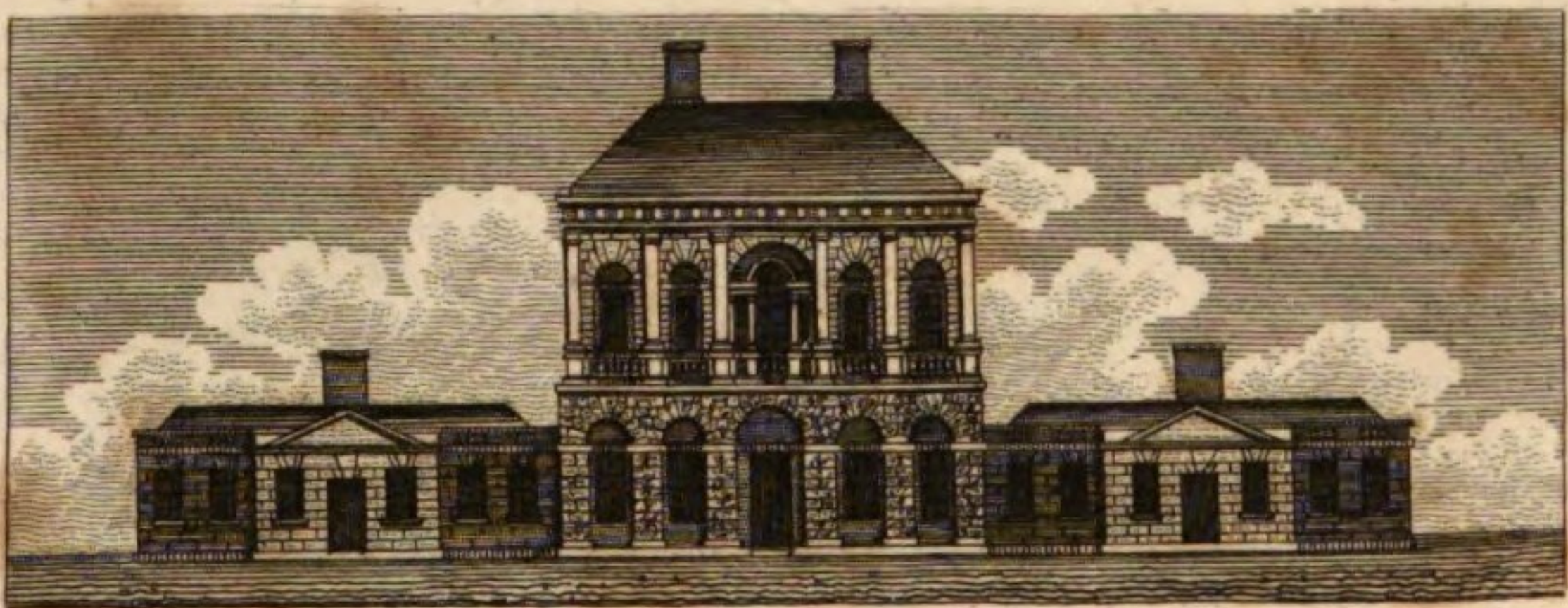
PART OF THE NORTH SIDE OF DUBLIN CASTLE.



GARDEN FRONT OF DUBLIN CASTLE.



MARINE SCHOOL.



PROVOST'S HOUSE.
Trinity College.

VICE-REGAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Ireland has, since the period of the English conquest, been uniformly committed to a Viceroy, an office which has ever been considered in this country, a place of dignity little inferior to royalty itself. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, was the first Viceroy, under the title of Lord Justice.—Until the reign of Henry VIII. the office was frequently conferred upon branches of the royal family; but it was also sometimes filled by persons, who had not even arrived at the peerage. But since the commencement of the reign of Charles II. noblemen of high rank have generally been placed in this station.

His Excellency's household consists of a private secretary, steward, comptroller, gentleman-usher, chamberlain, and master of the horse, with several gentlemen of the bedchamber, gentlemen at large, chaplains, aides-de-camp, pages, and a company of battle-axe guards. The Lord Lieutenant's residences are the Castle of Dublin, and the Vice-regal lodge in the Park.

The Castle of Dublin.—This edifice is generally supposed to have been commenced in 1205, by Meyler Fitzhenry, Lord Justice, natural son to King Henry II. and finished in 1220 by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin. It was first intended to be a fortress or citadel to secure the English interest in Ireland, and was deemed a place of considerable strength. The entrance from the city on the north side was by a draw-bridge, placed between two strong round towers from Castle-street, the westward of which subsisted till the year 1766. A portcullis, armed with iron, between these towers, served as a second defence in case the bridge should be surprized by an enemy. A high curtain extended from the western tower to Cork-tower, so called after the great Earl of Cork, who in

1624 expended a considerable sum in the rebuilding of it. The wall was then continued of equal height until it joined Bermingham tower, the strongest and highest of the whole. This tower, which was afterwards used as a prison for state criminals, was taken down in 1775, and the present building erected on the site, for preserving part of the ancient records of the kingdom. From this another high curtain extended to the Wardrobe-tower, which served as a repository for the royal robe, the cap of maintenance, and the other furniture of state. From this tower the wall was carried to the North or Store-house tower (now demolished) near Dame's-gate, and from thence it was continued to the eastern gate-way tower at the entrance of the castle.

This fortress was originally encompassed with a broad and deep moat, which has been long since filled up. There were two sally-ports in the walls, one towards Sheep (or Ship) street, which was closed up in 1663 by the Duke of Ormond, after the discovery of Jephson and Blood's conspiracy. The other, which afforded a passage to the back-yard and out-offices north of the Wardrobe-tower, remained till the curtain on that side was taken down to make room for a new pile of buildings, where the Council-chamber and a new range of offices for the secretaries stand. The custody of the Castle was formerly entrusted to a constable, gentleman-porter, and a body of warders, consisting, previous to the invention of gun-powder, of archers and pikemen.*

The Castle of Dublin did not become the royal seat of government until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Previous to that period, the Chief Governors sometimes held their court in the Archbishop's palace at St. Sepulchre's, sometimes at Thomas-court, but more frequently at the Castle of Kilmainham. A tempest hav-

* The ancient fee of the constable was £20 per annum, the porter £13 13 9, and each warder £2 5 6½d.

ing damaged this house in 1559, Queen Elizabeth issued her mandate for preparing the Castle of Dublin for the reception of the Chief Governors, and the work was completed by Sir Henry Sidney in 1567, and from that period it has continued to be the town-residence of the Viceroy.

Previous to this time, neither the Parliaments nor the Courts of Justice were fixed to any certain place. Parliaments were held at Trim, Drogheda, Naas, Wexford, Clare, Conall, Limerick, Balldoill, Castledermot, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cashell, but more frequently in Dublin, where they sometimes met in Christ-church, sometimes at the Castle, and once in the hall of the Carmelites in Whitefriar-street. But from the latter end of Elizabeth's reign to the Restoration, both Terms and Parliaments were held in the Castle, until the former were removed to Christ-church-lane, and the latter to Chichester-house, on the site of which the Parliament-house (now the Bank of Ireland) was afterwards built.

The Castle of Dublin is situated on the highest ground and nearly in the centre of the city. It is divided into two courts, the upper and the lower. The former which contains the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant is a quadrangle, two hundred and eighty feet long by one hundred and thirty feet broad, with uniform buildings on every side. Over the principal entrance from Cork-hill is an excellent statue of Justice, and over the other gate a statue of Fortitude. —The Viceroy's apartments occupy the whole of the south-side, and part of the east end, the remainder of the court being occupied by the apartments and offices of the Chief Secretary and various officers of the Household.

The grand approach to the Viceregal apartments is a colonnade, over which is the presence-chamber, furnished with a throne and canopy covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold-lace and carved

work gilt. From a rich stucco ceiling hangs an elegant glass lustre of the Waterford manufactory, purchased by the late Duke of Rutland at the expense of 270*l*. But the object which attracts the greatest attention is the ball-room, or St. Patrick's-hall, so called since the institution of the Order of Knights of St. Patrick. This noble room, which is eighty-two feet long, forty-one feet broad, and thirty-eight high, is decorated by some fine paintings, particularly the ceiling, the flat of which is divided into three compartments, an oblong rectangle at each end, and a circle in the middle. In one of the rectangles, St. Patrick is represented converting the Irish to Christianity; and in the other, Henry II. seated under a canopy, receives the submission of the Irish chieftains. In the circle, his late Majesty King George III. is seen, supported by Liberty and Justice, while various allegorical representations allude to the happy effects resulting to this country from his auspicious reign. The cornice of the room is also richly painted. The ingenious artist was Mr. Waldron. At each end of the room is a gallery for the musicians and spectators. The levees and drawing-rooms are respectably attended, though by no means so numerous as they were previous to the legislative union. A guard of horse and foot with regimental music mounts at the Castle every morning in the same manner as at the Royal Palace in London.

The lower court, though larger, (being 250 feet by 220) is more irregular in form and very inferior in appearance. On the north side are the Treasury, the Hanaper, Register, and Auditor-General's Offices. The Ordnance Office, which is a modern brick building, stands at the east end, where is also the arsenal and an armoury containing arms for 40,000 men, with some cannon and mortars, besides guard-houses, riding-houses, stables, &c. There is a small lawn, adorned with trees and shrubs, called the Castle-garden, with which the Viceregal apartments communi-

cate by a large flight of steps from the terrace before the garden front. Two other buildings in the lower Castle-yard demand a more particular description.

New Castle Chapel.—The old edifice had long been in a ruinous condition, and in 1807, during the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Bedford it was taken down. The first stone of the new building was laid by his Grace, and it was finished in seven years, at the expense of 42,000*l.* being opened for divine service on Christmas-day, 1814, during the administration of Earl Whitworth. The chapel, which is seventy-three feet long, and thirty-five broad, is raised with calpè or common Irish black stone. The exterior is ornamented with no less than ninety heads, including all the sovereigns of England. They are formed of dark blue marble from the quarries of Tullamore, which for susceptibility of expression and durability of texture is not inferior to the finest statuary marble. The great entrance on the north side is surmounted by a fine bust of St. Peter holding a key, and above it over a window, a bust of Dean Swift. Over the east entrance are the busts of St. Patrick and Brian Boiromhe, king of Ireland, and over them that of the Virgin Mary. A monastic battlement ornaments the door-way, which is pointed, and over it is the great east window, richly ornamented with Gothic foliage. The gavel terminates above in a rich antique cross, and at each angle are square towers rising to the height of the roof.

The interior of the chapel is beautiful in the extreme. It consists of a choir without nave or transept, finished in the richest style of Gothic architecture. Buttresses springing from grotesque heads, and ornamented with rich foliage, support the sides. Between the buttresses are pointed windows, surmounted by labels. The east window over the communion-table is adorned with stained glass finely executed. The subject is Christ before Pilate. This glass was a present from Lord

Whitworth, by whom it was purchased on the Continent. The compartments beneath this piece are filled up with the four Evangelists, executed in Dublin. The roof is supported by six clustered pillars on each side, terminating with capitals covered with foliage. The ceiling is formed of groined arches springing from grotesque heads of modelled stucco; it is richly ornamented with tracery, and painted in imitation of stone. The pulpit, desk, gallery and pews are all of Irish oak. In the gallery on the right side is a throne for the Lord Lieutenant, and opposite one for the Archbishop. In the centre pannel of the front of the organ-gallery the King's arms are neatly carved, and on either side those of the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond; from these are placed alternately the arms of all the Viceroy's of Ireland to the earliest period. The pulpit rests on a shaft issuing from an open bible, and the pannels are enriched with the arms of the monarchs Henry, Elizabeth, Edward, and William, who were the great supporters of the Reformation, together with those of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. The whole of this beautiful chapel, with the exception of the stained glass, was planned and executed by native artists. Mr. Johnson was the architect; the two Smiths executed the sculpture, and Stewart the carved work and modelling.

The Record Office.—From the period of the conquest much evil had resulted from the want of a secure repository for the public Records of Ireland. The private houses of the officers were generally the places where these documents, so essential to national property were deposited; in consequence of which, whether through intention or negligence, many of them were lost. After the erection of the Four Courts, such of the Records as appeared more immediately connected with the law, were removed to offices prepared for them, but many other most valuable documents were unprovided with a repository in those offices. The

order to remedy this evil, his Majesty, in 1810, issued Letters Patent, at the recommendation of the House of Commons, for forming a commission to provide for the better arrangement and preservation of the Public Records in Ireland. The Commissioners appointed were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, and Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, all for the time being, together with the Bishop of Kildare, the Earls of Meath, Charlemont and Ross. The Commissioners have appointed a number of Sub-commissioners, who are paid according to the difficulty of the work to be performed, and the time employed in its execution. The Secretary's salary, with his remuneration as a Sub-commissioner, may amount to about 500l. a year, and the whole expenditure of the Commission to January, 1820, has amounted to £102,348 : 8 : 8. About forty individuals are employed in this useful work, including some barristers and clergymen of the established church, and the most useful results have already arisen from their labours.

The Wardrobe Tower, in the Lower Castle-yard, has been fitted up by Mr. Johnson as a repository for the Records, and all combustible materials removed from the floors and stair-cases. It contains offices for the Secretary, Sub-commissioners, Clerks, Surveyor-General, &c. and the greatest regularity is observed in the arrangement and preservation of the valuable documents committed to their care. These consist of Parliamentary Records and Statute-rolls, the books and papers of the Civil Department and Council-office, together with the various maps and books now remaining of the several surveys, estimates, and distributions at different periods in Ireland. Amongst these documents the most interesting is the celebrated *Down Survey*, which originally consisted of thirty-one folios of

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MILITARY

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REVENUE.

The grand sources of Revenue in this country are Customs, Excise, Post Office, and Stamp Duties. There are five Commissioners of Customs, six Commissioners of Excise, and four Commissioners of Stamp Duties, to whom the management of these several departments is entrusted; and the conduct of the Post Office is under the superintendence of two Masters General. To describe the edifices connected with these different establishments shall be the business of this section.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The former building, appropriated to this purpose, was erected in 1707, near Essex-bridge; but before the end of the century it fell into decay, and was totally inadequate to the increasing trade of the port of Dublin. It became therefore necessary to erect another, and an eligible spot of ground was chosen for the purpose on the north side of the river. The first stone was laid on the 8th of August 1781, and in ten years was completed the most sumptuous edifice of the kind in Europe. This magnificent structure is 375 feet in length, and 205 in depth, and exhibits four decorated fronts, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass. The north and south are the principal fronts. The east front chiefly consists of warehouses. In the interior are two courts divided from each other by the centre pile, which is 100 feet broad, and runs from north to south the whole depth of the building.

The south, or sea front, is composed of pavilions at each end joined by arcades, and united to the centre. It is finished in the Doric order, with an entablature,

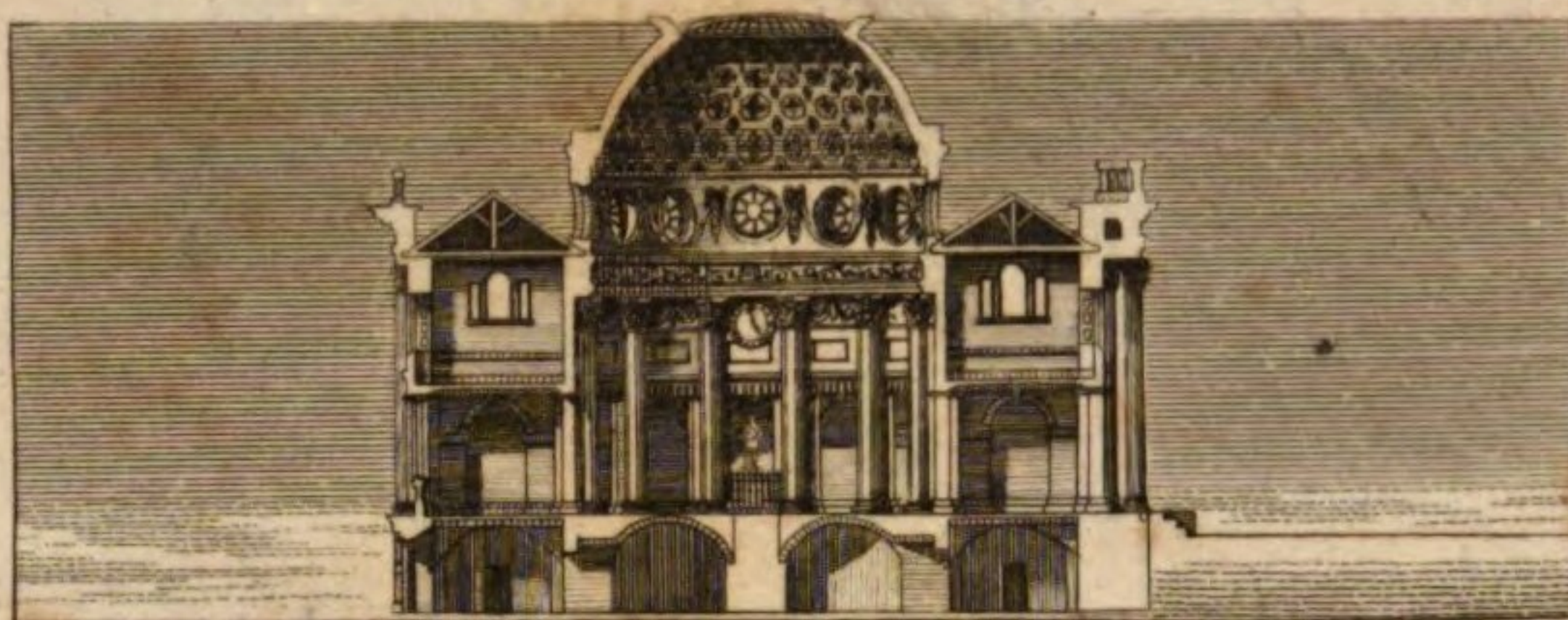
actual surveys of the lands forfeited in Ireland, in consequence of the rebellion of 1641, executed under the direction of the celebrated Sir William Petty. Of the thirty-two counties in Ireland, only Galway and Roscommon, with a part of Mayo, and a few other baronies, were omitted. They were accompanied with distribution books, shewing how the forfeited lands were partitioned among the adventurers. This survey was deposited in the Surveyor-General's Office, then situated in Essex-street, which, with the Council Chamber, was consumed in 1711 by an accidental fire.—Eighteen books of the maps were preserved, but the remainder were greatly injured, or totally destroyed.—The Strafford Survey, with some other valuable documents, were consumed at the same time.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Dublin is the residence of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland. There are also offices for the Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, and Commissary-General, from whence all orders are issued in their respective departments. In time of peace the garrison consists of two regiments of cavalry, and four of infantry, for whom barracks of the most commodious kind have been erected. The Royal Barracks, which were built in 1706, are capable of containing 5000 men. They stand at the western extremity of the city, on an airy eminence over the Liffey, and consist of three squares. The Palatine-square, which forms a noble quadrangle, is built of hewn granite, and ornamented with a cornice and pediments at the opposite sides. Two other barracks have been erected within a few years; one for infantry, called Richmond Barracks, near Kilmainham, and not far from the banks of the Grand Canal; and the other for cavalry on the same Canal, near Portobello. They are both extensive and handsome edifices.



NORTH FRONT OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



SECTION OF THE EXCHANGE FROM EAST TO WEST.



CUSTOM HOUSE.



NEWGATE.

REVENUE.

The grand sources of Revenue in this country are the Customs, Excise, Post Office, and Stamp Duties. —There are five Commissioners of Customs, six Commissioners of Excise, and four Commissioners of Stamp Duties, to whom the management of these several departments is entrusted; and the conduct of the Post Office is under the superintendence of two Post-masters General. To describe the edifices connected with these different establishments shall be the business of this section.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The former building, appropriated to this purpose, was erected in 1707, near Essex-bridge; but before the end of the century it fell into decay, and was totally inadequate to the increasing trade of the port of Dublin. It became therefore necessary to erect another, and an eligible spot of ground was chosen for the purpose on the north side of the river. The first stone was laid on the 8th of August 1781, and in ten years was completed the most sumptuous edifice of the kind in Europe. This magnificent structure is 375 feet in length, and 205 in depth, and exhibits four decorated fronts, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass. The north and south are the principal fronts. The east front chiefly consists of warehouses. In the interior are two courts divided from each other by the centre pile, which is 100 feet broad, and runs from north to south the whole depth of the building.

The south, or sea front, is composed of pavilions at each end joined by arcades, and united to the centre. It is finished in the Doric order, with an entablature,

and bold projecting cornice. On the attic story, over the pillars of the portico are statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury. In the tympan of the pediment, in alto-relievo, is represented the friendly union of England and Ireland. They are seated on a car of shell; Neptune, with his trident, driving away Famine and Despair, while a fleet at a distance approaches in full sail. The pavilions at each end are decorated with the arms of Ireland beautifully executed. Allegorical heads on the key-stones of the arches represent the different rivers of Ireland. A superb dome one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, surmounts the whole, on the top of which is a statue of Hope, resting on her anchor, sixteen feet high.

The north front has a portico of four pillars in the centre, but no pediment. On the entablature, over the columns, are statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. This front, which is opposite to a handsome crescent, called Beresford-place, has neither arcades or recessed columns like the south, but the wings are the same. The east and west fronts are each one hundred feet in extent; the former with open arcades below, of seven arches, which give entrance to the courts, and have a very good effect. The south front is entirely of Portland stone, the other three of mountain granite.

This great edifice is jointly the House of Customs and Excise; and, besides all the offices necessary for these purposes, contains dwelling-houses for the Chief Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. The doors on each side of the portico in the south front, lead into passages running the whole depth of the building, with a range of offices down them on one side. The great stair-case, with its Ionic colonnade, is deservedly admired. The Long-Room is a superb apartment seventy feet by sixty-five, ornamented with composite columns, and enlightened by two large circular lanterns. The Trial and Board-rooms in the north front are also very handsome

apartments. On the east of the Custom-house is a wet dock, capable of containing forty sail of vessels; and along the quay, that bounds it on the east and north is a range of capacious and commodious warehouses. The whole of this great work was designed by, and executed under the direction of Mr. James Gandon, and the total expense, including the dock, was 397,232*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The ornamental part was executed by Mr. Edward Smyth and Mr. Thomas Banks. The holydays observed at the Custom-house, are Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, all General Fast and Thanksgiving Days, the King's Birthday and Coronation, and the Restoration of Charles II.

STAMP-OFFICE, WILLIAM-STREET.

This establishment is conducted by four Commissioners, a Secretary, Comptrollers, Inspectors, and a number of Clerks. The duty on Stamps was first introduced into Ireland in 1774; and its product for the first five years was very trifling, averaging little more than 20,000*l.* per annum, but it has since so greatly increased that the average for the five years ending January 5th, 1815, was 741,400*l.* per annum. The business of this department was first transacted in a confined situation in Eustace-street; but in 1811, Lord Powerscourt's splendid mansion in William-street was purchased for 15,000*l.* and an equal sum has since been expended in building additions in the rear. It is built of mountain-stone, and the front is approached by a flight of steps, which formerly led to a portico supported on four Doric pillars. Rustic arched windows and a Doric entablature enrich the first story, and in the centre of the second is a Venetian window of the Ionic order. The windows in the attic are decorated by architraves in a good taste. The whole is surmounted by a quadrangular building, which serves for an observatory, and commands an extensive view

of the bay of Dublin and the adjacent country. A gateway on each side surmounted by pediments stand as wings to the building, which was finished in 1771 by Mr. Robert Mack, architect.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SACKVILLE-STREET.

As a productive system of finance, and a public convenience of the highest utility, the Post-Office, in its present improved state, must be considered as one of the most interesting establishments in any country.— In civilized nations, even amongst the ancients, it appears that the interests and feelings of mankind very early pointed out the necessity of some regular mode of communication between distant places. After the fall of the Roman empire, however, no posts seem to have existed in Europe until about 1475, when Louis XI. established them for the conveyance of state information throughout France. In England letters were conveyed by special messengers, until a system of postage was established in the reign of Elizabeth, which was conducted by individuals for their own profit. Things continued in this state until 1643, when Charles I. ordered his Post-master for foreign parts to run a post between London and Edinburgh, and similar regulations were soon after made for Ireland by Chester and Holyhead.. The system was much improved during the Protectorate of Cromwell, when regular packet-boats were established between Chester and Dublin, and Milford and Waterford. The rates of postage at that time were for every single letter within 80 miles of London, two pence ; beyond that distance to any part of England three pence ; to Scotland four pence ; and to Ireland six pence. In 1711 a Post-master General was appointed for all the British dominions ; but in 1782, when the independence of Ireland was acknowledged, its Post Office became

a separate establishment, and continues to be so, notwithstanding the Union.

The introduction of mail-coaches has not only greatly improved the system of the Post Office, but has been attended with the greatest advantages to the general interests of Ireland. Previous to their introduction, the state of the roads was such, that it commonly took five or six days to perform a journey from Dublin to Cork; and it is said that persons, in those days, deemed it a matter of more serious importance to undertake a long journey through Ireland, than many do at present to undertake a voyage to America. The first mail-coaches commenced running from Dublin to Cork and Belfast on the 5th of July, 1790. A regular improvement in the state of the Irish roads has continued from that to the present, and they are now allowed to be amongst the best in Europe. Ten or twelve mail-coaches leave Dublin every evening for different parts of Ireland. They are provided with a double guard well armed, the cattle and accommodations are excellent, and the drivers, in general, sober, correct, and intelligent. They all assemble at the General Post Office every evening a little before eight o'clock, and having received the bags, set out for their different destinations. This nightly exhibition always attracts a crowd of spectators, when the sound of the horns, the prancing of the horses, and the last adieus of friends, form altogether a very interesting and animated picture.

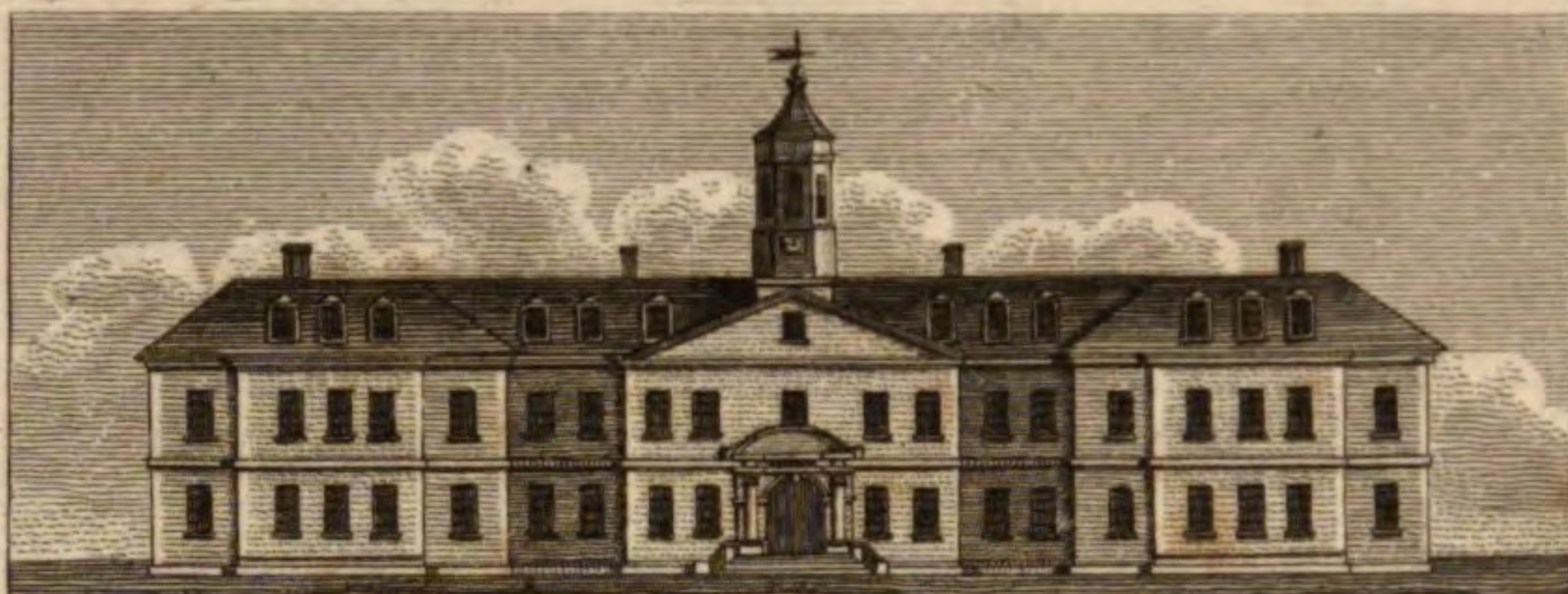
The Post Office was originally established in Dame-street, near Anglesea-street. It was afterwards removed to College-green, where it remained until the increase of business rendered it necessary to look out for a more spacious site. A commodious piece of ground on the west side of Sackville-street was chosen, and the first stone was laid by his Excellency Earl Whitworth, on the 12th of August, 1815. The building proceeded with unusual celerity, and its comple-

tion has enriched the Irish metropolis with one of the grandest edifices of the kind in Europe. It is 223 feet in front, 150 in depth, and its height is fifty feet to the top of the cornice, consisting of three stories. In front is a grand portico, eighty feet in length, consisting of a pediment, supported by six massive pillars, of the Ionic order. The pediment is surmounted by three finely executed statues by the younger Smyth, representing Hibernia resting on her spear and harped shield; Mercury with his caduceus and purse, and Fidelity with her finger on her lips, and a key in the other hand. The tympanum of the pediment is decorated with the royal arms, and a fine ballustrade surmounts the cornice all round the top, giving an elegant finish to the whole. This superb edifice is built of mountain granite, except the portico, which is of Portland stone. The expense was something more than 50,000l.

At the head of this important establishment are two Post-masters General, and the officers appointed for conducting it consist of a Secretary, Treasurer, Accountant General, five Surveyors, six Clerks of the Roads, &c. with a number of subordinate clerks.—The most admirable regularity and despatch are apparent in all the proceedings of this office. Houses are appointed for receiving letters in various parts of the city, where boxes are open till five o'clock in the evening, after which the letter-carriers, (of whom there are sixty-five for the Irish and twenty for the English departments) go about for another hour, with a bell, to collect letters. At the General Post Office letters are received until seven o'clock, but a small sum must be paid with any put in after that hour. A Penny Post is the medium of conveyance from the several parts of the city with each other. From sixty receiving-houses the letters are delivered four times a day with such celerity and exactness, that two persons living at opposite extremities of the city may write four letters and



CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH.



STEVEN'S HOSPITAL.



LYING-IN HOSPITAL.



EAST FRONT OF THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

receive three answers every day for the trifling expense of three pence. The Penny Post produces a revenue of 3,500*l.* per annum. The total revenues of the Post Office, in 1800, were 85,000*l.* In 1816 the receipts were 250,000*l.*; from which, deducting 150,000*l.* for expenses, there remained a net profit of 100,000*l.* in favour of the establishment.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

It is a generally received opinion, that the See of Dublin was founded about the year 448, soon after the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. The first Bishop, however, of whom we have any account, is Livinius, who is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Low Countries, in 633. St. Rumold, another Bishop of Dublin, was murdered near Mechlin, in 775. In 1121, it was erected into an Archbishoprick, Gregory being the first who held that dignity. The Bishoprick of Glandelough was united to that of Dublin in 1214, and the union still subsists. The Archbishoprick is now fifty miles in length and thirty-six in breadth, including the whole of the county of Dublin, with part of Wicklow and two other counties. The Archbishop is stiled Primate of Ireland, and his province includes the dioceses of Dublin and Glandelough, Kildare, Ossory, Leighlin and Ferns.

The See of Dublin has two Cathedrals; namely, that usually called Christ Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Patrick's.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This Cathedral was built in the year 1038, in the centre of the city, for secular canons, by Sitricus, son of Amlave, King of the Ostmen, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin; but in the following century they were changed into canons regular of the order of Arras.—Donat also built the chapel of St. Nicholas on the north side of the cathedral, that of St. Michael, (converted into a parochial church, by Archbishop Talbot) and an archiepiscopal palace. Other chapels were af-

terwards built by the Archbishop St. Lawrence O'Toole, Strongbow, Fitz-Stephen, and Raymond le Gross.

While it continued a regular community, the Prior of Christ Church had a seat in Parliament; but in 1541, King Henry VIII. converted the priory and convent into a deanery and chapter. The new foundation consisted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Vicars-choral. King Edward VI. added six Priests and two Choristers. Three Prebendaries were also erected by Archbishop Brown; namely, St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's.

This Cathedral is in the form of a long cross, but nothing remains of the original nave except the northern wall of the great aisle, and the ruins of the northern side aisle, but from these it appears that the whole, when entire, must have been very beautiful. Its length, from the western entrance to the transept, is 103 feet, its breadth 25, and that of the side aisle 13.—The nave, and side aisles, were highly decorated with the various ornaments of Gothic architecture; but in 1562, the south wall yielding to the pressure of the roof, gave way, and both fell to the ground. It was afterwards repaired, but without ornament of any kind.

Against the southern wall are placed some handsome monuments. Over an ancient piece of statuary, representing a man in armour, and part of a female figure at his side, which are said to be the statues of Strongbow and his wife Eva, is the following inscription:—

This : avneyent : monvment : of : Strangbowe : called : comes : Strangulensis : lord : of : chepsto : and : ogney : the : first : and : principal : invader : of : irland : 1169 : qui : obiit : 1177 : the : monvment : was : broken : by : the : fall : of : the : roff : and : bodye : of : christes : church : in : An : 1562 : and : set : up : agayn : at : the : chargys : of : the : right : honorable : sr : heniri : sydnie : knyght : of : the : noble : order : l : president : wailes : l : deputy : of Ireland : 1570.

The monument consecrated to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. who died in 1751, in his 71st year, is extremely beautiful and interesting. He was the Patron, and for many years the indefatigable Secretary of the Dublin Society, and spent his life in unwearied efforts to promote the welfare of his native country.—Two boys are represented standing beneath his bust, one weeping, while the other points to a bass-relief of Minerva, leading the Arts towards Hibernia. On a scroll, which he holds in his hand, is the following inscription :—

This monument was erected to Thomas Prior, Esq.
at the charge of several persons,
who contributed to honor the memory of that
Worthy Patriot,
to whom his veracity, actions, and unwearied endeavours
in the service of his country,
have raised a monument more lasting than
marble.

Sculptured by J. Van Nost, in 1756.

There is also a long Latin inscription, from the pen of Bishop Berkeley.

The monument of Lord Viscount Lifford, who died in 1789, aged 73 years, consists of a neat tablet of white marble on a variegated ground, ornamented with the insignia of Justice, above which are his arms, with the motto which he had selected when appointed to office, "*Be just and fear not.*" Lord Lifford filled the dignified situation of Lord Chancellor of Ireland for twenty-two years, with honour to himself, and the universal approbation of a grateful country.

Among the other monuments in the nave are those of Lord Chancellor Bowes, who died in 1767, and Doctor Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1705, both well executed; also two old statues of Charles I. and II. with some curious ancient inscriptions.

The choir, which is 105 feet by 28, is devoid of architectural ornament. The throne and stalls are of varnished oak in the Gothic style, neatly carved; while, by a strange perversion of taste, the galleries are supported by Corinthian and Ionic columns. The organ is finely toned, and the choir-service is performed every Sunday, at noon, in a superior manner. On the north side of the communion-table stands the noble monument of Robert Earl of Kildare, great-grandfather to the present Duke of Leinster. It represents the relict of the deceased, his son, afterwards the first Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of the Earlr. The figures, which are as large as life are beautifully sculptured in white marble by H. Cheere. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

To the Memory
of

ROBERT, EARL OF KILDARE,

The Nineteenth of that Title in Succession,

And in Rank the first Earl in Ireland.

He married the Lady MARIE O'BRYEN,

Eldest Daughter of WILLIAM, Earl of INCHQUIN;

By whom he had issue,

Four Sons and Eight Daughters,

of which number, only

JAMES, the present Earl, and the Lady MARGARETTA

Survived Him.

Together with the Titles, He inherited the Virtues

of His Noble Ancestors,

And adorned every Station He possessed.

Truth, Honor, and Justice,

Directed the whole course of his Life.

The daily Devotions of His Family,

And the Public Worship of the Church

Were, by his Regular Attendance,

Cherished and recommended.

Tho' possessed of a great Estate,

He managed it
 With particular Prudence and Economy,
 In order to give a free course
 To his many and great charities.
 He was a disinterested Lover of His Country,
 Without any Affectation of Popularity ;
 And was beloved by all, not because He sought it,
 But because He deserved it.

He was
 A most tender and affectionate Husband,
 An indulgent and prudent Father,
 A sincere and steady Friend.
 His disconsolate Relict,
 In testimony of Her Gratitude and Affection,
 And the better to recommend to His Descendants,
 The imitation of His excellent Example,
 Caused this Monument to be erected.
 He died the 20th Day of February,
 A. D. 1743, in the 69th Year of His Age.

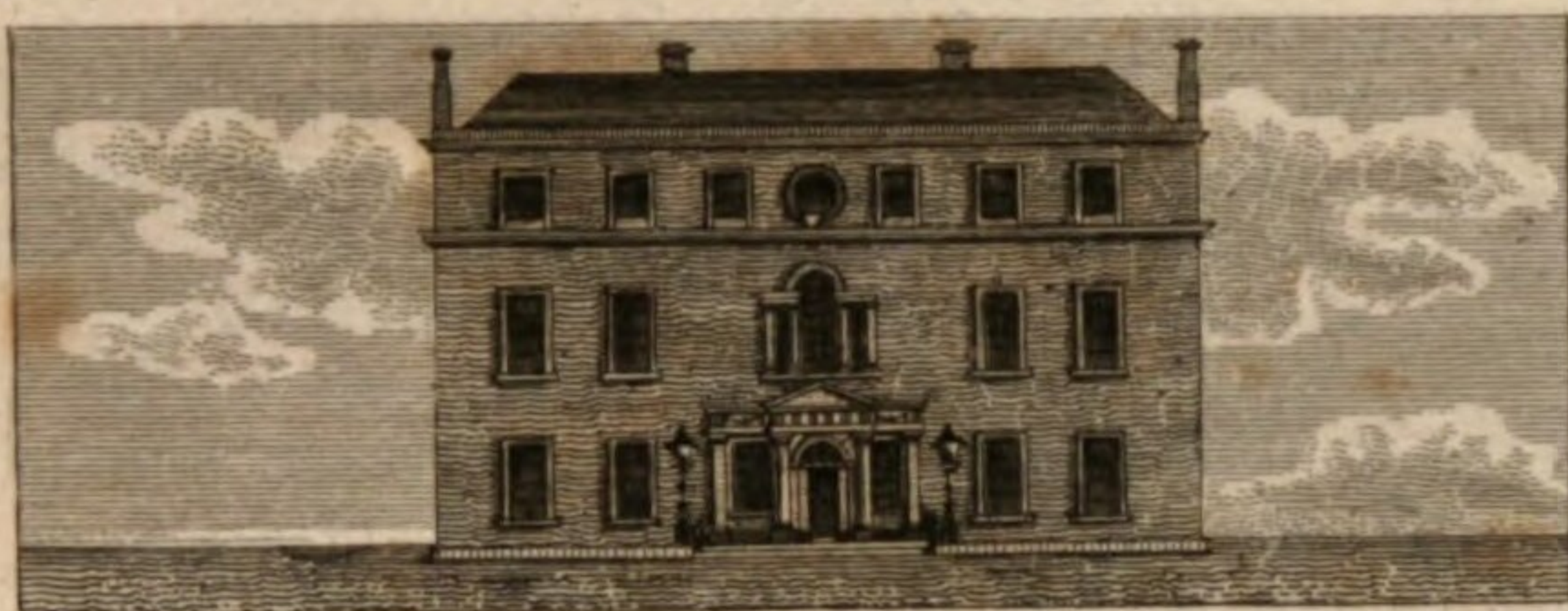
A plain tablet of white marble, on the south side of the communion-table, commemorates the virtues of Doctor Thomas Fletcher, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1761. There are also various memorials of other persons, of whom little is recorded, save that they lived and died.

The steeple, which is an ordinary square tower without a spire, is raised over the intersection of the aisles on firm arches, supported by strong pillars of hewn stone.

The Bishop of Kildare is generally Dean of Christ Church.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

On the site of this Cathedral there formerly stood a parochial church, said to have been founded by the patron Saint of Ireland ; who is also said to have baptized his first converts at a well, situated in the north



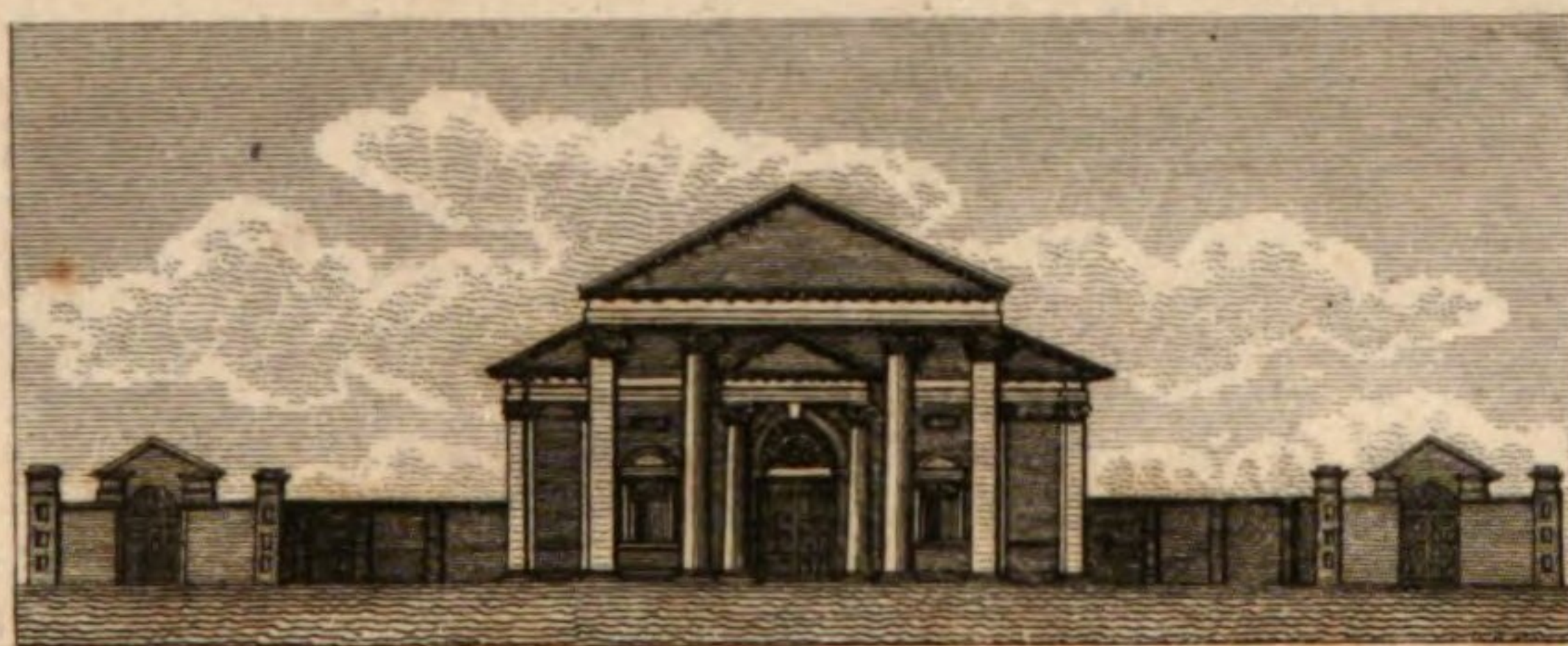
MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S HOUSE.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.



FRONT OF ST. CATHRINE'S CHURCH.



FRONT OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

close, near the present site of the steeple. This ancient church was demolished to make room for a more sumptuous edifice, which, being completed in 1191 by John Comyn, the first English Archbishop, was consecrated on St. Patrick's day, with great pomp and ceremony, by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, together with the Legate O'Heany. Archbishop Comyn amply endowed it as a Collegiate Church, placing in it thirteen Prebendaries, which were afterwards increased to twenty-two. His successor, Archbishop Henry de Loundres, erected it into a cathedral, constituting William Fitz-Guy the first Dean, and appointing a Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer. In 1362, the church was much injured by an accidental fire, but it was quickly repaired by Archbishop Minot, who also built the steeple in 1370, upon which the spire was erected in 1750, Doctor Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, having left a bequest for that purpose. About 1430 Archbishop Talbot instituted six Minor Canons and as many Choristers in this Cathedral.

Ancient descriptions of this Church represent it to have been a building of great extent and splendor.—The close was surrounded by an ample wall, containing within its circuit the palace of the Archbishop, the houses of the Dean, Dignitaries and Prebendaries, the halls and dormitories of the minor Canons and Vicars-choral, &c. The church was considered, for size and magnificence, as superior to all the Cathedrals in Ireland, and to many in the sister country. The Choir was covered with a curious stone-roof of an azure colour, inlaid with stars of gold, and the windows amounted to one hundred. The vaults and aisles were supported by forty great pillars, and in the walls were several niches, filled with the images of saints. There were three entrances, called St. Nicholas's, St. Paul's, and St. Patrick's gates. Over the latter was a stately window, embellished with stained glass, but no part of this beautiful work now remains. The great stone

arch which covered the west aisle, having fallen during the reign of Henry VIII. the rubbish raised the floor three feet above the level. The original floor has been lately discovered, and appears to have been a curious work, composed of small burnished tiles four inches square. These tiles bear the representation of an indented figure. The fall of this arch, also destroyed many ancient monuments.

Some years back, this venerable pile seemed fast verging to decay, but the indefatigable exertions of the late Dean, Doctor Keatinge, have happily preserved it from the ruin with which it was threatened. The entire length of the building is 300 feet, and its breadth 80. Of this space the nave occupies 130 feet, the choir 90, and St. Mary's chapel, (appropriated since 1665 to the use of the French Protestants) 55. The transept, which is 157 feet long, contains the Chapter-house, and the parish church of St. Nicholas without, now in ruins. The nave consists of a centre and side aisle, separated by octagonal pillars, and supporting Gothic arches, which, though ornamented with plain mouldings only, have a pleasing effect. The choir is truly beautiful, and the fine arch which forms its western termination, is at once bold, light and elegant.— The roof, composed of groined arches, formerly of stone, was taken down some years since, (with the exception of one of the arches) from an apprehension that the walls were too feeble to bear the pressure of its weight. It is now of stucco, still retaining its ancient graceful form. The Archbishop's throne and stalls are of varnished oak, neatly sculptured, and the altar-piece, which represents a glory under a half-drawn curtain, has a fine effect. The organ is said to be without a rival in this island. The tower of the steeple, which contains a ring of eight fine-toned bells, is 120 feet high, and the spire being 103 feet, the height from the ground to the top of the ball is 223 feet.

The monuments in St. Patrick's Cathedral are more numerous than those of Christ Church. The most remarkable are the following :—

IN THE NAVE.

1. A large tomb-stone, 7 feet by 4, in memory of Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin in 1471.—The prelate is represented, in bass-relief, in his pontifical habit, and round the margin is the following inscription in old English characters—

Jesus est Salvator meus. Præsul Michael hic
Dubliniensi marmore tumbatus. Pro me
Christum flagitetis.

2. The monument of Doctor Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, consists of a tablet bearing a long Latin inscription beneath a canopy, well executed in statuary marble, and ornamented on each side by coupled Corinthian columns on pedestals, their entablature supporting urns; the whole in variegated Italian marble. This excellent prelate, who died in 1713, aged 75, was buried in the adjoining cemetery, near the wall of the library, which, with a munificence worthy of himself, he opened for the use of the public.

3. Dean Swift's monument consists of a plain slab of marble under his bust, which is esteemed a good likeness, and was the gift of T. F. Faulkner, nephew to Alderman George Faulkner, the Dean's favourite bookseller. The inscription, written by himself, is strongly expressive of his turn of mind, and his feelings with respect to his country—

Hic depositum est Corpus
Jonathan Swift, S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Decani.

Ubi sæva indignatio
 Ulterius
 Cor lacerare nequit.
 Abi, viator,
 Et imitare, si poteris
 Strenuum, (pro virili)
 Libertatis Vindicatorem.
 Obiit 19 Die Mensis Octobris,
 A. D. 1745, Anno Ætatis 78.

4. Affixed to the contiguous pillar, is another tablet to the memory of Mrs. Johnson, who is now well known to have been the wife of Dean Swift. The following inscription records her character—

Underneath lie the mortal remains of
 Mrs. Hester Johnson, better known to the World
 By the name of STELLA,
 Under which she is celebrated in the writings of
 Doctor Jonathan Swift,
 Dean of this Cathedral.
 She was a person of extraordinary endowments and
 Accomplishments of body, mind,
 and behaviour,
 Justly admired and respected by all who knew her,
 On account of her many eminent virtues,
 As well as for her great natural and acquired perfections.
 She died January 27th, 1727-8,
 In the 46th year of her age,
 And by her Will bequeathed One Thousand Pounds
 To the support of a Chaplain to the Hospital founded in this City,
 By Doctor Steevens.

5. In an obscure corner, near the southern entrance, a marble tablet was placed by Dean Swift, to the memory of his servant, Alexander M'Gee, whose discretion, fidelity, and dilligence in that humble station, it celebrates. He died in 1721, aged 29.

6. The monument of Doctor Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, was erected by his surviving bro-

thers, Charles and Edward Smyth. It is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablatures, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled up by a shield bearing his Grace's arms. An urn of Parian marble, highly enriched, with a bass-relief of his head, fill up the niche between the columns. On the pedestal is a long Latin inscription, from the pen of Doctor Louth, Bishop of London. The whole expense was 1500*l*. The monument was designed by Mr. John Smyth and executed by Van Nost. The Archbishop was the eighth son of Doctor Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick. He was born in 1706, and died in 1771.

7. A monument to the memory of Richard Lambert, Earl of Cavan, is affixed to one of the pillars on the north side. A Sarcophagus supports a figure of Minerva, surrounded with military trophies. In the background a column supports a funeral urn, and above the pedestal is a medallion of his Lordship. The inscription informs us that he was a Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 15th Regiment of foot. He died on the 2d of November 1778, aged 56.

8. In the south aisle is the monument of William Worth, Baron of the Exchequer, 1682.

9, 10, and 11. are three ornamental marble slabs, in the north aisle, consecrated to the memory of Doctor Meredyth, Bishop of Ferns, who died in 1597: Doctor Martin, a Prebendary of St. Patrick's and Rector of Killesandra; and H. Tomkins, a youth of 15, from Buckinghamshire. The last was erected by the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1788.

12. A splendid monument of white marble, has of late, been erected by the Gentlemen of the Irish Bar, to the memory of John Ball, Esq. Serjeant at Law; it is placed over that of Mrs. Johnson, and adjoining that of Swift.—The inscription is as follows:—

Totus teres atque rotundus.

By the unanimous vote

Of the Irish Bar,

This Memorial

Of esteem and admiration

is raised to the Memory of

JOHN BALL,

One of his Majesty's Serjeants

at Law.

He died 24th August, 1813, in

the 60th year of his age.

During a life of strenuous exertion

He never excited one transient enmity.

In his progress to the highest professional eminence

he never stooped

To any unworthy condescension ;

Zealous but candid, modest yet bold,

His simple and persuasive eloquence

was the pure result

Of generous feeling, and animated conviction ;

No sophism disgraced his reasoning,

No studied ornament impeached his sincerity ;

Worth, Learning, Intellect, all conspired

to exalt him to distinction.

Characteristic modesty grew with the growth

of his reputation,

Whilst it seemed to impede, it advanced his progress,

and, interesting all men in his success,

Shed an unoffending lustre upon his prosperity.

This unprecedented offering of a grateful profession

to a member, distinguished

By all the great and amiable qualities,

of the head and heart,

Whilst it affords a present solace

To his afflicted family, and mourning friends,

After personal remembrance shall have ceased,

May perpetuate the benefit of his example,
 By encouraging unobtrusive worth,
 and unpatronized genius,
 To pursue his path, and acquire his celebrity.

13. Near the west end of the south side is the vault which was granted, by the Chapter, to John William Keatinge, late Dean of this Cathedral: his body is here entombed, and in the same vault are deposited the remains of Mary Mervyn, his second wife, and those of her father, Oliver Nugent, of Bob's-grove, County Cavan, Esq.

IN THE CHOIR

Are some curious monuments and inscriptions well calculated to gratify the lovers of antiquity. The most conspicuous is that erected in 1631 to the memory of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, and other individuals of his family. It is placed on the south side of the communion-table, and constructed of native marble. There are no less than sixteen figures of individuals of that great statesman's family, in various postures. This monument was originally placed where the communion-table now stands, but its removal was effected by the influence of the Earl of Strafford, the Lord Deputy. It is a singular fact, that the active part which he took in this affair caused many of the misfortunes which afterwards befel that unfortunate nobleman.* On the same side is a handsome monument to the memory of Viscountess Doneraile, who died in 1761. Brass-plates, with the arms curiously inlaid in pewter, record the deaths of Deans Ffyché, and Sutton, who died, the former in 1528, and the latter in 1557, Sir Edward Ffitton, Lord President of Connaught, 1569, Doctor Buttolph, Dean of Raphoe, and Mary, wife of Sir Anthony St. Leger, who died in 1603.

At the opposite side is the monument of Doctor Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, and of Roger

* See Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Jones, Viscount Ranelagh. Near it on a plain slab of Black marble is the following inscription over the remains of the brave Duke Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. This severe but just censure of his relatives was from the pen of Dean Swift—

Hic infra situm est corpus Frederici Ducis de Schonberg, ad Bubindam occisi. A. D. 1690. Decanus et capitulum maximopere, etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut hæredes Ducis monumentum in memoriam parentis erigendum curarent. Sed postquam per epistolas, per amicos, diu ac sæpe orando, nil profecere; hunc demum lapidum statuerunt; saltem ut scias hospes ubinam terrarum Schonbergenses cineres delitescunt. Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos. A. D. 1731.

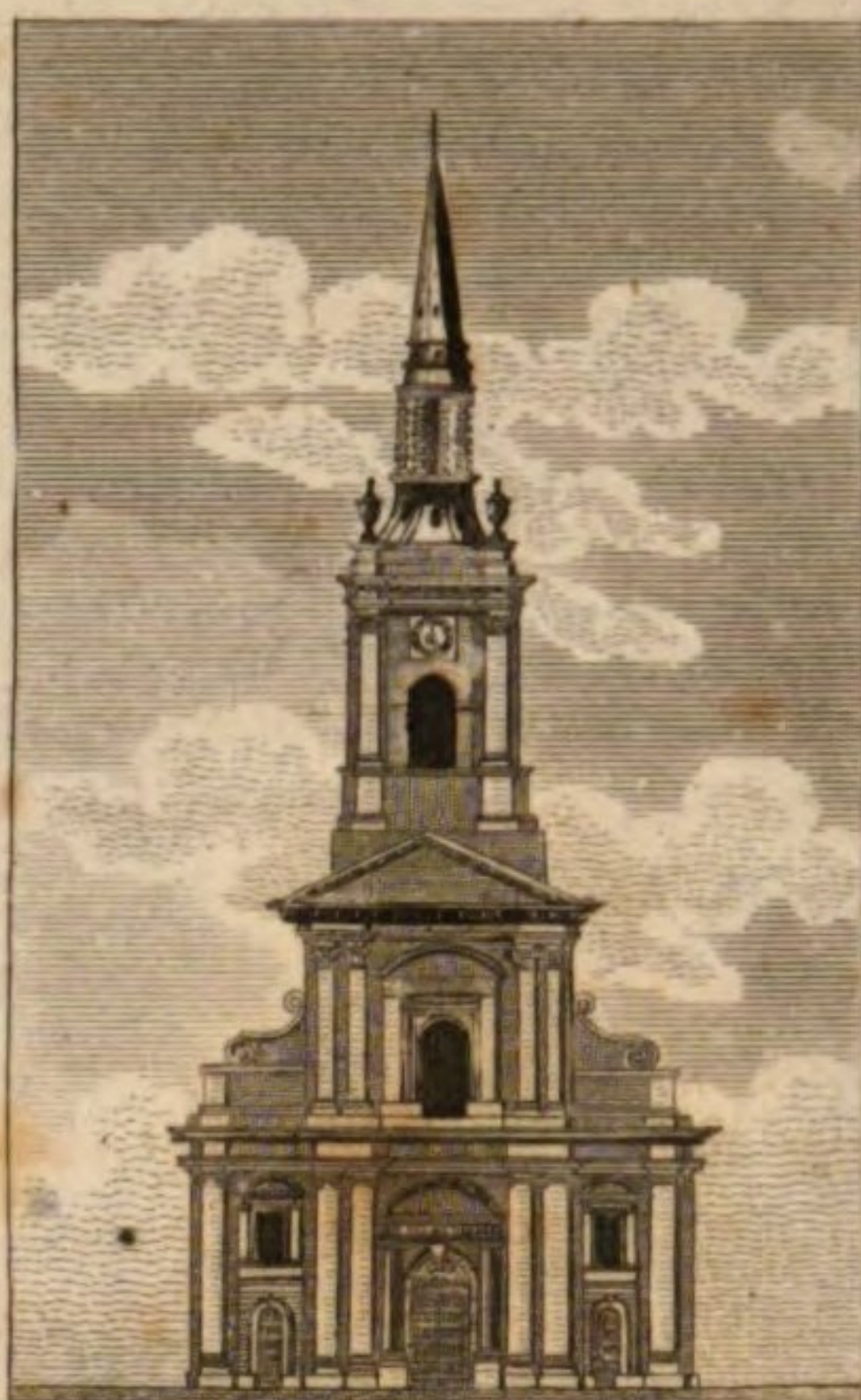
In the choir are constantly displayed the banners of the Knights of St. Patrick, who are installed in this Cathedral. The banners, helmets, and swords of the deceased Knights are preserved in the Chapter-house, where is also shewn the scull of the Duke of Schomberg, by which it appears that the ball entered the upper part of his head over the right eye. The cannon ball which killed Adam Loftus, Viscount Lisburne, (not St. Ruth, as erroneously supposed) at the siege of Limerick,* is suspended by a chain in the choir. Some curious pieces of antiquity have been lately discovered, by the ingenious Mr. William Maguire, Sexton of the Cathedral; amongst others the arms of King John, over two of the arches.

The exterior appearance of this church has been lately much improved, by the removal of several dilapidated houses from Patrick-street and the Close.

* This nobleman was killed by a cannon-ball while sitting in his tent.



S^T. GEORGE'S CHURCH.



S^T. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.
in 1808



PRIOR'S MONUMENT.
in Christ's Church.



NELSON'S PILLAR.

The choir service is performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral every Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon. It affords a rich treat to the lovers of music. The splendid manner in which this venerable structure is illuminated upon those occasions, during the winter months, renders the scene altogether uncommonly attractive.

PARISH CHURCHES.

There are nineteen Parishes, namely, St. Andrew's, Anne's, Audeon's, Bridget's or Bride's, Catherine's, George's, James's, John's, Luke's, Mark's, Mary's, Michael's, Michan's, Nicholas within, Nicholas without, Paul's, Peter's, Thomas's, and Werburgh's, to all of which churches are attached, except Nicholas without, the church of which is in ruins. In addition to these, there are Kevin's church united to St. Peter's, and St. George's, *Temple-street*, a chapel of ease.

CHURCHES SOUTH OF THE LIFFEY.

ST. AUDEON'S, (or, **ST. OWEN'S,**) *Audeon's Arch.* This venerable building was erected before the English invasion, but at what period is now uncertain. It is constructed of common quarry stone, with a steeple at the west end, in which there is a good ring of bells. Its external appearance is rude, and the interior gloomy and inelegant. About the year 1190, it was made a Prebendary of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, by Archbishop Comyn, who made a grant of the church to the convent of Grace Dieu; but his successor, Henry de Loundres, revoked that grant; and in lieu of the church of St. Audeon's, bestowed upon the nunnery, the parish church of Ballymadon, with the chapel belonging thereto. The patronage of this parish is in the Archbishop of Dublin. In the year 1670, the spire of this church was rebuilt. There are some monuments of antiquity to be met here, on most of which the dates and inscriptions are illegible.

ST. ANDREW'S, (*St. Andrew-Street.*) Previous to the year 1665, the Church of this parish had been wholly demolished for many years, whereby the inhabitants had no place for the public service of God. To remedy this evil an act of Parliament was passed in this year to authorize the parishioners to rebuild their parish church, by contribution amongst themselves; and if the amount of such voluntary contributions should not be found sufficient to defray the expense, the church-wardens, and majority of the inhabitants were empowered to rate and assess the several houses within the parish to supply the deficiency. By this act, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Sir John Temple, and Sir Maurice Eustace, were appointed church-wardens, to continue in office for two years; and Richard Lingart, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, was appointed the first Vicar or incumbent of this parish. And as the Rectory of the Church of St. Andrew, anciently belonged to the Precentor of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, it was enacted that the then Precentor of St. Patrick's and his successors should be Rector or Rectors of said Parish, and have the sum of £10 sterling annually paid him, or them, by the Vicar or incumbent of the same, for the time being. By the same act the church-wardens of this parish were constituted a corporate body; and the presentation to the Vicarage was vested in the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Vice Treasurer of his Majesty's Revenue, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls, and their successors for the time being, or any four of them. This church was originally situated near the Castle, but it was rebuilt on the present site in the form of an ellipsis, from which it was generally denominated the Round Church. Becoming again decayed, it was, in the year 1793, found necessary to rebuild it with the exception of the lower part of the

old walls. It now presents an elipsis of 80 feet by 60, and it is 43 feet to the cornice. The exterior is extremely uninteresting, presenting to the eye a low vestibule of mountain granite, with urns on the wings, and on the centre a statue of St. Andrew, with his cross. The interior is, however, a complete contrast to the outside, being light, firmly proportioned, and highly decorated. The south side of the elipsis is occupied by the reading-desk and pulpit, over which rises the organ. The communion-table in front, enclosed by a handsome semi-elliptical railing, forms one side of the oval area that occupies the centre of the church, which is beautifully floored with black and white stone. From this diverge, like radii, the passages to the seats, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre. The gallery forms a graceful oval, nearly round the church, and is supported by fluted columns, with highly ornamented capitals. From the centre of the ceiling, which is on a plan of uncommon beauty, is suspended, by a gilt chain, the magnificent branch that formerly graced the House of Commons; it having been presented by Government to this parish.

ST. ANNE'S, (*Dawson-street*). This church, though of modern erection, has nothing in its external appearance to recommend it to notice. Its interior, however, is lightsome, and tastefully laid out. The parish of St. Anne was formerly part of the ancient parish of St. Bridget, and of the united parishes of St. Kevin and St. Peter; but in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, (1707,) Joshua Dawson, Esq. having laid out for building a large scope of ground, lying between the road leading to St. Patrick's Well, (now enclosed in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity College,) and the north side of Stephen's Green, then in the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin, it was conceived that when the buildings should be finished, they would contain more inhabitants than could be well accommodated in the parish church of St. Peter; and

that part of the parish church of St. Bridget, which included the east side of William-street, that part of Chequer-lane (Exchequer-street,) leading from the north end of William-street to Grafton-street, part of South King-street, Clarendon Market, the Square, and all Clarendon street, being thought too remote from the parish church of St. Bridget, it was therefore ordained by Act of Parliament, that after the death, cession, promotion, or surrender of John Kernes, Clerk, then Vicar of the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin, and James Duncan, Clerk, then Curate or Minister of St. Bridget's, these tracts should be separated from their respective parishes, and erected into a new parish, to be called the Parish of St. Anne. Joshua Dawson, Esq. having given ground for the site of the church and church-yard, &c. was, in consideration thereof, to have the first presentation of a Vicar, or Minister of the parish; but the right of presentation, collation, &c. was for ever after to be vested in the Archbishop of Dublin.

ST. BRIDGET'S, or ST. BRIDE'S, (*Bride-street*). The ancient church of this parish was built before the English invasion, but the exact date cannot now be ascertained. The present parish church of St. Bridget was erected in A. D. 1684. It is 72 feet long and 40 feet broad, with its east gable, (in which are two large arched windows) towards Bride-street; and, what was intended for its front, stretching along Bride's Alley. In this front are two large arched door-cases, now built up. The exterior of this building is inelegant, but the interior is lightsome, well ventilated, and, if not handsomely, is, at least, comfortably fitted up. This ancient parish was once more extensive than it is at present. By Act of Parliament, made in the year 1707, a part of it was taken off; which, together with a part of the united parishes of St. Kevin and St. Peter, were formed into a new parish, to be called the parish of St. Anne.

ST. JAMES'S, (*James's-street*). The original parish church of St. James, in the suburbs of Dublin, being built before the English invasion, the exact time of its erection cannot now be known. The present parish church is a modern structure, without any external decoration, and is built, probably, on the site of the ancient church, within the cemetery at the reere of the houses on the north side of James's-street. The ancient parish of St. James extended, east and west, from the great bridge, and the New Gate of the city, to the bounds of Kilmainham. In the year 1196, King John made a grant of this church to the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, for the support and maintenance of the poor; and this grant was confirmed by Henry, his successor. At a subsequent period the parish was divided, the chapel of St. Catherine made a parish church, and the part taken from the old parish of St. James was called the parish of St. Catherine. At a still later period these parish churches were again united, and were known by the name of the united parishes of St. Catherine, St. James, and St. John of Kilmainham. But, in the sixth year of the reign of queen Anne, (1707,) these united parishes, being found too large to continue longer as one parish, an Act of Parliament was passed by which they were, from the 25th of December, in that year, divided into two several and distinct vicarages, or parishes, and to be called by the names of the Parish of St. Catherine and the Parish of St. James. Under a monument, with a long inscription in Latin, in the church-yard of St. James, lies interred the celebrated Toby Butler, one of those who drew up the Articles of Limerick, on the part of the Irish, in the year 1691; and who afterwards pleaded the cause of the Catholics at the bar of both Houses of Parliament in 1703, when the Articles were about to be broken through by passing the Act for preventing the further growth of Popery.

ST. CATHERINE'S, (*Thomas-street*), was originally built in the year 1105, and rebuilt in the present form in 1769, according to the design of Mr. John Smith, by different parliamentary grants amounting to 7000*l.* the first of which was made in the year 1759, with a considerable additional sum assessed on the parish. The front is of mountain-granite in the Doric order: four semi-columns, with an entablature enriched by triglyphs, are surmounted by a noble pediment in the centre. The entablature, which is continued the entire length of the front, is supported at each extremity by two pilasters. In the centre, between the columns, is an Ionic arched door, with a circular pediment, and in the intermediate space between the columns and the pilasters are two series of well proportioned circular-headed windows. On each side of the pediment is a handsome stone ballustrade. The interior of the church is eighty feet by forty-nine, and every part is solid and convenient. Eight Corinthian pillars rise from the galleries, on which the roof seems to rest, though in fact it extends from wall to wall without any intermediate support. The communion-table is decorated by Composite columns, interspersed with stucco ornaments. The architectural beauty of this church is much admired.

ST. MICHAEL'S, (*High-street*). The ancient church of St. Michael was originally erected by Donat, bishop of Dublin, who succeeded to that see in the year 1038, and died in 1074; and who also built Christ Church and the Church of St. Nicholas within the walls of the city of Dublin. St. Michael's was erected into a parish church by Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, who was consecrated in the year 1417 and died in 1449. The old church of St. Michael was a large building, of which the steeple, still standing and attached to the new church, was a part. It remained in ruins for many years, during which divine service for the parish was performed in the chapel of St. Mary

in Christ Church. It was taken down a few years since, except the steeple, which was then repaired, and pinnacles were erected on its angles. The present edifice occupies only a part of the site of the ancient church. It is a very small but neat structure, built in the Gothic style of architecture, handsomely fitted up within, but void of all external ornament. This church is a prebendary of Christ Church.

ST. WERBURGH'S, (*Werburgh-street*). Previous to the English invasion, the parish now called St. Werburgh's parish was called the parish of St. Martin; and the parish church of St. Martin stood by the mill of the poole, close by the city wall at Ship-street. After the English invasion the ancient parish church of St. Werburgh was erected close by the old church of St. Martin, the ruins of which were still visible in the year 1532, as we are told by Archbishop Alan in his *Repertorium viride* written in that year. In the second year of the reign of George the First, (1715) the old parish church of St. Werburgh was so decayed and ruinous, as to make it unsafe for the parishioners to assemble therein, to perform divine service, and so small in extent, that several of the inhabitants of the parish were forced wholly to neglect the worship of God, or resort to other parish churches. On this account it was found necessary to rebuild the church in a more capacious manner. But the parishioners being mostly shop-keepers and tradesmen, they were unable to bear the additional expense of rebuilding their church. To assist in this necessary work, the king made a grant to the minister and parishioners, of the plot of ground on which the Treasury formerly stood, to be set or sold by them for the building of the church. By Act of Parliament passed in the same year, (1715) commissioners were appointed for carrying on the building, and calculating the necessary expense attending the same. And as the money produced by the sale of this ground was not found sufficient to

defray the expense, the minister, church-wardens and parishioners, to the number of twenty at the least, assembled in vestry, were impowered to assess the houses, lands, &c. of the parish, for the purpose of making up the deficiency. In the year 1754, this church was burned, and was restored in its present beautiful form in 1759. The elevation of the front displays both elegance and delicacy, and is perfect in its proportions. The first story is ornamented with six Ionic pilasters, with their entablatures, a grand entrance in the Doric order, and two side doors. The second story is in the Corinthian order, crowned by a pediment. Here the steeple assumes the form of a square, enriched on each side by two Composite pillars with their pedestals and entablatures. A spire surmounted the whole, which has been lately taken down from well grounded apprehensions of its insecurity. This spire was extremely light and elegant, forming at some distance from the base an octagon, and supported entirely by eight rusticated columns in the Composite order. A gilt ball and vane terminated the whole. This steeple and spire having been 160 feet high, and placed in an elevated situation, formed one of the principal ornaments of the city, from whatever side it was approached. The interior of the church possesses a noble and awful simplicity. It is 80 feet in length by 52 in breadth. An extensive range of Doric pilasters with their entablatures, supports the gallery, in which is one of the most elegant organs in the city. Under the organ is a seat for the Lord Lieutenant, (the Castle being in this parish,) which was much frequented previous to the rebuilding of the Castle Chapel. The altar-piece is finely ornamented by a range of Ionic columns, with suitable compartments, ornamented with drapery and festoons of flowers.

ST. LUKE'S (*Lower Coombe.*) This is a large stone building without any external ornament, and dark and gloomy in the interior. It is erected on rising ground

at the rere of the houses on the north side of New Market, and has a passage leading to it from Skinners Alley, but its principal entrance is at the head of an avenue leading from the Coombe, and planted on both sides with rows of elm trees. It was erected in the early part of the last century, and has the appearance of being a durable building.

In the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne, (1707) the parish of St. Nicholas Without, being found too large for its parish church, was, by Act of Parliament, divided into two distinct parishes, so soon as the parish of St. Nicholas Without should become vacant by the death, cession or surrender of the then incumbent. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of St. Patrick have the right of electing and nominating on every vacancy, a curate to each of these parishes. The expense of building the new church of St. Luke was defrayed by voluntary contributions, and by assessment on the parishioners.

ST. MARK'S, (*Mark's Street, near Townsend Street*). This is a large plain edifice, the building of which was commenced early in the last century, before which period no such parish or parish church as that of St. Mark existed in Dublin. But in the year 1707, it being found that the parish of St. Andrew was too large for its parish church, an Act of Parliament was passed for dividing it into two several vicarages or parishes, as soon as the parish should become vacant by the death, cession, promotion or surrender of the then incumbent, John Travers, Doctor in Divinity; these parishes to be called the parish of St. Andrew, and the parish of St. Mark. For the site of this church and church-yard, &c. Mr. John Hansard of *Lazy Hill* (Lazor's Hill, now Townsend Street,) gave the ground, containing from North to South 160 feet, and from East to West 250 feet. The funds for erecting this church were to be raised by private subscriptions and by assessment on all the houses of the parish, ex-

cept that of of John Hansard, which was particularly excluded from such assessment by Act of Parliament. In the year 1729, the foundation of this building was laid, but the work was carried on at a very slow rate, and upwards of 30 years elapsed between its foundation and its completion. To assist the parishioners in erecting the edifice, Parliament, in the year 1753, granted the sum of £500, and in the year 1755, a similar sum was granted by Parliament: and again, in the year 1757, Parliament granted an additional sum of one thousand pounds to the church-wardens, to enable them to build galleries in the church, and to hang a bell.

ST. PETER'S, (*Aungier Street.*) The ancient parish church of St. Peter stood a little to the north of the present church, within the precincts of the Carmelite convent, founded in the year 1230, by Sir Robert Bagot, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to which convent the church and parish of St. Peter belonged. The present building was erected early in the last century. It is built in the form of a cross, with a belfry on the gable of the west transept, in which are hung two bells. It appears to be better, and more neatly built, than the other churches, that were erected in Dublin about the same period, but still its external appearance is uninteresting. The interior, however, is fitted up with elegance, and no church in the city is resorted to by a more fashionable congregation. This parish has been united to that of St. Kevin for a number of years, and was, until the year 1707, much more extensive than it is at present. But in that year it was thought that the parish was too large for the church, and therefore, by an Act of Parliament then passed, that part of the parish which lay north of Stephen's Green was detached from it, and together with a part taken from the parish of St. Bridget, formed into the new parish of St. Anne, as before mentioned.

The parish of St. Peter is a Rectory, and the patronage is in the Archbishop of Dublin.

ST. KEVIN'S, (*Upper Kevin Street.*) The ancient church of St. Kevin was erected before the English invasion, but the exact period cannot be ascertained. It was a parish church, dedicated to St. Caoimhgin, (pronounced Kevin) first Abbot and Bishop of Glendalough, which see formerly extended northwards to the walls of Dublin. The parish of St. Kevin has been for a long period united to the parish of St. Peter, which originally was part of the parish of St. Kevin. The present parish church is a stone building, of modern erection, without any exterior ornament. It is built on the site of the ancient church, nearly in the centre of the cemetery, which is much used as a place of sepulture, and in which there are several handsome monuments. Amongst these, there is one in the form of an obelisk, surmounted by a cross, erected to the memory of the Rev. John Austin, a Jesuit, formerly P. P. of St. Audeon's, and a celebrated preacher. The church of St. Kevin is now a chapel of ease to St. Peter's.

ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN, (*Nicholas Street.*) The ancient church of St. Nicholas within the walls of the city of Dublin, was built from the foundation by Donat, Bishop of Dublin, the first of the Ostmen that was raised to that dignity, and who, with the assistance of Sitric, the Danish king of Dublin, erected the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, about the year 1038. The present church of St. Nicholas Within was erected in the year 1707. Its front is of hewn stone, with a large arched door-case in the centre, over which, in the first story, is a large arched window, with a smaller arched window on each side. In the second story is another arched window, immediately under the roof of the church. Over this rises a square belfry 12 or 14 feet above the

roof, with openings on each side. This church, if placed in another situation, would make a respectable appearance; but it is completely hidden on the north and east, and partly so on the south side, by the houses that are built up against it. The west end, which is the front, faces to Nicholas-street, which is here so narrow that a stranger, in passing, can hardly take notice of the church; if it should attract his attention, he cannot view its structure without inconvenience. The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's have the appointment of a curate to this parish.

ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT. The original church of this parish was built at a very remote period, and is said to have stood on a piece of ground between Patrick-street and Francis-street, where Limerick Alley now stands. Be this as it may, we have the authority of Archbishop Alan to say, that, at a very early period the church of St. Nicholas stood on the Coombe. In process of time, the north transept of the cathedral of St. Patrick was used as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without, and this must have happened as early as the establishment of the cathedral, by Archbishop Comin in the year 1190, or very shortly after; for by a valuation of ecclesiastical benefices made in the year 1302, and which is to be found at folio 177 of Archbishop Alan's Register, commonly called the Black Book of the Archbishops of Dublin, the two churches of St. Nicholas are described, as the church of St. Nicholas within the walls, and the church of St. Nicholas within the church of St. Patrick. An ancient prector's account-roll of the year 1509, extant among the archives of the cathedral, describes the church of St. Nicholas Without in the same manner, "*infra Ecclesiam Sancti Patricii!*" By the Minute Book of the Chapter Acts, for the year 1662, it appears that the Dean and Chapter made an order in that year, to pave the street and passage, "before St. Nicholas's church, which is in the great North Close." In the north transept of the

Cathedral of St. Patrick, divine service for the parish of St. Nicholas Without continued to be performed, until it became ruinous. In the year 1707, this parish was thought to be too large, and therefore by Act of Parliament made in that year, that part of the parish known by the name of the Donore district, was detached from it, and formed into a new parish, under the name of the parish of St. Luke; each parish to have distinct and separate parochial rights, clergymen and parish officers, as two distinct and several parishes, from the death, cession, promotion, or surrender of Doctor John Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick's, then curate of the parish of St. Nicholas Without. The north transept of the cathedral having fallen into ruin, the parishioners had no place in which to perform divine service, and to remedy this inconvenience they, in the year 1784, collected and subscribed a sum of money to rebuild the old church; and in the years 1786 and 1793, Acts of Parliament were passed, to authorise and empower the church-wardens and parishioners to assess the houses of the parish, in a sum not to exceed the ministers money each year, to be applied for the same purpose; and they actually raised the walls, but from want of means or some such cause, the work was discontinued. The present curate and church-wardens, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, have lately applied to the Board of First Fruits, for a loan to build a new church, for the use of the parish; and the Board, in compliance with their request, have granted £3000 for that purpose. With this sum, and the money that was previously collected and assessed on the parish, the northern transept of the cathedral is now rebuilding, for a parish church to St. Nicholas Without. This building when finished, together with the improvements lately made in the cathedral, will greatly contribute to restore to that venerable edifice some portion of its original beauty.

The parish being without a church wherein to per-

form Divine Service, the parishioners have for that purpose agreed with the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's to rent St. Mary's chapel, within the cathedral, (commonly called the French church, from its having been set to the French congregation.) In this chapel, for which the parishioners pay an annual rent of £30, they now perform Divine Service. The Dean and Chapter have the appointment of the curates of this parish, and of the parishes of St. Luke and St. Nicholas Within.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Fishamble-street.*) The original church of the parish of St. John, was built before the English invasion in A. D. 1168, and was a prebend of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity or Christ Church. This old church having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt from the foundation by Arnold Usher, who, according to an inquisition taken *post mortem*, died in 1529. But that church also having become ruinous, it was found necessary to again rebuild it. For this purpose, an Act of Parliament was passed, in the seventh year of the late king (1767) by which the sum of 1000l. was granted in aid of the parishioners, towards defraying the expense of the building, and in the eleventh of the same king, (1771) a similar grant of a like sum was made by Parliament for the same purpose. This church stands on a piece of ground 75 feet long by 33 feet in breadth. It is a handsome building, with a front of mountain granite, the pediment of which is supported by four Corinthian columns. There are three circular arched windows in front between the columns; and the interior of the building is lighted by a number of circular arched windows in the flank-walls.

CHURCHES NORTH OF THE LIFFEY.

Antecedent to the 17th century there was no parish church in the city of Dublin, north of the Liffey, except that of St. Michan. But at that period it was found necessary to increase the num-

ber of churches on that side of the river, to answer the increase of the population and extent of the city. For this purpose an Act of Parliament was passed in the ninth year of the reign of King William the Third, for dividing this parish into three several parishes, to be called the new parish of St. Michan, the parish of St. Mary, and the parish of St. Paul, each to be independent of the other, and to have parochial rights as separate parishes, from the 20th day of November, 1697. By this Act it was provided; that the new parish church in the parish of St. Michan and the rectory thereof should be, and be called, the prebend of St. Michan, belonging to the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, as the old rectory was: and the same church with church-yard, vestry house, &c. belonging to the said old parish should for ever, after the said 20th of November, be for the use of the minister and parishioners of the said new parish of St. Michan.

ST. MICHAN'S, (*Church Street.*) This respectable old church, though one of the largest, is said to be the best for distinct hearing in Dublin. In the church-yard adjoining lie the remains of the once celebrated Doctor Charles Lucas, under a common grave-stone, on which is the following inscription:

To the Memory of

Charles Lucas, M. D.

formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament

for the City of Dublin;

whose incorrupt Integrity; unconquered Spirit,

just Judgment, and glorious Perseverance,

In the great cause

of Liberty, Virtue, and his Country

Endeared him to his grateful Constituents.

This Tomb-stone is placed

over his much-respected remains, as a small,

yet sincere tribute of Remembrance, by one of

his Fellow-citizens and Constituents,

Sir Edward Newenham Knight.

Lucas ! Hibernia's Friend, her joy and pride,
Her powerful bulwark, and her skilful guide,
Firm in the Senate, steady to his trust,
Unmoved by fear, and obstinately just.

Charles Lucas, born 26th September, 1713.

Died November 4th, 1771.

ST. MARY'S. (*Mary Street*). Until the commencement of the last century, this church did not exist, nor was there any parish in Dublin of this name. In the ninth year of William the Third, an Act of Parliament was passed for dividing the ancient parish of St. Michan, into three distinct parishes from the 20th day of November, 1697, to be called by the names of the new parish of St. Michan, the parish of St. Mary, and the parish of St. Paul. By the same Act a considerable plot of ground, was appropriated to the building of a church, on the south side of Mary-street, opposite Sir Arthur Cole's house, where the Lord Chancellor then dwelt. The church is finely situated, presenting three sides to public view, but its style of architecture and its exterior appearance altogether are mean and uninteresting. The principal entrance from Stafford-street is ornamented with Ionic columns, and over it is a tower of wretched architecture. The interior of the church which is 72 feet by 52, is not inconvenient. The galleries are supported by heavy octagonal pillars, over which are Ionic columns, that sustain the roof. Numerous monumental inscriptions crowd the walls of this church, two of which are consecrated by public gratitude to distinguished worth. A handsome tablet of white marble in the north gallery records the virtues of the Rev. Robert Law, D. D. for seventeen years rector of this parish, who died June 11th, 1789. In the south back aisle is a similar tablet to the memory of Mr. William Watson, A. B. T. C. D.

who departed this life May 26th, 1805, aged 72 years. The inscription informs us, that this worthy citizen first conceived the plan of the Association for discountenancing vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion. The tablet is crowned with a funeral urn, and the volumes of the Old and New Testament. Beneath the inscription is a representation of the seal of the Association, and on the open volumes which form the centre of it are those words from St. John's Gospel: *Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.* This memorial was erected at the expense of the society of which Mr. Watson was the founder.

ST. PAUL'S, (North King Street.) This church in its external appearance has nothing to recommend it to notice. It was erected at the close of the 17th century, when the division of St. Michan's parish took place, a plot of ground lying at the south end of Oxmantown Green, containing from east to west 120 feet, and from south to north 250 feet, being granted for that purpose. This edifice has been for some years in a bad condition, but preparations are now making to take it down and rebuild it.

ST. THOMAS'S, (Marlborough Street,) was finished in 1762, having been four years in building, under the inspection of Mr. John Smith. The front of this church is an elegant composition of Roman and Grecian architecture; two pilasters and two three-quarter columns in the Composite order, of excellent workmanship, support an entablature and pediment. In the centre of the front between the columns is a grand Corinthian door, with an angular pediment. The Corinthian entablature is continued at each side to the extremity of the building, with pilasters, architraves, &c. Connected with the front by a circular wall are two advanced gates built in a handsome stile, which form elegant and well proportioned wings to the body of the

building, and make the entire extent of the front 182 feet. The interior of the church, which is 80 feet by 52, is extremely well designed, and decorated by columns of the Corinthian order, which support the gallery. The communion-table is also enriched by columns in the same order, which rise to the ceiling. The ornaments are numerous, though not crowded, and the stucco-work is particularly admired.

Towards defraying the expense of this building Parliament granted, in the year 1757, the sum of two thousand pounds to Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. and Richard Dawson Esq. to be by them accounted for to Parliament. And again in the year 1759, the sum of one thousand pounds was granted to the same persons, towards finishing the church of St. Thomas in the city of Dublin.

The parish of St. Thomas was taken off the parish of St. Mary previous to the erection of this church.

ST. GEORGE'S. Shortly after the erection of St. Mary's church, in the early part of the last century, the houses in the east end of that parish having increased very much in number, it was found necessary to build a chapel of ease, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this remote part. For this purpose the old church of St. George was erected in Temple-street, at the north side of the east end of Britain-street. But the houses and parishioners, still increasing in this neighbourhood, the parish of St. Mary was divided, and the new parish of St. Thomas was formed, and its parish church built. After the lapse of a few years, the city had increased so much to the north east, that it was conceived necessary to create another parish in that district, and to erect a new parish church, for the convenience of the inhabitants. For this purpose an Act of Parliament was passed in the 33d year of the late king, (1793,) disposing of a district adjoining the city of Dublin, and marking its boundaries, to be formed into a new

parish, to be called the parish of St. George. By this Act a piece of ground was laid out near the bank of the Royal Canal, and vested in trustees, for the purpose of erecting a church, and making a cemetery for the new parish; leaving, however, a power in the trustees to change the site, with the consent of the parishioners, and to build the church in any other place within the parish that might be considered by them more convenient. A truly elegant edifice has been lately erected for the accommodation of this extensive and opulent parish, which reflects great credit on the talents of Francis Johnston, Esq. the architect. The surrounding streets having been built to correspond with the intended plan of this church, it possesses singular advantages. It stands completely insulated in the centre of a vast angular area, surrounded by regularly built houses, and terminating in the west in a graceful crescent, from which diverge three spacious, regular streets. The exterior of the church is 92 feet in front by 84 in depth, and in the rear is a projection of 22 feet by 40, which contains a vestry-room and parish-school. The entire, cased with hewn stone, presents four regular fronts to view, of the antique Ionic order, with decorations bold and well executed. The principal entrance is from the Crescent, which is ornamented with a noble portico of four beautifully fluted Ionic columns, three feet six inches in diameter, supporting an angular pediment. The portico extends 42 feet with a projection of 15, and over it rises the steeple, which is also of hewn stone highly decorated. It is divided into four stories, and surmounted by a handsome spire, and the whole measures in height 200 feet from the pavement. The dimensions of the interior are 84 feet by 60. There are no pillars under the gallery, which renders the appearance of the church uncommonly light and elegant, the gallery seeming as if suspended in air. The timbers which support it, projecting from the walls, rest on a partition which

separates the aisles from the body of the church, and thus this pleasing effect has been produced.—The whole of the interior decorations fully correspond with the superb outside of this church.



ANCIENT ABBIES, &c.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY. Pembridge in his Annals of Ireland, and some of the native Annalists, assert that the Abbey of St. Mary was founded by Maolseaghlaim, the first of that name who was monarch of Ireland, and who commenced his reign in A. D. 846, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, or 847, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, and died in the year 862. Archdall, however, asserts, without quoting any authority for his opinion, that it was founded by the Danes in the year 948, and argues from its situation on the north side of the Liffey, and its contiguity to the Danish settlement at Dublin, that it was not likely the natives would attempt to establish a religious house in the vicinity of foreigners, with whom they were in a state of warfare. Plausible as this argument may appear, it is not sufficient to weigh against authority; besides, it should be remembered that it was only in the year 948, that the Danes of Dublin received the Christian religion, and that it was not earlier than the year 1038, they founded the priory of the Holy Trinity, within the walls of Dublin. Now if they were engaged in a constant state of warfare with the native Irish, as they certainly were, and that they could not or did not direct their attention to the foundation of religious establishments within their own city, what probability is there that they would, in the same year in which they became Christians, found a religious house within the precincts of their enemies. This abbey, at its first foundation, was for the Benedictine Order; but in the year 1139, it was granted to the Monks of the Cistercian Order, and the Benedictine Friars were compelled

by Malachy O' Morga, then Legate from the Pope to conform to the Cistercian rule. The catalogue of the early Abbots of this house is extremely defective; James, its first abbot, died on the 11th of January, but in what year is unascertained. Maurice, the second abbot, died on the 19th of January, A. D. 908. But from that period to the year 1113, when the abbot Michael died, we have no account of this establishment. In the year 1132 the abbot Everard, *an Ostman*, died on the 10th of April. The particular mention of this abbot being *an Ostman*, is an additional argument to prove that this house was an Irish, and not a Danish foundation; for if the Danes were the founders, it is more than probable the abbots would be of that nation, and therefore it would not be noted as an extraordinary occurrence, that this abbot was *an Ostman*. From the death of Everard to the final suppression of the abbey, in the year 1537, the catalogue of the abbots seems to be complete. In the year 1238, Felix O' Ruadan, who had been Archbishop of Tuam, and who in 1235, resigned his see, and retired to this house, to which he had been a great benefactor, died, in the abbey, and was buried at the foot of the altar, on the left hand. In the year 1718, while digging in the ruins, there was found a prelate in his pontificals, uncorrupted, and supposed to have been this Archbishop; his coffin was again replaced. In the year 1304, on the 27th of May, St. Mary's abbey, with its church and steeple, was destroyed by fire. It was at that time the repository of the rolls of Chancery, all of which were consumed, to the 28th of Edward I. except two rolls of that year, which were then in the hands of the Chancellor. This opulent house was possessed of immense estates in several parts of Ireland, all of which, together with the abbey, were surrendered to king Henry the VIII. on the 20th of July 1573. Part of those possessions were disposed of by Henry to various persons, and other parts by his daughter Elizabeth. In the year 1676, the building of Essex

Bridge was begun with the stones of St. Mary's abbey. That bridge gave way in the beginning of December 1687, when a coach and horses passing over it fell into the river, and the coachman and one horse perished. The abbot of this house had a seat in Parliament as a Baron, and was the third in dignity. A list of the abbots and the charters of the abbey are preserved in the Cottonian and Chandois Libraries. A beautiful image of the Blessed Virgin with the child Jesus in her arms, which belonged to this abbey, is still preserved in the Roman Catholic Chapel of the parish of St. Mary, Dublin.

PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—(*See Christ Church*).

NUNNERY OF ST. MARY DE HOGGES.—This convent was situated on Hoggin Green, on the spot where an Alms House for widows stood some years ago, and near the site of the present parish church of St. Andrew. Archdall says it was erected by Dermod, son of Murchard, King of Leinster, in the year 1146. But though he is correct in the date of the foundation, he misnames the founder, who was really Dermod Mac Morough, king of Leinster, otherwise called *Dermod na nGall*, or *Dermod of the English*, from his having invited the English to invade his native country. He was not, however, the son of Murchard, for his father's name was Donogh, who was the son of Morogh, from whom the patronymick name of Mac Morogh is derived. The nuns were of the Aroasian Congregation, and professed the Rule of St. Augustine, and to this house were made subject by the founder, the Cells of Killclehin and Ath-fhada, or as it is now called Athaddy; the first situate in the county of Kilkenny, and, which, on its suppression, was granted to the Corporation of Waterford, and the latter situate in the county of Carlow. This nunnery, with several other religious establishments, was suppressed by Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of Henry the VIII. On the 1st of December in the sixth year of Edward VI. the

house with its appurtenances in Ragarth, county of Dublin, was granted for ever to James Sedgrave, at the annual rent of 11s. 8d. and was afterwards assigned to several in trust for Thomas Fian.

PRIORY OF ALL HALLOWS OR ALL SAINTS.—This Priory was situated in Hoggin Green, now College Green. It was founded in the year 1166, by Dermot Mac Morogh king of Leinster, for Canons Regular of the Aroasian Congregation, now extinct. It was munificently endowed both by the founder, and some of the earliest English invaders, amongst whom were Strongbow, and Miles Cogan. St. Laurence O' Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, Cinaeth O' Ronain, Bishop of Glandalough, and Benignus, Abbot of Glandalough, were witnesses to the foundation charter, which has been published by Sir William Dugdale, in page 1039 of the second volume of his *Monasticon Anglicorum*. In 1380 it was enacted by Parliament that no mere Irishman should make his profession in this convent. In 1472 an Act of Parliament was passed, confirming to the priors of this house their title to all wrecks on the Manor of Baldowell (Baldoyle,) enjoyed by them from time immemorial; and in 1478, another Act was passed that the prior should, for the time to come, be admiral of the said town of Baldoyle, and of all their lands in Ireland. At the time of the suppression of this priory, Walter Handcock was prior; and the priory, with all its possessions temporal and spiritual, was granted to the city of Dublin at the yearly rent of 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*¾d.* Irish money. In the year 1590, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with others of the clergy, met the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city, at the Tholsel in the Easter holidays, and made a request of them to bestow the old decayed monastery of All Hallows for the purpose of erecting an university. With this request the citizens complied, and immediately afterwards the old building was taken down, except the steeple, and on the 13th of March 1591, Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, laid

the first stone of Trinity College. The Prior of this house was a Lord of Parliament, and the foundation charter is to be found amongst Loftus's manuscripts in Trinity College.

ABBEY OF ST. THOMAS.—The abbey of St. Thomas the martyr stood nearly on the ground where Thomas-court now stands, or rather more to the east, between Earl-street, and St. Catherine's church, which was originally a chapel belonging to it. In the year 1177, this abbey was founded for Victorine Canons by William Fitz Aldelm, at the command of King Henry II. for the souls of his father Geoffry Earl of Anjou, and his mother Matilda, the empress, and for his ancestors, himself, and his sons, in pure and perpetual alms, as may be seen in the foundation charter, published in Dugdale's Monasticon. Vivianus, Cardinal Priest of St. Stephen, the Pope's Legate, and St. Laurence O' Tool, Archbishop of Dublin, were present at its foundation. It was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, to atone in some measure for that prelate's murder, to which the king was reported to have been, at least indirectly, accessory. Few monastic establishments were more liberally endowed than this house, and grants of lands, churches, tithes, &c. were made to it at different periods, and by various persons, in almost every part of Ireland. The abbots wore mitres, used crosiers, and conferred orders. They were the second in dignity in Ireland, and held a place, and voted among the spiritual peers in Parliament. In the year 1195, the head of Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, who was killed in the year 1187, while superintending the laying of the foundation of a castle at Durrow in the King's County, was interred in this abbey in the tomb of Rosa de Munemne, his former wife. His remains were detained by the Irish from the time of his death until this period, but then his head was sent to the abbey of St. Thomas, and his body was interred with great solemnity in the abbey of Bective in the county of Meath, by Mathew

O' Heyne, Archbishop of Cashel, the Pope's Legate, and John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin. A long controversy was carried on between the two abbeys for the body, which was at length, in the year 1205, decided in favour of the abbey of St. Thomas, by Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, and Gilbert, Prior of Duleek, to whom this dispute had been referred by Pope Innocent III. In the year 1380 it was enacted by Parliament that no mere Irishman should make his profession in this abbey. They were in like manner excluded from several other religious establishments. In 1524, Gerald Earl of Kildare, being appointed Lord Deputy, entertained the nobility and state officers with a sumptuous feast in this abbey: and even before this time several of the Lords Justices lodged there. On the 25th of July, 1538, Henry Duffe, the last abbot, surrendered the house and its ample possessions to the king, and on the 10th of September in the same year, he was granted an annual pension of £42, and to James Cotterell, the former abbot, was granted a pension of 10*l*. The possessions of this abbey were divided amongst several persons, of which Wm. Brabazon, ancestor to the Earls of Meath, and Robert St. Leger, obtained large portions. There is not a vestige of the building now remaining; but the Registry, fairly copied on vellum by William Coppinger of Cork in the year 1526, is extant, with the marginal notes of Archbishop Alan.

PRIORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—This house was situated in Thomas-street a little without Newgate: part of the steeple is still standing, and was much higher until it was taken down a few years back. It was founded about the year 1190, by Alured le Palmer, a Dane, of whose family were afterwards the Earls of Castlemain, and the founder took upon himself the office of Prior. This Priory, which was likewise an Hospital, was liberally endowed by several benevolent persons, and in the reign of Edward the Third, 155 poor persons, besides chaplains and lay-brothers, were

maintained in it. It was one of the richest houses belonging to the same order in Ireland. Archbishop Alan remarks, in his *Repertorium viride*, that the founder obtained a surreptitious bull from the then Pope, to exempt this Priory from the ordinary's jurisdiction; but in 1530, they spontaneously submitted themselves to the archbishop. In the year 1308, John le Decer, mayor of Dublin, a man remarkable for charity, and for liberality to religious establishments, built the chapel of St. Mary in this house. In 1316, on the approach of Edward Bruce to the city, the citizens set fire to Thomas-street, and the flames having caught the church of St. John, and the chapel of St. Magdalen, they were both consumed. In 1542, a pension of £15 a year was granted to Sir Thomas Everard, who was Prior at the time of the suppression of the house. After the suppression, the houses, site, and possessions of the priory, together with the priory of St. John the Baptist, near Drogheda, were granted to James Sedgrave of Dublin. There is an Augustinian Friary now standing on part of this ancient priory.

THE FRIARY OF ST. SAVIOUR, OR BLACK FRIARS.—This house was founded in the early part of the 13th century, by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. It was situated in Oxmantown, close by the north bank of the Liffey, where the Four Courts now stand. It was originally intended for Cistercians, but the Dominicans coming into Ireland in the year 1224, shortly after their institution, the Cistercians of Mary's Abbey gave it up to them, on condition that they should yearly, on Christmas-day, offer a lighted taper at the Abbey of St. Mary. The Dominican church was erected on the Calends of May, 1228, under the invocation of our blessed Saviour, and on the spot where the chapel of St. Saviour stood. In 1308, John le Decer, then Mayor of Dublin, erected a large stone pillar in the church of this convent, and laid the great stone on the altar. He was a man of the most bene-

volent disposition, and was particularly bountiful to religious and charitable institutions. On the sixth day in every week he entertained the brethren of this house at his own table, and, in a time of great scarcity, imported from France, three ships laden with corn, one of which he gave to the Lord Justice and Militia, another to the Dominican and Augustinian Seminaries, and the third he reserved for the more liberal exercise of his own hospitality. In 1316, the citizens of Dublin, terrified at the approach of Edward Bruce, destroyed the Dominican church and convent, and made use of the stones to strengthen the city walls about Audeon's arch and Winetavern-street gate. But King Edward II. afterwards commanded the Mayor and citizens to restore the church to its former state. The new church was consecrated on the 5th of the Ides of July, 1402, by Thomas Cranley, Archbishop of Dublin. Patrick Hughes, the last prior of the house, surrendered it to the crown on the 8th of July, in the 31st year of King Henry VIII. Before the suppression the Mayor and Aldermen were obliged to assist at high mass, and to hear a sermon on the duties of magistrates, preached in the church of this house on every Michaelmas day. Since that period the old custom was supplied by an annual perambulation on that day, of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, from the Tholsel and through the gardens of this house, a custom that is still in some measure observed by the annual march of the city officers, from the Assembly House to the front of the Four Courts. After the dissolution of this convent, the building was appropriated to the lawyers, and was called the King's Inns. In 1662, the Court of Claims sat here, and in 1688, the Court of Grace; and during the abode of James II. in this country, he held a Parliament in the Cloisters. The registry of this priory is in the Chandois Library; and whoever wishes for further information on the subject, an ample account may be found in the annals of Mary's Abbey, the ancient

registry of the city of Dublin, Archbishop King's manuscript collection, and in Dudley Loftus's Manuscript Miscellanies in Marsh's Library. Besides these manuscript collections, further accounts may be found in O'Heyne's Account of the Dominican Convents in Ireland, published at Louvain, in 1736, and in Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, published in 1762.

MONASTERY OF ST. FRANCIS.—Clyn, in his Annals, and Wadding, in his History of the Franciscans, relate that this order first came into Ireland in A. D. 1231; and in the following year, Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, founded a convent for them at Kilkenny. In 1236, King Henry III. encouraged them to build a convent in Dublin, for which purpose Ralph le Porter granted them the site in the south west suburbs, the spot on which the Roman Catholic chapel now stands on the east side of Francis-street. On the 8th of October in this year, a liberate was issued for the payment of ten marks to forward the building; and in 1244, the King ordered a grant for the payment of £20, on the Feast of All Saints annually, to purchase tunicks for the Franciscans of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick and Drogheda. In the year 1308, John le Decer, Mayor of Dublin, built a chapel in this monastery, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in which he was interred after his death, in the year 1332. We have already spoken of the bountiful disposition of this good man, and have now to mention, on the authority of Wadding, that, on every Friday, he supplied the Friars of this house with every thing necessary for the maintenance of that day. At the general suppression of the monastic establishments in Ireland, this house underwent the fate of the rest, and the convent and its possessions in Dublin and Clondalkin, were granted for ever to Thomas Stephens, at the annual rent of two shillings Irish, per annum. There are preserved in the Chandois Library, extracts

from the conventual book of the Franciscans of Dublin.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—This house was founded in the year 1259, by the Talbots of Temple-oge, near Dublin, ancestors to the Duke of 'Tirconnell, for Eremites of the order of St. Augustine. This convent was very considerable, and was the general college of all the Friars of this order in Ireland. It stood near the bank of the Liffey, in the east suburbs of Dublin, on the ground where Crow-street theatre has been since erected. In July in the 34th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. this house and its possessions were surrendered to the King; all of which, except the lands of Rathnecloyge, were granted for ever to William Tyrrell, at the yearly rent of 6s. 1d. Irish money. They were afterwards assigned to Nicholas Netterville, and from him passed to William Crow, from whom Crow-street is named.

MONASTERY OF THE CARMELITES OR WHITE FRIARS.—About the year 1274, the Carmelite Friars having obtained possession of some tenements in the city of Dublin, from Roger Oweyne, James de Bermingham, and Nicholas Bacuir, they applied to King Edward I. for permission to build a church thereon. On this application the King issued his writ, commanding the bailiffs and citizens of Dublin to permit the Friars to inhabit the same, and to build their church without let or hindrance. This the citizens opposed, on account of the great privileges the Carmelite churches possessed, and shewed the inconveniences the citizens must suffer by having the church erected in Dublin. Not being able to procure a settlement for themselves within the city, Sir Robert Baggot,* Chief Justice of the

* Sir Robert Baggot, whose successors were Lords of the Manor of Baggot Rath, in the vicinity of Dublin, was the ancestor of the noble family of Fitzwilliam, in Ireland, though Lodge erroneously traces their origin to another source. The name of William was common in this family, and hence came the names of William Fitz-William, Robert Fitz-William, &c. until at length Fitzwilliam was adopted as the patronymic name of the family.

King's Bench, purchased for them, from the Cistercians of the abbey of Baltinglass, a piece of ground in the south suburbs of the city, on which he founded a convent in 1278. In 1320, John Sugdacus, Provincial of the Carmelites, held a chapter of the order here, as did also David O'Buge, in a short time after. In 1333, the Parliament sat in the hall of this monastery. At the general suppression of monastic institutions, in the reign of Henry VIII. this house was surrendered to the Crown, and in the month of July, in the 34th year of the same King, the monastery, with several messuages, &c. was granted for ever to Nicholas Stanihurst, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. Irish money. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Aungier, who in 1621, was created Baron of Longford, and who made his residence there until his death in 1632. It was afterwards the residence of his grandson, Francis, Earl of Longford, until his death in 1700, and after his decease it was occupied by Ambrose, Earl of Longford, who dying without issue, in 1704, the titles of the Earl and Baron of Longford, became extinct. After the death of this last mentioned peer, the house fell into decay, and in 1732, the theatre of Aungier-street, near Longford-street, was erected on its site. From the religious men of this convent, Whitefriar-street, and from the peers, Aungier-street and Longford-street, took their several denominations.

THE MONASTERY OF WITESCHAN.—The exact site of this house, as well as the religious community to which it belonged, is not now known, but that it stood somewhere about the Coombe, may be inferred from an inquisition taken in the reign of King Richard II. concerning the franchises of the city. In this inquisition the following passage occurs:—"In the west part of Dublin, passing from the cathedral of St. Patrick, through the Coombe, to the poole of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr, leaving the *south gate of the monastery of Witeschan*, and the Conelan towards

the north, on the left hand." No other mention of this structure is to be found in any of the records.

ST MARY LES DAMES.—Archdall, in his *Monasticon*, says that this house was a nunnery, and places it without the east gate of the city, which from thence was called the gate of St. Mary les Dames, and for this assertion refers to the authority of Harris, at page 224. But Harris, at the place cited, does not say that the nunnery stood *without the gate*; on the contrary, Harris, in his *History of Dublin*, pages 57 and 61, assigns the church of St. Mary les Dames a place within the city. The fact is that this church stood on the ground where Cork-house was afterwards erected, and Cork-hill and the Royal Exchange, now occupy a part of its precincts. That it ever was a nunnery may be fairly questioned. Archbishop Alan, in his *Repertorium viride*, written in 1532, calls it a parish church, of which the inhabitants of the castle, and a few others, were the parishioners; but he does not say that it belonged to a nunnery or any other religious establishment, as he does when speaking of the church of St. Peter, and of St. George's Church in George's-lane, or as it is now called, South Great George's-street. The patronage of this church belonged to the Archbishop of Dublin, and in consideration that the parishioners were so few, and the income too small to support a clergyman, Archbishop Brown united it to the parish of St. Werburgh. In St. Mary's Church there was a statue of the Blessed Virgin, with a crown on her head, with which Lambert Simnel, the *pseudo* Earl of Warwick, was crowned King in the priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, in 1487.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S.—The order of Knights Templars was founded at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1118, by Hugo de Paganis, and Gufrid de St. Aidermaro, who, with seven followers, for the sake of the pilgrims, undertook to secure the roads leading to Jerusalem, from all robberies and outrages. They had a residence assigned

them by King Baldwin, near the Temple in Jerusalem, and from that circumstance were called Knights Templars. From the time of their institution, until their order was confirmed in the Council of Troyes, their number did not exceed nine, but from that period it rapidly increased, and in less than fifty years there were three hundred Knights of this order, besides a vast number of inferior brethren; and by the zealous contributions of Christian kingdoms, they had houses erected in most countries. They rendered great service against the Infidels, but having at length lost Syria, they returned to Europe, and were then, as some say, unjustly, accused of heresy and other crimes, hard to be believed, and unfit to be named. In the Council of Lyons they were condemned, and their livings assigned to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, called also Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, and, in more modern times, Knights of Malta. Several writers affirm, that it was the greatness of their possessions that excited the jealousy of others, and caused fictitious crimes to be imputed to them, of which they were perfectly innocent. However this may be, the Pope, in the year 1308, wrote to King Edward II. to apprehend and confine all the Templars within his dominions. The King accordingly issued his writ to John Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland, for their apprehension, and to secure their lands. Their religious observance was at first nearly according to the rules of the Canons Regular, but St. Bernard afterwards prescribed them a rule, and they made their professions in the presence of the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Their order had been approved in 1128, by Pope Honorius II. They wore a white habit, and Pope Eugenius IV. gave them leave to wear a cloak with a red cross. Their possessions in Ireland were generally given up to the Knights of Rhodes. They had a priory at a place in the suburbs of Dublin, called by the Irish, *Casgot*, to which Walter de

Fernfield was a great benefactor, and from the name of the Manor of St. Sepulchre, it is supposed that it must have stood somewhere in Kevin-street. Some are of opinion that it was situated on the spot where afterwards was erected the Archbishop's palace, now converted into a barrack and stables for the horse police of the city of Dublin. But if it stood at all in Kevin-street, there is more probability that it was opposite the Deanery-house, on the south side of that street, and west of Edge's-court, where, until within the last thirty years, were standing the ruins of an extensive stone building, evidently a church or a castle, and on part of the walls of which houses were erected.

ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, called an ABBEY, by Archdall. —Archdall in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 173, says that "King Henry II. having granted the city of Dublin to a colony from Bristol, they built this monastery for such of their countrymen as should be inclined to embrace the Order of St. Augustine." He also says, "It stood in Castle-street, on the ground whereon Sir James Ware's house was afterwards erected, and where the buildings called Cole's-alley, have since been raised." For neither of these assertions has he produced any authority. The church of St. Olave was formerly a Rectory, the patronage of which belonged for some time to the Augustinian Abbey of Bristol. It was afterwards united to the parish of St. John. It stood about the lower end of Fishamble-street, in a lane running towards the Wood-quay, where a part of the Blind-quay now runs. Stanihurst, in his description of Ireland, says this church was parochial, calls it St. Tullock's, and the lane in which it stood, St. Tullock's-lane. Harris, in his *History of Dublin*, page 86, says the church of St. Olave was corruptly called St. Tullock's, or St. Doulagh's church. Other authorities, however, state, that another church, dedicated to St. Doulagh, stood in the same neighbourhood, from which St. Tullock's-lane was called. The

church of St. Olave was dedicated to a King of Norway of that name, who was instructed in the gospel truths in England, and went to Roan, where he was baptized. From Roan he brought some of the clergy to Norway, to convert his subjects, who were so greatly offended thereat, that they applied to Canute, King of Denmark, to assist them in resisting the attempts of their king for their conversion. The Danish monarch complied with their request, and ruffians were employed to murder the King of Norway, which they accomplished on the 29th of July, on which day the anniversary of his martyrdom is celebrated. The festival of St. Doulagh is observed on the first of August.

Besides the Abbeyes and Priories which we have noticed, there were three Hospitals erected in ancient times in the city of Dublin, to the honour of God, and for the relief of the poor, the entertainment of strangers, &c.

I. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. STEPHEN.—This hospital, and the church belonging to it, stood on the ground where Mercer's Hospital now stands. It was erected for the use of persons afflicted with leprosy, and was beyond the jurisdiction of the Archbishop, because the leper-houses could not be visited. Besides the church for the use of the lepers, there was another within the same precincts, which was rectorial. On January 30th, 1344, a license was granted to Geoffry de St. Michael, guardian of this hospital, to go abroad to foreign countries for two years.

II. STEYNE HOSPITAL.—In the year 1220, Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, founded an hospital, in honour of God and St. James, in a place called the Steyne, near the city of Dublin. The Steyne was the ancient name of Lazor's Hill, now called Townsend-street; and the Roman Catholic parish chapel of St. Andrew is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient hospital.

III. ALLEN'S HOSPITAL.—About the year 1500, Walter Fitzsimmons, Archbishop of Dublin, granted a vacant space of ground in Kevin-street, to build thereon a stone house for ten poor men; and on the 8th June, 1504, John Allen, then Dean of St. Patrick's, founded the hospital, and endowed it with a messuage in the town of Duleek, in the county of Meath, and assigned lands for the support and maintenance of sick poor, to be chosen principally from the families of Allen, Barret, Begge, Hill, Dillon, and Rodier, in the dioceses of Meath and Dublin, they to be faithful Catholics of good fame and honest conversation. The founder died January 2d, 1505.

During the residence of James II. in Ireland, he founded the following houses:—

I. A Nunnery for Benedictines, in Ship-street. In the year 1688, he wrote to Dame Mary Butler, (then lately elected Lady-Abbess of the Irish Benedictine Nunnery of Ipres,) to come to Ireland and begin a monastery of her order. The Abbess complied with his request, and arrived in Dublin on the 31st of October in the same year, accompanied by some other religious, whom she had borrowed from the English Benedictine Nunnery of Pontoise. After the battle of the Boyne, some of the soldiers of King William's army entered Dublin, and seized upon the church-plate of this Convent. On this, the Abbess applied to her relation, the Duke of Ormond, for a pass-port, which having obtained, she returned to Ipres, and there resided until her death, on the 23d December, 1723, in the 82d year of her age. The patent for this house, which has the king's great seal affixed to it, and was signed June 5th, in the sixth year of his reign, is preserved in the Irish Abbey of Benedictine Nuns at Ipres.

II. The same Prince also erected a Convent in Channel-row, under the invocation of St. Brigid.

This, as well as the house in Ship-street, was for Benedictine nuns, and Dame O'Ryan, and two novices from the English nunnery at Dunkirk entered into it, but were obliged to quit it about the same time that the Sisterhood of Ship-street house left this country. Mrs. O'Ryan and her companions returned to their convent at Dunkirk, where she lived for many years after. The Channel-row convent has been since occupied by nuns of the Order of St. Dominick, who remained in possession of it until their removal to Clontarf a few years since. The house is now converted into a Charitable Dispensary.

III. A chapel for the Jesuits, in Lucy's-lane, now called Mass-lane, near the Inn's quay. This house has gone through various hands since the Jesuits were dispossessed. It was, for a while, occupied by the Hugonots, and is now used by a congregation of Dissenters.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

THE CONVOCATION.—This court, in which the ecclesiastical government of Ireland is properly lodged, has not been assembled since the 10th of Anne, (1711.) It consists of all the prelates, deans, archdeacons, and other dignitaries, who meet in two houses, like the parliament, and possess most extensive powers in matters of religion. All its acts must receive the consent of the king. At the synod held in Cashel, in 1172, the clergy are said to have conferred on Henry II. and his heirs, the kingdom of Ireland for ever. The Convocation called by James I. in 1614, at Dublin, established the Thirty-nine Articles. The Convocation of 1634, in the tenth year of Charles I. drew up the One Hundred Canons and Constitutions Ecclesiastical, to which that of 1711, added five more.

HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES.—This court is, in point of dignity and authority, next to the Convocation. It consists of the bishops, judges, and masters in chancery. They usually sit in the King's Bench Chamber in the Four Courts. An appeal lies to them from the highest metropolitan court, and their decision is final.

THE PREROGATIVE COURT takes cognizance of wills, administrations and legacies, where the deceased has left effects in two different dioceses. An appeal lies from this court to the King in chancery. The office is in Henrietta-street.

THE CONSISTORIAL COURT is the spiritual court appertaining to the Archbishop, who formerly presided at it, in the nave of the church, assisted by his clergy. The judge of this court is styled a Vicar-General; and in it are decided all causes not cognizable by the common law, such as blasphemy, apostacy, heresy, schism, ordinations, institution of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, rights of matrimony, divorces, general bastardy, tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probates of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adulteries, procurations, with others of a similar nature. The Consistorial Office is held on the west side of Stephen's Green.

RELIGIOUS SECTS AND COMMUNITIES.

THE PRESBYTERIANS were a very numerous body in Dublin about a century ago, comprising within their communion some noble families. The cessation of religious persecution under the mild government of the house of Brunswick, intermarriages, and other causes, have greatly tended to thin their numbers; they are still, however, highly respectable in this particular,

as well as for their industry, opulence, and public spirit. It appears that a society of Presbyterians had been formed in Dublin early in the seventeenth century, the system having been very extensively established in the province of Ulster, during the reign of James I. The calamities which occurred under the government of his successor, dispersed many of their congregations, which were, however, again re-established, after the arms of the English Parliament had restored tranquillity. The Irish Presbyterians were suffered to remain unmolested during the Protectorate of Cromwell, though they published a solemn protest against the execution of Charles I. to which the celebrated Milton was employed to write a long and angry reply.

The passing of the Act of Uniformity, in the reign of Charles II. added considerably to the numbers of the Presbyterians; the Provost and some of the Fellows of Trinity College, with several beneficed clergymen of the established church, resigning their livings, and other ecclesiastical emoluments, rather than conform to the stipulations of the Act. These pastors, with many of their parishioners, including some families of high rank and opulence, united with the Presbyterians, who had now become so respectable a society as to form several numerous congregations in this city; and their ministers continued for a considerable time a distinct ecclesiastical body, denominated "The Dublin Association," united with the Synods of Ulster and Munster, but maintaining a separate jurisdiction. The distinction, however, has for many years been done away, and the Dublin Association is now completely amalgamated with the Synods above mentioned.

Nine Presbyterian congregations (not including Seceders,) have existed in the Irish Metropolis, viz:—Wood-street, (now Strand-street,) Cook-street, New-row, (now Eustace-street,) Plunket-street, Capel-street, Usher's-quay, Mary's Abbey, Francis-street,

and Bull Alley. Of these four still remain, viz:—Strand-street, Eustace-street, Mary's Abbey, and Usher's Quay.

1. *Strand-street*.—This is the oldest of the Presbyterian congregations in Dublin, having been in existence in 1647. Many families of high rank, were in former days, enrolled amongst its members; and in later times it has produced some characters who have been much distinguished, not only in the literary professions, and the useful arts of life, but some, who have done honour to the highest offices in the state. In the succession of ministers belonging to this congregation, we find the names of many, whose useful labours still survive them, and have rendered their names justly celebrated. The most distinguished were, Doctor John Owen, (afterwards Vice Chancellor of Oxford,) who has left seven folio, twenty quarto, and thirty octavo volumes, on various theological subjects, as a stupendous monument of his abilities and industry.—Doctor Stephen Charnock, (Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell,) whose works are well known.—Doctor Daniel Williams, who was the intimate friend of the venerable Richard Baxter, and was greatly esteemed by King William. He founded the Dissenters' Library in Redcross-street, London, and his works were published in five volumes octavo.—Doctor Gilbert Rule, afterwards Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and one of the Commissioners from Scotland to King William.—Rev. John Howe, who had been the favourite Chaplain of Oliver Cromwell. He officiated in Wood-street while he continued in Ireland, but afterwards, becoming one of the ministers of the English church at Utrecht, he was instrumental in promoting the revolution of 1688. His theological works have been collected in two volumes folio and five volumes octavo.—The Rev. Joseph Boyse (father of the unfortunate Samuel Boyse, the poet,) was pastor of this congregation for the long period of forty-five years. He was

much distinguished by his controversy with Archbishop King, and other polemical writings.—Rev. Thomas Emlyn was the first of the Presbyterian divines in Ireland, who openly renounced the doctrines of Calvin, and the first distinguished preacher belonging to that body, of what are termed *rational* or *moderate* principles. He was heavily fined and imprisoned for impugning certain doctrines of the Established Church. After his liberation, he removed to London, where he became the friend and associate of Doctor Foster, Doctor Samuel Clarke, and Mr. Whiston.—Rev. John Abernethy was remarkable for the active share he took, early in the last century, in the formation of the Presbytery of Antrim, whose original bond of union was the principle of non-subscription to Confessions of Faith of human composition. Mr. Abernethy published several volumes of sermons and controversial tracts: his Discourses on the Divine Attributes, in four volumes, have gone through many editions.—Doctor James Duchall was the pupil of Mr. Abernethy, and became also a distinguished theological writer; having, it is said, composed above seven hundred sermons, chiefly on practical subjects.—Doctor Archibald Maelaine assisted as pastor of Wood-street for about three months; but, receiving an invitation from the Continent, he became minister of the English church at the Hague, a situation which he filled with the highest distinction for the long space of fifty years, till driven from it by the political revolutions of that country. He was the translator of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, and author of several publications, and was highly honoured by the personal notice of his late Majesty King George the Third, the Stadtholder of Holland, and other distinguished personages.—Doctor Moody, who died in 1814, was pastor of this congregation for near half a century, and was particularly remarkable for his benevolent temper, and his active exertions in the cause of Catholic emancipation. A

selection from his discourses has been published, in two volumes, since his death.—Rev. Thomas Plunkett possessed talents of a very superior order, which obtained for him the friendship and intimacy of some of the most distinguished statesmen and parliamentary leaders in Ireland. His great endowments have been inherited by his sons; the eldest of whom, the late Dr. Patrick Plunkett, was acknowledged to be one of the first physicians in this country; while the youngest son, the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett, has obtained a degree of celebrity at the bar and in the senate, which constitute him the pride and boast of Ireland.—The Rev. Samuel Bruce, and Doctor William Bruce, (father and son) who both filled the office of pastor in Strand-street, were remarkable, as belonging to a family that has produced seven ministers in regular succession, from the reformation to the present day. Doctor Bruce is now the Minister of the first Presbyterian Congregation of Belfast, and Principal of the Academy, and has acquired considerable reputation as an author.

The present ministers of Strand-street are the Rev. James Armstrong, A. M. and the Rev. W. Hamilton Drummond, D. D. the latter of whom has obtained celebrity in the different walks of poetry, criticism, and theology.

Attached to the church in Strand-street are a congregational library, consisting chiefly of theological works, but it is now fallen into a state of partial decay; a fund, commenced in 1812 by the daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Plunkett, from which the widows of the ministers belonging to the congregation receive near one hundred pounds per annum; a charity school in which twenty-eight boys are clothed, lodged, and dieted, and, when qualified, apprenticed to useful trades; and a fund for the relief of poor widows of every denomination. In aid of the school, a charity

sermon is preached annually, on the last Sunday in February.

Eustace-street, (formerly New-row.)—The Presbyterian church of Eustace-street was formed by the Rev. Samuel Winter, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, and the Rev. Samuel Mather, Fellow of the University, who resigned their situations in the college, and benefices in the church, from conscientious motives, in the year 1662. In the succession of ministers in this church are found the names of some very distinguished divines; particularly of Doctor John Leland, the able champion of Christianity, and the unanswerable opponent of deistical philosophers. The present ministers are the Rev. Philip Taylor, and the Rev. Joseph Hutton.

To this church there are two charity schools attached; a male school of twenty children, and a female school of eighteen, supported chiefly by permanent funds, and partly by a collection made at the annual charity sermon, preached on the last Sunday in November,

Mary's Abbey, or the Scots' Church, (formerly Capel-street,) was in existence, as a distinct church, in the year 1689, under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Jacque, who is supposed to have been the first minister of this flock. On the union of the old congregation of Mary's Abbey with that of Strand-street, in the year 1764, the congregation of Capel-street assumed the name of "MARY'S ABBEY," from their vicinity to the old congregation of that name. Of late years they have assumed the title of "*The Scots' Church*;" not as implying any connexion with the church of Scotland, but as maintaining, in common with all the Presbyterians of Ireland, the ecclesiastical discipline and form of worship adopted by the religious establishment of Scotland. The church of Mary's Abbey reckons, in its succession of ministers, several

names of men who were highly distinguished in their day, for eminent piety and great abilities ; particularly the Rev. Robert Craighead, the Rev. John Milling, of the Hague, and the Rev. John Wight, who filled a Professor's chair in the University of Glasgow.

The present ministers are the Rev. Doctor M'Dowall, the Rev. James Horner, and the Rev. James Car-lile, assistant to Mr. M'Dowall. To this church there are attached two schools; a male school of twenty children, and a female school of ten. These schools are entirely supported by the collection made at the annual charity sermon preached on the first Sunday in March.

Usher's Quay.—It is supposed that this congregation was first formed in the year 1695, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Hugh M'Master. In the year 1773 it was encreased by the union of the old Presbyterian church of Plunket-street. The present ministers are the Rev. Hugh Moore, and the Rev. Samuel Simpson. To this church are attached two charity schools, one for males, containing twenty boys, the other for females, containing an equal number. These schools are supported chiefly by permanent funds, and partly by the collection at the annual charity sermon, preached the second Sunday in January.

In the year 1710, "The General Presbyterian Fund" was formed in Dublin, for the purpose of supporting and extending the Presbyterian interest in the south of Ireland. To this fund the members of Wood-street (now Strand-street) congregation contributed £6850, and, some members of the other congregations, £820. Though the property of the fund has been greatly injured, it still continues to promote the original design.* Shortly after an Academy for Dissenters

* A brief history of this fund has been drawn up by the Rev. James Armstrong, one of the ministers of Strand-street.

was founded in Dublin, over which Mr. Hutcheson, the celebrated author of "A System of Moral Philosophy," presided for eight years. The Academy was afterwards dropped, but it has since been more permanently revived in Belfast. There is also in existence an annuity fund, from which the widows of ministers of the Synod of Ulster receive 40*l.* and the widows of those of the Synod of Munster, £50. per annum.

SECESSION CHURCH.—There is at present but one congregation connected with this religious community, in the city of Dublin, of which the Rev. David Stuart is the pastor, and which assembles for Divine Worship in the new Meeting House, St Mary's Abbey. Upwards of two hundred and fifty persons attend on the administration of Divine ordinances, of whom about one hundred and forty are in full communion.

The people denominated "Seceders" form a very numerous and respectable body of Christians in Ireland, Scotland, England, and America. They derive their name from having seceded, or withdrawn from the established church of Scotland.* This secession took place in 1734. It originated not in any dissatisfaction with the religious principles professed in the church of Scotland, for her formularies Seceders still hold as a precious summary of divine truth, but for alleged defection from these. Seceders state, as the grounds of separation from the judicatories of the church of Scotland, the toleration of doctrinal error, the imposition of ministers upon congregations by the law of patronage, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and the depriving them of a most precious right, that of choosing their own pastors; the general relaxation, and, in many instances, the total neglect of

* It is necessary to remark, that the Seceders here spoken of ought not to be confounded with those who have, in England, lately been thus denominated. and whose antinomian peculiarities they abhor.

discipline; the restraint of ministerial freedom in testifying against mal-administration in church courts; and, as, in their opinion, the prolific source of all, the incorporation of the church with the state.

Several years after the commencement of the secession, a difference of sentiment arose regarding a religious clause in the burgess oath of certain boroughs, which some interpreted as implying a virtual recognition of the establishment from which they had seceded, and which, therefore, they could not consistently swear; but which others believed they could conscientiously take. This difference led to a division, which, after continuing more than seventy years, has been healed, and the Secession Church is ONE. The number of members belonging to it in this country, is not much less than 200,000 persons. The whole number of congregations, throughout the world, is near 1000.

In doctrine, Seceders are decidedly Calvinists. The Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms, which, in point of *doctrine*, they consider, the same as the Articles of the Church of England, are subscribed by every minister and elder on entering upon office. No person is admitted to communion who is not agreed in what is esteemed fundamental truth, and who does not give satisfactory evidence of a change of heart, by a life accordant with the gospel. Their form of ecclesiastical rule is the Presbyterian.

BAPTISTS.—This religious community was established in Dublin about the year 1650; the first Baptists having come over to Ireland soon after Cromwell's conquests. They held their meetings in Swift's alley, and on the site of the old meeting house the present one was built in 1738. They hold the doctrine of adult baptism by immersion.

QUAKERS.—William Edmundson, who had been a

soldier in Cromwell's army, originally introduced this sect; and after suffering much persecution, succeeded in establishing the first settled meeting at Lurgan, in the North of Ireland. In 1655, two females, named Elizabeth Fletcher and Elizabeth Smith, landed in Dublin, and went to St. Audeon's church, where they delivered their testimony, and immediately after proceeded to publish it at the Baptist meeting-house, which had been recently erected. They were committed to Newgate by the lord mayor for their conduct at Audeon's church, but being released soon after, they held a meeting at the house of Richard Fowkes, a tailor, near Polegate. George Fox arrived in Ireland in 1668, and the first provincial meeting took place in Dublin in 1670. Their numbers increased rapidly, and in 1686 a large meeting house was erected in Meath-street. It was found necessary in 1692 to build another house, in Sycamore-alley; and in this house they meet at the present day. For a considerable period, the religious sentiments and singularities of the Quakers, exposed them to severe persecutions, and annoyances of the most vexatious kind; but various acts of the legislature greatly abated these grievances, while their inoffensive and useful lives softened down the prejudices of their bitterest enemies. It will reflect everlasting credit on the Quakers of Ireland, that from them issued the first censure, passed by any public body, on that abominable traffic the slave-trade. This took place at the national meeting held in Dublin, in 1727, thirty-one years before a similar resolution was passed by the yearly meeting of Friends in London. The Society appears to have forty-two congregations in Ireland; of its members about 600 reside in Dublin, where their habits of industry and frugality constitute them a most respectable portion of the commercial class of society; and among them are to be found some of the most active supporters of the numerous charities with which this great metropolis abounds.

METHODISTS.—Methodism was first introduced into Dublin in 1766, by a Mr. Williams, who was sent over by the English Conference. He speedily formed a small society, and the Rev. John Wesley, hearing of his success, arrived in Dublin on the 9th of August in the ensuing year. He landed on a Sunday morning at ten o'clock, when the bells of the different churches were ringing for prayers, and immediately proceeded to church. At three o'clock, on the same day, he preached his first sermon in the Irish metropolis, at St. Mary's church; and on the following day had an interview with Archbishop Cobbe. He continued in Dublin for some time, preaching to crowded congregations, at a house in Marlborough-street, which had formerly been a Lutheran church. The society soon contained near three hundred members; but, after the departure of Mr. Wesley, a storm of persecution broke out against them; their meeting-house was attacked by a mob, the pulpit and benches torn down and burned in the street, and their preacher was rudely treated. But these outrages speedily ceased, and the society continued to increase to the present, when the number of actual members in Dublin falls little short of 1800. A division has, however, lately taken place in this religious community, of which it may be necessary to take some notice. Previous to the year 1816, the Irish Methodists, both preachers and people, in compliance with the injunctions of their founder, opposed every attempt to withdraw them from the communion of the respective churches to which they were attached, by birth or principle. In the year above mentioned, however, the Conference gave permission to their preachers to administer the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper on some of the circuits, which may be farther extended under certain regulations. Those members who were opposed to this innovation, after remonstrating against it for a considerable time, at length determined to have no farther

connexion with the Conference; and several local preachers offering to travel on original principles, a second Conference was held in the town of Clones, in the year 1817. In the following year it was transferred to Dublin, where it continues to meet annually under the title of "the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference." At the first meeting the numbers in this society throughout Ireland was little more than 6000; but in the last three years they have increased to upwards of 12,000, of which nearly 500 are in Dublin. The preaching houses, in general, having been settled on their former preachers, they have been obliged to find other places of accommodation throughout Ireland; and, such has been the zeal and ardor manifested in the cause, that about sixty houses of worship have been already built or fitted up. At present the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists of Dublin have the following places of Worship:—

1. Wesley Chapel, near Mountjoy-square, which was built in 1800, and can accommodate 1200 persons. It is fronted with mountain granite, and ornamented with an Ionic pediment, and the interior is finished in a style of great elegance.

2. South Great George's-street. This house was opened on the 24th of December, 1820. It is 80 feet long by about 36 in breadth, and has a gallery on every side. The greatest attention has been paid to neatness and convenience in the erection of this building, which is supposed to be capable of containing near 1500 persons.

3. The Weavers' Hall, on the Coombe.

The body of Methodists in Ireland who still adhere to the old preachers, exceed 23,000. Of these near 1200 are in Dublin. They have the following places of worship in the city, viz.:—

1. Whitefriars-street. A plain commodious building, erected in 1756, supposed to contain about 1200 persons.

2. Hendrick-street, formerly Gravel Walk, built in 1771.

3. Cork-street, in the Liberties, built in 1815.

4. A very extensive and elegant place of worship in Lower Abbey-street, the interior of which is not yet finished.

They have, besides, some places of worship in the vicinity of the metropolis.

We conceive that the principles of the Methodists are too well known to require particular notice in this place. In doctrine they agree with the Established church.

MORAVIANS.—The society of Christians generally denominated “Moravians,” but who call themselves “United Brethren,” or more frequently the “Church of the Brethren,” originally descended from the Slavonian branch of the Greek Church; and though they, since the year 967, were more or less subject to the national church, they still retained the Bible in their own hands, and performed Divine Service according to the ritual of their fathers, and in their mother tongue.

Towards the close of the twelfth century they formed a union with the Waldenses; many of whom, about that period, settled in Bohemia and Moravia, which countries gave birth to the Brethren’s church.

After the death of the celebrated John Huss in 1415, a division arose among his followers. The major part flew to arms in defence of their religious liberties. Others, though far inferior in numbers, considering this as contrary to Scripture, resolved rather to suffer any thing, even death itself, than defend religion by the sword. Those who held this opinion, among whom were several of the clergy, formed a close union among themselves, and assumed the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, (i. e. the Unity of the Brethren). This took place in 1457; this year, therefore, must be

viewed as the commencement of the Brethren's church. Ten years after they received episcopacy from the Waldenses, and this has been kept up in uninterrupted succession, to the present time.

After experiencing a variety of vicissitudes, the Brethren's church had, at the close of the seventeenth century, become nearly extinct. But by the good providence of God, it was again revived in the year 1722, by the arrival of several families from Bohemia and Moravia, in Upper Lusatia, where they formed a colony called Herrnhut, on an estate belonging to Count Zinzendorf, who patronized them and their undertaking.

In process of time they established themselves in several other places on the continent of Europe, and in America, every where obtaining the sanction of the respective governments, to adopt their own ecclesiastical constitution, in doctrine and discipline.

They made their first appearance in England before the middle of the last century; and a Bill was passed in their favour by both Houses of Parliament, acknowledging them to be an "Ancient Protestant Episcopal Church."

In 1746, one of their ministers, the Rev. John Cennick, came to Dublin. His ministry was attended by great numbers; and, being soon after joined in his labours by the Rev. Benjamin Latrobe, at that time a student in Trinity College, and afterwards consecrated a bishop of the Brethren's church, several congregations, in connexion with that church, were formed in the north of Ireland, and likewise one in Dublin, which at present consists of 200 members.

The doctrinal tenets of the Brethren's church differ in no essential point from those of the national church of this country, and the government is episcopal.

Their congregations, in Great Britain and Ireland, are neither many nor numerous; and though their establishments on the Continent are considerable, yet

they have always directed their principal attention to the evangelizing heathen nations, and in this undertaking they have been more successful than any of their fellow labourers in the field.

They commenced this work in 1732, and at present they have missions in Greenland, Labrador, North and South America, the West Indies, South Africa and Tartary. The number of former *Heathen*, now constituting *Christian* congregations, is upwards of 32,000, and about 160 missionaries are employed in their instruction. The annual expense of these missions is about nine thousand pounds, for which they have no other fund than the voluntary contributions of the members of their own church, and contingent donations from other friends.

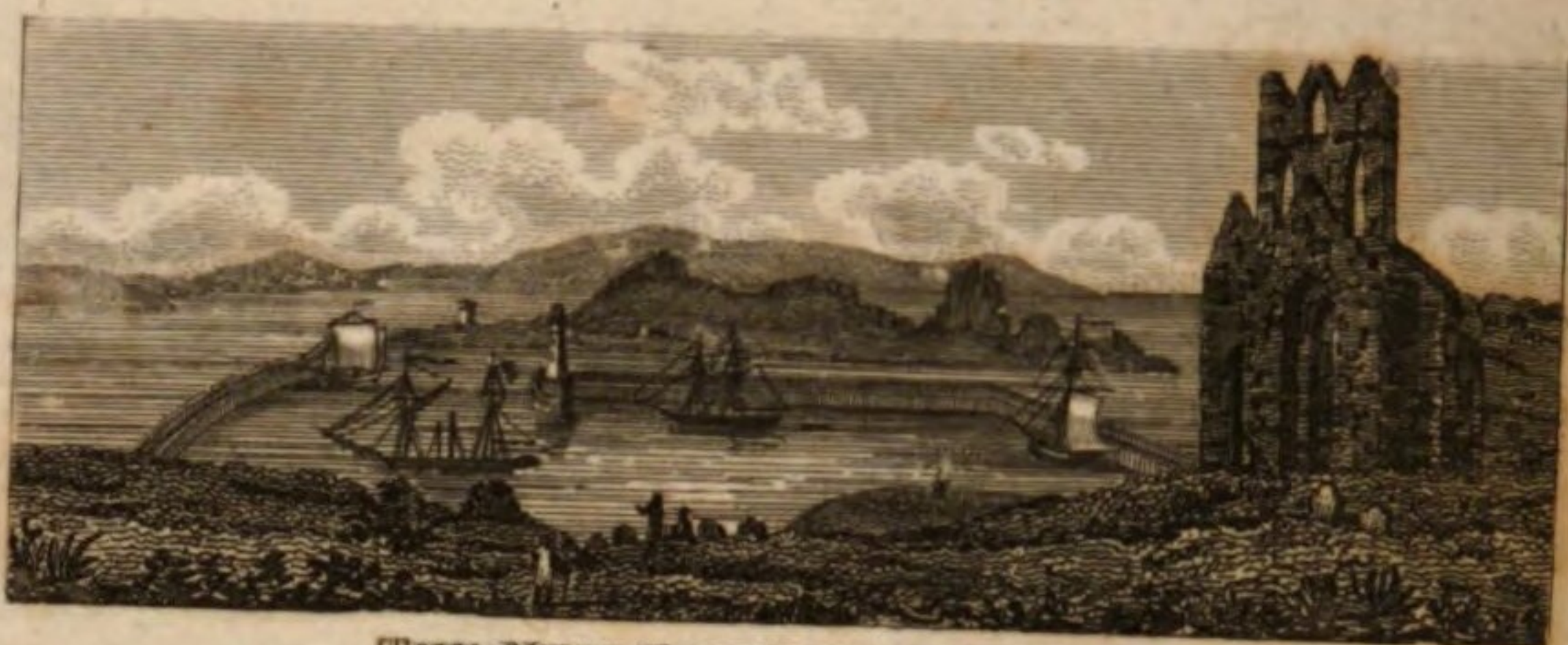
The Moravian meeting house is in Bishop-street, and near it is the house called the Moravian House, inhabited by a number of unmarried persons, members of the church. The Irish Moravian bishop resides at Grace Hill, in the vicinity of Antrim.

INDEPENDENTS.—A very respectable class of professing Christians have been thus denominated, from their refusing to bear the name of any distinguished leader, and holding, that every congregation has in itself what is necessary for its own government. In doctrine they are strict Calvinists. There are now in Ireland, of this sect, above 6000 individuals. The first regular congregation of Independents in Dublin seems to have been formed in Plunket-street, in 1774, where they still meet. Another house was erected in 1808, in York-street. Some members seceded from this house a few years back, who have erected a very neat chapel, (called Ebenezer) in D'Olier-street. Another place of worship is building in King's Inns-street, which is denominated Zion Chapel.

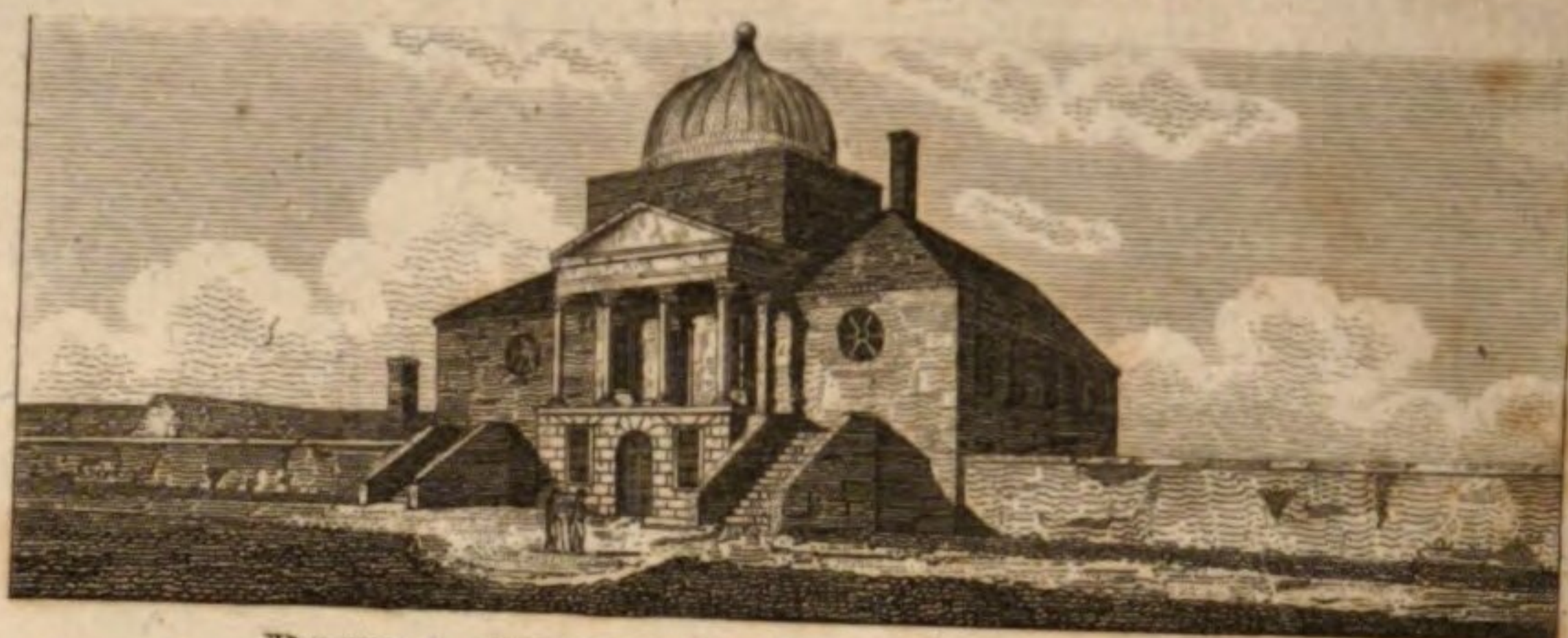
WALKER'S SOCIETY. The Rev. John Walker,
I

about the year 1804, established this society on principles nearly resembling those held by Robert Sandeman. Mr. Walker had been a Fellow of Trinity College, minister of Bethesda Chapel, and a member of several religious and useful institutions; but, in the year above-mentioned, he resigned his fellowship, laid aside the clerical garb, and, with some other friends who were like-minded, formed this society. They strictly adhere to the Calvinistic doctrines, but rigidly prohibit the performance of any religious act whatever, without removing to a distance (if in the same room,) from every person, who, however unexceptionable in essential faith, refuses to obey a precept that could be fairly and generally applied. This, they assert, does not arise from their esteeming themselves better than others; but they hold, that true worship and Christian communion is impossible, because unscriptural, where people do not receive the same truths in common. They acknowledge no stated minister, but every member exercises his gifts indiscriminately; and certain of them are appointed to assist in the celebration of the Eucharist. The sacrament of baptism they consider superfluous, except to those who never before professed Christianity. They also agree with the Quakers in denying the lawfulness of oaths. For some time public disputations were held at their place of worship in Stafford-street; but it was found necessary to discontinue them. Several divisions have already taken place in this society.

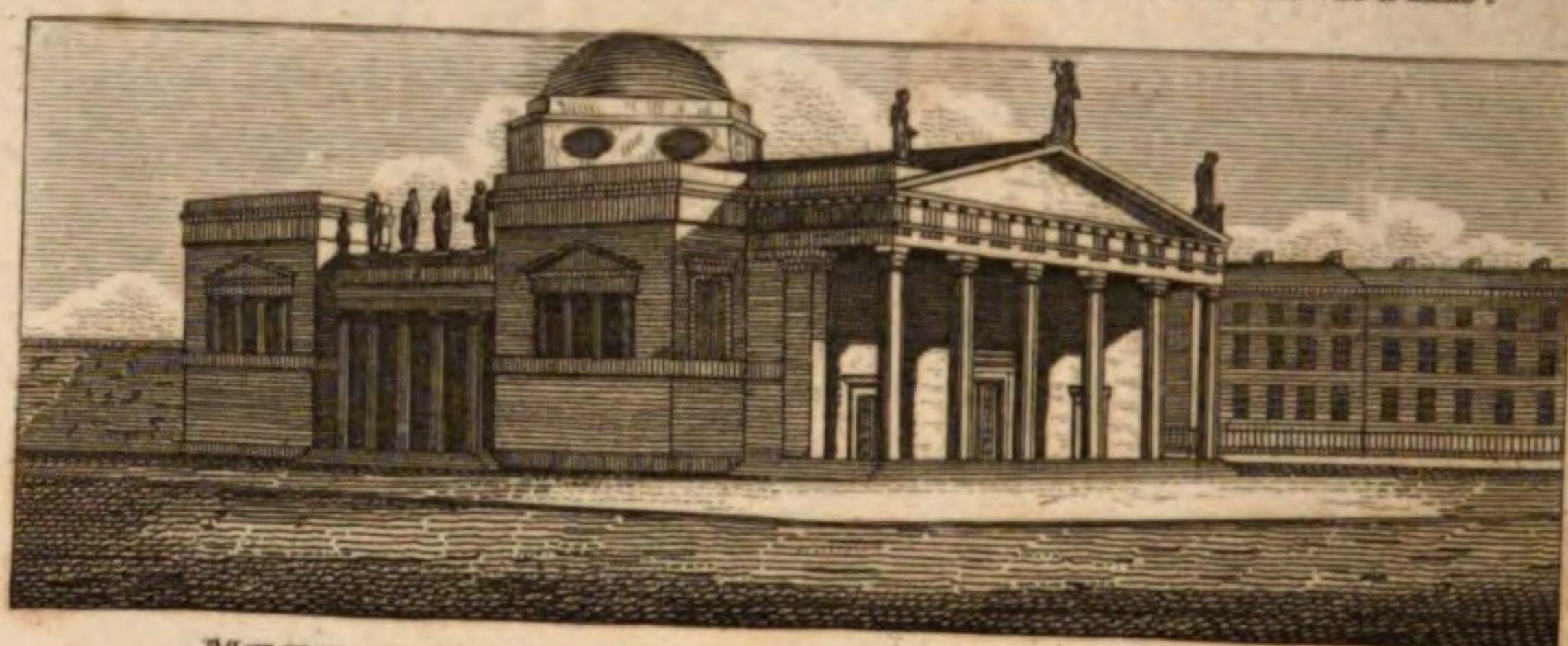
KELLY'S SOCIETY.—This sect was founded by the Rev. Thomas Kelly, son of the late Judge Kelly. Having left the established church, he built a chapel at Athy, and another at Black-rock, near Dublin. Their form of worship and discipline nearly resemble those of Mr. Walker; but they do not object to join in prayer, or the other sacred offices of religion, with those who make a true profession of Christianity.



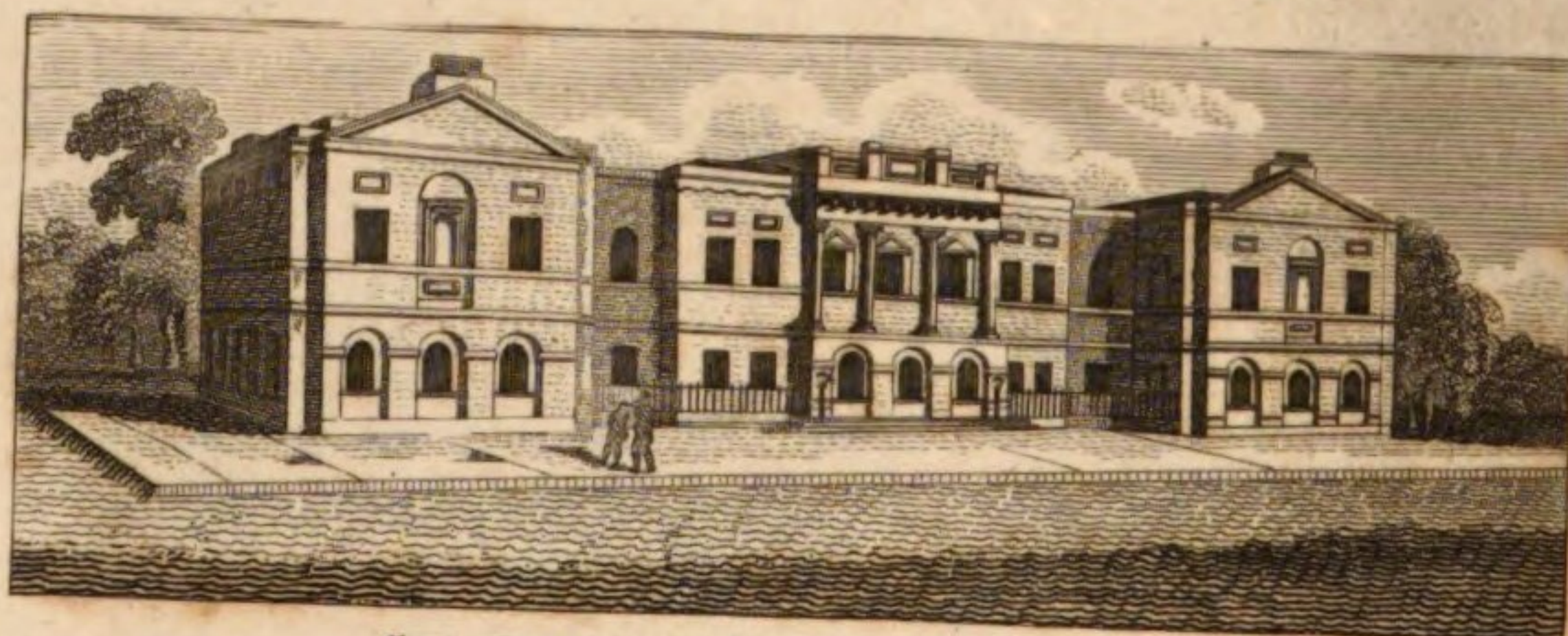
THE NEW HARBOUR OF HOWTH.



ROYAL CHARTER SCHOOL, CLONTARF ROAD.



METROPOLITAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.



SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

They are left at perfect liberty with respect to baptism. Their place of worship in Dublin is in Mass-lane, near King's-Inns-quay.

FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES.—After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV. a great number of the French Hugonots fled to this country, where they found an hospitable asylum; and they have since repaid the debt, by the benefits they have conferred on the country of their adoption. In the pulpit and at the bar, some of them have shone conspicuously, while others have been eminently successful in the commercial and manufacturing world. Many of them are to be found amongst the most active promoters of our religious and charitable institutions; and the names of Latouche, Gast, and Saurin, must ever be ranked amongst those who, by their industry, talents, and integrity, have conferred honor upon Ireland. The French Refugees settled chiefly in Dublin, Waterford, Portarlington, and Lisburn. They received great accessions of numbers from the army of William III. and were at that time so numerous in the metropolis as to form three congregations. They have, however, since that period, so completely merged into the population, as to have lost their distinctive character.

GERMAN LUTHERANS.—This congregation was founded in 1697, by the Rev. Mr. Lightenstone, who, during the civil wars, had been chaplain to the Duke of Brandenburg's regiment. They built the present church in Poolbeg-street, for the use of all foreigners professing the Lutheran doctrines; and while the minister addressed the Germans in the morning, he preached to Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians in the afternoon. The resident congregation, at present, consists of only twelve individuals, to which are added occasionally such sea-faring people as are acquainted with the German language.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—While the Penal Laws were

exercised with rigour, this large portion of the population of the capital, was placed in the most distressing circumstances. The rich were favored with the rites of their religion by some itinerant clergyman or domestic chaplain, but the poor generally assembled in a private manner, in some waste house or stable, for the same purpose. A more tolerant spirit, however, began to appear about the middle of the last century, under the Vice-royalty of Lord Chesterfield. Many of their old chapels were suffered to be re-opened in 1745, and others built, and this principle of liberality and toleration has happily continued to advance to the present day. Under the paternal reign of our late revered Monarch, nearly all the penal restrictions which afflicted the Irish Roman Catholics, have been expunged from the Statute-book.

There are, at present in Dublin, nine parish chapels, viz. Arran-quay, North Anne-street, Michael and John's, Lower Exchange-street, Bridge-street, Francis-street, Liffey-street, Meath-street, and James's-st.; the Jesuit's chapel, Hardwick-st.; six Friaries, viz. Church-street, (Capuchins,) Denmark-st. (Dominicans,) French-street, (calced Carmelites,) Clarendon-st. (discalced Carmelites,) Adam and Eve Chapel, Cook-st. (Franciscans,) John's-street, (Augustinians;) nine Nunneries, viz. Harold's-cross, James's-street, Warren-mount, George's-hill, Summer-hill, Ranelagh, King-street, N. William-street, and Stanhope-street. Seventy regular clergymen officiate in the parochial Chapels, and forty regulars belong to the Friaries.

Besides these, there are in the outlets three chapels, attached to the city parishes, viz. Harold's Cross, and Miltown, belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas, and Dolphin's Barn, belonging to that of St. James. In each of the parish chapels and friaries there is a regular succession of masses, generally from six o'clock in the morning till one o'clock in the day of Sundays and holidays; and from seven until eleven o'clock, and, in

some chapels, until twelve o'clock, on every other day. On the Sundays and holidays all these masses are attended by crowded congregations. In the parish chapels and friaries, sermons are preached on the evenings of every Sunday and holiday, during the winter season, and immediately after last mass in the summer and autumn months; and generally in the evenings of every day during the penitential times of lent and advent. On these occasions the chapels are crowded to excess. There are also in Dublin some Monasteries of Lay Religious. The various parishes in Dublin are attached to the Chapels according to the following distribution:—

PARISH CHAPELS.

ST. JAMES'S.—The chapel of this parish is situate at the rere of the houses on the east side of Watling-street, and north side of James's Gate. It is an old building, but has lately undergone a thorough repair; and a large and commodious house has been erected for the use of the clergymen of the parish. The ambit of this parish is very extensive; it stretches from James's Gate on the east, to near Chapelizod on the west, and from the Liffey, on the north, to the bounds of the parish of Crumlin on the south. The clerical duties of the parish are executed by the parish priest and four officiating clergymen.

ST. CATHERINE'S.—The old chapel of this parish stood in Bridgefoot-street at the corner of Mass-lane, but having become much decayed, a new chapel was erected at the rere of the houses on the east side of Meath-street, opposite Hanbury-lane. It is a handsome octagonal building, with a gallery extending along five of its sides. It was opened for divine service about the year 1782, and at the same time was erected a good brick house for the use of the clergy. This parish includes a large portion of the Earl of Meath's Liberty,

a part of Thomas-street, and a few houses on the west side of the north end of Francis-street. The parochial duties are performed by the parish priest, and five assisting clergymen.

PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS OF MYRA, or *St. Nicholas without the walls*.—The circuit of this parish is the most extensive of any belonging to the metropolis. In addition to the parish of St. Nicholas Without, it comprehends St. Luke's, St. Bride's, St. Kevin's, a part of St. Peter's, and extends to the stream of water on Donnybrook road, on the south-east, and in a south and south-west direction takes in the villages of Mount Pleasant, Ranelagh, Miltown, Rathmines, Roundtown, Harold's Cross, &c. &c. some of which are upwards of two miles from the city, and near the same distance from each other. The parochial duties are executed by the parish priest, who is also R. C. Dean of Dublin, and eight assistant curates. This chapel is situate on the ground on which the old Franciscan abbey formerly stood, on the east side of Francis-street, and west of Plunket-street, with a passage leading from each of those streets. It is an old but very firm building; and, though one of the largest chapels in Dublin, is too small for the congregation that constantly resorts to it. There is a large and convenient house lately erected, adjoining the chapel, for the residence of the curates.

ST. AUDEON'S.—The chapel of this parish is situated in a yard at the east side of Bridge-street, and north of Cook-street, to which is attached a house for the use of the officiating clergymen. These concerns were formerly possessed by the Dominican friars, but on their removal to their new convent in Denmark-st. they were converted to the use of the parochial clergymen, whose former chapel and dwelling house stood in a yard on the south side of Cook-street, and were become ruinous. This is but a small parish, extending only from Skipper's and School-house-lanes on the east, to a part of

Watling street on the west, and from the Liffey-wall on the north, to the west side of Back-lane, at the widest end; and from the same wall to the house No. 29, Watling-street, at the narrowest end of the parish. The duties of the parish are performed by the parish priest, and five assistant curates,

UNITED PARISHES OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. JOHN.—The old chapel of this parish stood for many years in Rosemary-lane, but it becoming ruinous, an elegant new chapel has been lately constructed, on the site of the old theatre, on the east side of Smock-alley, and west of lower Exchange-street, to each of which streets it presents a front of hewn mountain stone, in the Gothic stile of Architecture, but with very little ornament. The interior of the chapel is handsomely laid out and decorated, and the ornaments are all in the same style as the exterior of the building. The expense of this edifice was defrayed by public contribution, in which the lower ranks of the population cheerfully bore a part, by a voluntary subscription of one penny per week. This was formerly the smallest Roman Catholic parochial district in Dublin, but it has been lately extended to the east and south, by the present Archbishop. Besides the parishes of St. Michael and St. John, it includes the parishes of St. Nicholas Within, St. Werburgh, and a part of St. Bride's, and St. Peter's. It extends from the bounds of the parish of St. Audeon on the west, to Eustace-street, George's street, and a part of Aungier-street on the east, and from the Liffey wall north to Blackhall Market on the south. The parochial duties are performed by the parish priest, who is also vicar general of the diocese, assisted by six officiating clergymen.

St. ANDREW'S PARISH.—The chapel of this parish is situated in a yard on the north side of Townsend-street, and south of Poolbeg street, from each of which streets it has a passage. It is supposed to stand on the site of the Steyne Hospital, erected about the year 1220

by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin. The house for the clergymen has been lately rebuilt. This district includes the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mark, St. Anne, and a part of St. Peter's, and extends from the bounds of St. Michael's and St. John's district on the west, to the sluice-gate below Sir John Rogerson's quay on the east; and from Liffey-street on the north to Leeson-street, and the north of Cuffe-street on the south. The parish living belongs to the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, coadjutor to the Most Rev. Doctor Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. The parochial duties are performed by seven officiating clergymen.

ST. PAUL'S.—The chapel of this parish is situated in a yard at the rere of the houses on Arran-quay. The present chapel was erected in 1785, and is the third that has been built on the same site. The parish extends, east and west, from Church-street to the Vice-regal lodge in the Phoenix Park; and north and south, from near Cabragh, beyond Prussia-street, to the Liffey. The parochial duties are performed by the parish priest and five assistant clergymen.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—The chapel of this parish has been lately erected in North Anne-street, the rere extending to Halstein-street. The front in Anne-street is of mountain-stone, built in the Gothic style, with pointed arched windows, minarets, &c. The interior of the chapel is also laid out in the Gothic style; and some of the walls are decorated with figures of some of the principal Irish saints, in bass-relief. Before the erection of the present chapel, divine service for the parish was performed in the chapel of Mary's-lane, the oldest Roman Catholic chapel on the north side of the city. This building is now used as a parish school. The duties of the parish are performed by the parish priest, assisted by six officiating clergymen.

ST. MARY'S.—The present chapel of this parish is a very old building, situate at the rere of the houses on

the west side of Upper Liffey-street. For this extensive and populous district, a spacious metropolitan chapel is now erecting in Marlborough-street, which, when finished, will exceed in magnificence any building of the kind erected in this country since the Roman Catholic religion has ceased to be the religion of the state. The expense is estimated at 50,000*l*. The principal front consists of a noble portico of six fluted columns of the Doric order. Over the entablature is a pediment, ornamented with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. This front extends 118 feet, and is taken from St. Mary Major's, at Rome. The flanks extend 160 feet in depth, and in the centre of each are two large recesses, enclosed by a colonnade, which is surrounded by suitable emblematic figures. The interior is on the model of St. Philip de Roule, at Paris, and is divided into a body and side aisles by a splendid colonnade, which runs parallel to each side, and forms at the west end a circular termination, under which the principal altar is placed. There are also two side altars near the grand entrance. The ceiling is circular, and beautifully laid out in compartments of ornamented pannels and fret-work. This parish extends from the boundaries of St. Michan's parish on the west, to Ballybough-bridge on the east, and from the bounds of Finglas parish on the north, to the Liffey wall on the south. Attached to this parish are seven officiating priests, besides the Most Reverend Doctor Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese, and Reverend Daniel Costigan, Oecologue of the parish. The expense of building the new chapel is defrayed by public subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c.

FRIARIES.

AUGUSTINIAN CONVENT.—This convent is in the parish of St. Catherine. The convent and dwelling-house stand on a part of the site of the old priory of St. John, on the west of John-street, and north of Thomas-street. The chapel is in good condition, but not equal to what it was some years ago, when there were eight friars in the house. At present there are upon this establishment only the prior and two other regular clergymen.

FRANCISCANS.—This convent is in the parish of St. Michael and St. John. The chapel has a front in Cook-street, and is called Adam and Eve chapel. It is an old building, but is in excellent repair, and very decently fitted up for divine service, and for the accommodation of a crowded congregation, by which it is resorted. The friars have a house in Chapel-lane, adjoining the chapel, in which the superior and seven clergymen reside.

DISCALCED CARMELITES.—The old chapel and convent belonging to this order formerly stood in a yard on the south side of Stephen-street, but falling into decay, a new house was built for them about thirty years ago, in Clarendon-street, where they now reside. The chapel is roomy, but the galleries are inconvenient, and at sermons the voice of the preacher is not distinctly heard. The religious of this establishment reside on a floor over the chapel, and consist of the Provincial of the Order and the Prior of the house, and five other clergymen. This convent is in the parish of St. Andrew.

CALCED CARMELITES.—This Order formerly had their convent and chapel in a large old building in Ash-street; but their lease having expired, and their house being old, a new chapel was built for them at the rere of the east side of French-street, about twenty years ago. The chapel is small, but convenient, and neatly fitted

up. The clergy of this house, consisting of the Provincial of the Order, the Prior of the house, and four religious, reside in a house in French-street, to which the chapel is attached. This convent is also in the district attached to the parish chapel of St. Andrew.

CAPUCHINS.—The Chapel and Convent belonging to this Order stand on the west side of Church-street. The Chapel is old but firm, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, the expense of which was defrayed by the collections made at a series of sermons, preached in the evenings of the last lent but two, by the Rev. Mr. Keogh, a Religious of this Order, and P. Priest of Baldoyle and Howth. The Religious of this establishment, consisting of the Provincial, Guardian, and six other clergymen, have a house in the chapel-yard, to which there is a passage from Bow-street.

DOMINICANS.—The chapel and convent of this Order is situate in Denmark-street, to which the friars removed between forty and fifty years ago, from the concerns now used as a chapel and dwelling-house for the parish of St. Audeon. The chapel is large, commodious, and lightsome, and is kept in decent order. The house in which the friars reside is attached to the chapel, and is large and convenient. This community consists of the Prior, Sub-Prior, and five other clergymen. The convent is in the Roman Catholic parish of St. Mary.

JESUITS.—This convent is situate in Hardwick-street, in a part of the old building formerly occupied by the nuns of the order of St. Clare, before their removal to Harold's Cross. In this house there are only one or two resident clergymen; but some of the Reverend Gentlemen of Clongowes College occasionally reside here.

NUNNERIES.

Of these there are five in the city and four in the

suburbs of Dublin. The great exertions of these establishments in the education of the female poor of the city and environs of Dublin, and in other works of mercy, will be evinced when we come to treat of the charitable institutions of this city.

DISCALCED CARMELITES, *Warren Mount, Mill-street*.—This convent is but a few years established, though in its number of professed Religious it exceeds every other nunnery in Dublin. The community consists of the prioress and eighteen professed nuns.—They are a branch from the convent of Saint Joseph, Ranelagh.

POOR CLARES, *North King-street*.—This is, at present, the oldest nunnery in Dublin. It is situate at the north-west extremity of North King-street, opposite St. Paul's church. They belong to the order of St. Francis, and are under the jurisdiction of the Superior of that order. The community consists of the Mother Abbess and eight professed Sisters.

PRESENTATION CONVENT, *George's-hill, Mary's-lane*.—This convent is of late foundation. The community consists of the Mother Superioress and ten professed Religious Sisters.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, *North William-street*.—This convent is of modern date; indeed the order itself is but lately known in this country. The objects of their institution are most praise-worthy. The ladies of this order as of all the other orders of nuns in this city are of the most respectable Roman Catholic families, and it is a part of their duties to visit the friendless and sick, lying in garrets, cellars, &c. to wash and clean them, to dress their sores, and to supply them with food and medicine. During the late government of France, when all the other religious orders were suppressed, the convents of the Sisters of Charity were upheld and protected, and Bonaparte himself had so thorough a sense of the great utility of the

Order, and the charity, virtue, and piety of its members, that he gave general orders to his troops to pay the same respect to them in passing, by presenting arms, &c. as they would to himself in person. The community of this house consists of the Mother Superioress and four professed Religious Sisters.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, Convent of St. Mary, Stanhope-street.—This is a branch of the last mentioned community. Their convent is but lately founded, and the community consists of only the Mother Superioress, one professed nun, and five novices.

DISCALCED CARMELITES, Convent of St. Joseph, Ranelagh.—This Convent was established about 30 years since, at which period the nuns removed to it from their former residence on Arran-quay. The community consists of the Prioress, fourteen professed choir nuns, and some lay sisters.

POOR CLARES, Convent of St. Clare, Harold's-cross.—This convent has been recently built for the nuns that a few years ago resided in a large building in Dorset-street, a part of which is now the Jesuit chapel in Hardwick-street. The house is built in a most healthful situation, is large and convenient, and the chapel and choir are beautifully fitted up in the Gothic style. The community consists of the Mother Abbess, fifteen choir nuns, two lay sisters, and one novice. The nuns of this house are under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

PRESENTATION CONVENT, Richmond.—This convent has been but lately founded, and is occupied by the nuns who but a few years ago established a convent in James's-street. The community consists of

the Mother Superioress, four professed Religious, and three Novices.

DOMINICAN NUNS, Cabragh.—The sisters of this order had their convent for many years in the building erected in Channel-row by King James II. for nuns of the Benedictine Order, and which is now used as a Charitable Dispensary. From Channel-row these nuns removed, a few years back, to Clontarf, and from that very lately to their present convent at Cabragh. The community consists of the Prioress, four professed nuns, and three novices.

To all these religious establishments both conventual and parochial schools for the education of the male and female poor are attached.

The numerous charities supported by the Roman Catholics will be noticed under the proper head.

JEWS.—It is a singular fact, that in the metropolis of Ireland, containing more than 200,000 inhabitants, there is not a sufficient number of Jews to constitute a synagogue. The case was, however, otherwise, some years back, for we are informed, that in 1746, there were, in Dublin, forty families of that persuasion, containing about 200 individuals. The Jews first settled in Dublin during the Protectorate of Cromwell; many of them became opulent merchants, and they established a synagogue in Crane lane, which was afterwards removed to Marlborough-street. They have since so much declined, that there are now only nine resident Jews in Dublin, who perform their religious rites in their own houses. They still retain their cemetery near Ballybough Bridge, which is planted with shrubs, and gives evidence of their former respectability.



MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.



DINING HALL, FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.



THE THOLSEL.
as it stood in 1806



QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Municipal Government of the capital was conferred on the corporation by several charters; the first of which was granted by Henry II. The corporation consists of the lord mayor, and twenty-four aldermen, who form an upper house; and the lower house is composed of the sheriffs and sheriffs' peers, not exceeding forty-eight, with the representatives of twenty-five corporations, not exceeding ninety-six.

THE LORD MAYOR.—The chief magistrate was originally designated Provost: his title was changed to that of Mayor in 1409; and in 1665, he was honored by Charles II. with the appellation of Lord Mayor, and he is styled Right Honorable during the period he holds the office. He is selected annually from the Board of Aldermen, on the first quarter day in April, and on the 30th of September, is sworn into office. Upon this occasion, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen proceed in state from the Mansion-house to the Exhibition-house in William-street, where they are joined by the Common Council, with all the corporation officers, in their full costume;—hence they march in procession to the castle, accompanied by music, and the battle axe guards, where they are entertained with cake and wine, and the Lord Mayor is sworn into office before the Lord Lieutenant, and receives a charge from one of the Judges. From hence they proceed to the Sessions-house, where they open the courts and swear in the Sheriffs. The evening is concluded by an entertainment at the Mansion-house, at which the Viceroy is generally present. Upon all public occa-

sions the Lord Mayor wears a rich furred gown, with a gold chain, called a collar of S. S. from the form of the links.*

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN are chosen for life from amongst the Sheriffs' Peers, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. They are all magistrates of the city, and with the Lord Mayor and Recorder are judges of oyer and terminer for capital offences or misdemeanors committed in the city.

The Sheriffs must swear, before their election, that they are worth two thousand pounds above their just debts. Those who have served the office, or paid a fine for exemption, are denominated Sheriffs' Peers.

THE COMMON COUNCIL are elected every third year by the respective Guilds or Companies, of which there are twenty-five. Their number amounts to ninety-six, with whom the Sheriffs' Peers (48 in number) sit apart from the Aldermen, and at this assembly the Sheriffs for the time-being preside. From amongst the Commons the Sheriffs are annually elected, though any qualified freeman is eligible. Six of the Police Magistrates are chosen from amongst them. The following table exhibits the number of representatives which each Guild returns in their order of precedence, the names of their respective Patrons, and the Halls where they assemble.

* The collar of S. S. was first presented to the city, in 1660, by Charles II. Some years after, Sir Michael Creagh, the Lord Mayor, absconded during his mayoralty, carrying the collar with him. A new collar was presented to the city by William III. The custom is still continued of opening certain courts by proclamation at the city gates, where the delinquent is called on to appear in the following terms:—"Sir Michael Creagh, Sir Michael Creagh, Sir Michael Creagh, come and appear at this court of our Lord the King, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, or you will be outlawed."

GUILD.	PATRON.	No. of Repr.	HALL.
Merchants	Holy Trinity.	31	Exhib.-house, Wm.-st.
Taylors	St. John Baptist	4	Back-lane
Smiths	St. Loy	4	Do.
Barbers	St. Mary Magdal.	2	Do.
Bakers	St. Anne	4	Audeon's Arch
Butchers	The Virgin Mary	3	Do.
Carpenters	Do.	3	Do.
Shoemakers	Do.	4	Do.
Saddlers	Do.	3	Back-lane
Cooks	St. James the Ap.	2	Morrison's, Dawson-st
Tanners	St. Nicholas	2	Greenhide Crane
Tallow Chandlers	St. George	2	Audeon's Arch
Glovers and Skinners	Virgin Mary	2	Back-lane
Weavers	Do.	3	Coombe
Sheermen and Dyers	St. Nicholas	2	Do.
Goldsmiths	All Saints	4	Golden lane
Coopers	St. Patriek	2	Stafford-street
Felt Makers		2	Audeon's Arch
Cutlers, Painters, Statrs.	St. Luke	3	Capel-street
Bricklayers	St. Bartholomew	2	Audeon's Arch
Hosiers	St. George	2	Coombe
Curriers	St. Nicholas	2	Back-lane
Brewers	St. Andrew	4	Morrison's, Dawson-st.
Joiners		2	
Apothecaries	St. Luke	2	Mary-street
		96	

The taylors, carpenters, weavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and stationers, have halls appropriated to their respective guilds. That of the taylors is the oldest, and is ornamented with the portraits of Charles I. William III. and Dean Swift, with some other paintings. The Weavers' Hall, which is spacious, also contains many portraits, particularly a curious one of George II. executed in tapestry, about sixty years

ago, when that manufactory was attempted to be introduced into Dublin. The inscription quaintly tells us that it was executed by "John Vanbeaver, Liberty Weaver."

The revenue of the city is calculated at near 23,000*l.* per annum ; but the expenditure is said to exceed the income.

POLICE.

The Police of the Metropolis has undergone a variety of changes since the first establishment of a watch during the reign of Elizabeth ; but the most remarkable was the memorable Police Act, passed in 1785, which for ten years was a source of the most vexatious disquietude to the city of Dublin. It was repealed in 1795, and the old watch restored ; but this being found totally inefficient, the present Police Establishment was formed in 1808, during the chief secretaryship of the Duke of Wellington, (then Sir A. Wellesley).

The jurisdiction of the Police extends to all places within eight miles of the Castle of Dublin. This district is formed into six divisions, with their respective offices, namely—

- 1, THE CASTLE DIVISION, *Office, Exchange Court.*
- 2, LIBERTY DIVISION, *Usher's Quay.*
- 3, SECOND LIBERTY DIVISION, *James's-street.*
- 4, KING'S INNS DIVISION, *Montrath-street.*
- 5, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE DIVISION, *Marlborough-st.*
- 6, MERRION-SQUARE DIVISION, *College-street.*

To each of these divisions are attached three Justices ; the first an Alderman of the city, the second a Barrister of the Court, of six years standing, and the third a Sheriffs' Peer. The Alderman attached to the Castle Division is chief Magistrate of the Police. He receives a salary of 600*l.* a-year, with a house to reside in. The other Justices have 500*l.* a-year each. One or more

of the Divisional Justices attends every day at each of the public offices, from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from seven until eight in the evening. They are empowered to examine all persons accused of murder, treason, felony, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of every kind; to hear and determine some particular cases in a summary way, and administer affidavits to all who may apply to them. The public Office belonging to the Castle division is called the Head Police Office, to which the other offices make daily returns. All public carriages are under the exclusive control of the justices of this division, with whom complaints of misconduct against the owners or drivers must be lodged within fourteen days after the offence has been committed. As these vehicles are numbered, persons who are careful to note the number cannot fail of obtaining redress, if at any time imposed upon.

The entire police establishment consists of six Aldermen, six Sheriffs Peers, six Barristers, one Secretary, twelve clerks, six chief constables, sixty-six peace-officers, twenty-six constables of the watch, thirty horse-police, one hundred and seventy foot patrol for city and country, and four hundred and ninety-three watchmen, amounting in the whole to seven hundred and ninety-one effective men. They are mostly discharged militia-men, whose spirit and good conduct have been certified; patrols are continually in motion during the night to prevent depredations, and see that the watchmen are on their posts; and the peace-officers are constantly in attendance awaiting the commands of the magistrates. The horse patrol are quartered in Kevin-street barrack; and there are thirteen houses in various parts of the city, over each of which two or three constables preside. Police houses are also established in nine of the adjacent villages, namely, Rathfarnham, Firrhouse, Chapelizod, Castleknock, Crumlin, Finglas, Coolock,

Williamstown, and Dundrum. At these places about seventy Policemen are stationed, who send out patrols at night on the different avenues leading to the town. Such is the present system of police in the Irish capital, which has already been found so efficacious, that there is not, perhaps, a great city in Europe where fewer outrages are committed. The expense of the watch for the city is defrayed by a tax on all houses within the circular road; that for the police by Parliamentary grants.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE MANSION-HOUSE (the residence of the Lord Mayor,) is situated in a recess in Dawson-street; near the north side of Stephen's-green. It is a mean brick building, by no means according with the other public edifices of the metropolis. It contains, however, some spacious apartments, well adapted to the convivial purposes to which they are appropriated. In some of the rooms are exhibited whole length portraits of Charles II. William III. the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquisses of Townsend and Buckingham, with some other eminent noblemen, &c. In the garden opposite the street stands an equestrian statue of George I.

THE CITY ASSEMBLY-HOUSE, *William-street*, was originally built by a society of artists. This building is not more deserving of notice than the Mansion-house. Here the meetings of the Corporation are held, for the despatch of business, upon which occasion much talent and disputation are frequently exhibited by political opponents.

SESSIONS-HOUSE, *Green-street*.—This building stands between the prison of Newgate and the She-

riff's prison, and was opened for the despatch of business in 1797. A pediment, supported by six pilasters, forms the front, but the passages approaching the interior, are extremely inconvenient for the crowds that pass into it. The Hall of Justice is spacious, and the roof supported by four Ionic columns. Four Courts are held in this edifice, viz. the Quarter Sessions for the City, the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Court of Record. The Quarter Sessions are opened four times in the year for the trial of minor offences, and held by adjournment once a fortnight. At this Court the Recorder and two Aldermen, at least, preside. The Commission of Oyer and Terminer usually sits six times in the year, for a week each time, at which, two judges of the land preside for the trial of offences of a more serious kind. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs hold their Court every Thursday, to hear complaints relative to apprentices, journeymen's wages, &c.; and the Court of Record is held in January, April, July, and October, to decide on actions of debt by civil-bill process. At the Sessions-house is also held the Town Clerk's Office. In these Courts the numbers convicted in 1820 was 1046. Of these 11 received sentence of death, (but none were executed) and 157 received sentence of transportation. It will be observed, that the offences have been, for the most part, of a trivial nature. The very limited number of executions proves, that street and house-robberies, with other public outrages of an atrocious nature, have very rarely occurred since the establishment of the present admirable system of police.

MANORS.

Since the great extension of the Irish capital, a considerable portion of it lies beyond the ju-

jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. There are four Manors, namely, Glasnevin, Thomas-court and Donore, St. Sepulchre's, and the Deanery of St. Patrick, which have their respective officers and courts.

THE MANOR OF GLASNEVIN, more generally denominated Grange Gorman, comprehends all the streets of Dublin beyond the precincts of the city, on the north side of the Liffey. These are marked by a line from Summer-hill to Stoney-batter, which includes thirty-three streets, together with Mountjoy-square. The officers are, a Seneschal, Register, and Marshal, who are appointed by the Bishop of Kildare, as Dean of Christ Church. As there is neither a prison nor Court-house at present in this Manor, the Seneschal holds a kind of ambulatory sessions; occasionally Grand Juries are sworn in at Easter and Michaelmas.

LIBERTY OF THOMAS-COURT AND DONORE, generally called the Earl of Meath's Liberty, includes the entire parish of St. Luke, and three-fourths of St. Catherine's. It is divided into four wards, namely, Upper Coombe, Lower Coombe, Thomas-Court, and Pimlico, including forty streets and lanes, and a population of about 40,000 souls. The Court of this Manor is very ancient, having been erected under a charter of King John. The officers are, a Seneschal, Register, and Marshal, all appointed by the Earl of Meath, to whose ancestor the ancient monastery of Thomas-Court, with a carucate of land, called Denower, was granted by Henry VIII. The Court-house is an ancient edifice in Great Thomas-court, and the Liberty Marshalsea is in Marrowbone-lane. The Seneschal exercises no criminal jurisdiction, but decides all cases of debt under 40s. as in a Court of Conscience, and all above that sum with the assistance

of a Jury. He swears in Grand and Market-Juries at Easter and Michaelmas, and his municipal authority within the Liberty is nearly equal to that of the Lord Mayor within the City.

THE LIBERTY AND MANOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE includes the parish of St. Nicholas Without, and part of those of St. Peter and St. Kevin. By several charters, commencing in the reign of King John, the Archbishop of Dublin is constituted Lord of this Manor, to which eight other Manors, situated in the counties of Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow, are subject; for all these there is a common Gaol in the Liberty, and their Magistrates, called Portrieves, are appointed by the Seneschal of St. Sepulchre's. The privileges of this Manor are very extensive. The Lord of the Manor holds Courts Leet, Courts Baron, and a Court of Record, wherein, pleas arising within the jurisdiction, may be tried to any amount. He also formerly exercised a criminal jurisdiction. The Liberty has its own coroner, clerks of the market, &c. and no magistrate of the crown, or officer of the city or county is privileged to execute any thing belonging to his office within its limits, unless in case of default on the part of its own officers; and besides other privileges, the Lord of the Manor is entitled to all the fines imposed on jurors for non-attendance at the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and Sessions of the Peace for the city and county of Dublin, as well as all forfeited recognizances, &c. &c. The municipal authority of the Seneschal is similar to that of the Lord Mayor within the City. A very handsome Court-house and Marshalsea have been lately erected for this Manor, not far from the new basin at the Grand Canal.

DEANERY OF ST. PATRICK. The jurisdiction of

these liberties is extremely limited, including only a few poor streets. It is a completely insulated spot, circumscribed by the contiguous Manors of Thomas-court and St. Sepulchre's. The Seneschal and other officers are appointed by the Dean and Chapter; but no court is held. Debtors of small sums, while residing here, are not amenable either to the adjoining Manor Courts, or the City Court of Conscience.

PRISONS.

NEWGATE.—This name was given to the old gaol of the city of Dublin, which stood in Corn-market, from its having been formerly one of the city gates. The former appellation continues attached to the present prison, the first stone of which was laid in the Little Green, on the north side of the city, in 1773. The site is considered to have been most injudiciously chosen, as there is not sufficient extent for the necessary yards and other accommodations; it is surrounded by wretched streets, and the ground is so low as to render the constructions of sewers to carry off its filth impracticable. The building was erected under the direction of Mr. Thomas Cooley, at the expense of 16,000*l*. It is a large quadrangular pile of three stories, extending 170 feet in front, and 127 in depth, having, at the external angles, four round towers. In the front are the guard-room, hospital, common-hall, long-room, chapel, &c.; and on the other sides of the quadrangle are the cells, which are universally 12 feet by 8, badly disposed and ventilated. The cells for the condemned are truly gloomy; they are nine in number, and compose the cellarage of the east front. There are two common halls to the prisoner's yard, where they are allowed liberty to walk.

Previous to the year 1808, the internal management

of this prison was defective in the extreme, and abuses of a very flagrant nature are said to have existed. It was visited at that period by the Commissioners appointed for inspecting the Prisons of Ireland, who found the prisoners, tried and untried, and even some under sentence of death, indiscriminately mingled together, without any attempt at classification; and in some instances, from 8 to 14 were crowded together in one cell. Want of cleanliness and comfort was visible throughout the building, while the hospital was destitute of almost every essential necessary. Information was received by the Commissioners, that such was the anarchy and insubordination that prevailed amongst the prisoners from want of proper discipline, that robbery and other crimes of a more horrible nature, were frequently committed within the prison, which were not only permitted but encouraged by the turnkeys. These evils had, however, at that period, ceased in a considerable degree, and the measures soon after adopted by the Imperial Parliament, seconded by the indefatigable personal exertions of Mr. Secretary Pole, have effected a most happy and salutary change in this abode of misery, as far as its confined and incommodious situation would permit. Much room has been obtained by fitting up parts of the prison which had been previously unoccupied. The greatest attention is paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of the apartments. The provisions are of a wholesome and nutritious quality, and that refractory and disorderly spirit which formerly prevailed, has so completely subsided, that the use of irons is frequently dispensed with, except in cases of capital convictions. This happy change is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the humane, yet vigilant conduct of the present gaoler and his deputy. The salaries of the officers attendant on this prison, amount to nearly 2000*l.* a year.

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The SHERIFF'S PRISON, also situated in the Little Green, north of the Sessions-house, was built in 1794, with the view of preventing the abuses of sponging-houses. This object was, in a great measure, answered, but the extent of the building was by no means adequate to the number of prisoners sometimes confined in it. Previous to the visit of the inspectors, the grossest abuses also prevailed here. The keeper had no salary, but rented his office from the sub-sheriff, from whence arose a strong temptation to charge the unfortunate inmates an exorbitant rent for their wretched apartments, and encourage the consumption of spirituous liquors. This evil now no longer exists, as the keeper receives a salary, and considerable attention is paid to the comforts and cleanliness of the prisoners. Many inconveniencies, however, still remain, owing to the small extent and plan of the building; and there is no fund for supplying the poorer class of prisoners with food, fuel, or bedding, except what arises from casual donations, and the annual distribution, at Christmas, of bread and meat, purchased with the interest of £800 which was bequeathed for that purpose by a Mr. Powell, who had been himself a prisoner.

THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA is erected in an elevated situation, near Thomas-street; but like the other prisons, is much too small for the number of prisoners confined in it, as the Marshal is obliged to admit debtors from all parts of Ireland, who are desirous to receive the benefit of the maintenance and insolvent acts. The building is 180 feet by 120, divided into two court-yards. In the upper is the house of the Marshal, apartments for his deputy, the tap, guard room, and common hall, over the latter of which are the prisoners' rooms. In the lower court are a chapel, infirmary, ball-court, common bath, and privies. Similar abuses formerly prevailed in this prison to

those we have already noticed, but they have been remedied in a most extraordinary degree by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Pole and the Judges, to carry into effect the wise and humane Act of George III. A new yard of considerable extent has been added; an additional building has been erected, where the poorer prisoners have apartments, with beds and bedding, rent free; and, in cases of extreme indigence, they are supplied with bread. Great attention is now paid to the cleanliness of the prison, and every indulgence consistent with their security, is afforded to its unfortunate inhabitants. Want of sufficient ventilation is the greatest evil complained of, an inconvenience which the situation of the building renders it difficult to remedy.

THE CITY MARSHALSEA adjoins the Sessions house, and was built in 1804, for the confinement of persons under process of the Lord Mayor's Court and the Court of Conscience, who are generally of the very poorest classes. These unfortunate persons depend entirely upon casual charity for the supply of their wants, and, with the exception of those who can afford a higher rent, they pay one penny per night for lodging in the common hall.

KILMAINHAM GAOL, the prison of the county Dublin, receives both debtors and felons. It is on an elevated situation, and has a good supply of excellent water. A lofty wall encloses a rectangular space of 283 feet by 190, containing the main building, 178 by 102 feet, composed of two quadrangles, in which are apartments for the keeper, a chapel, infirmary, work-room, common hall, and fifty-two cells. The prison is well ventilated, and accommodated with spacious yards. The guard-room and door-keeper's office are detached from the building. This prison is well adapted to the classification of prisoners,

which has been in a good measure carried into effect. Under the directions of Mr. Pole, a penitentiary has been established in it, in which several of the prisoners are employed in weaving, and other handicraft occupations. The experiment has been attended with so much success, that some have been liberated on bail, and others admitted into the army and navy. The convicts from the north are received into this prison previous to transportation.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE REFORMATION OF PRISONERS.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION on the Circular Road, near New-street, is a ponderous and massive building, well suited to the purposes for which it has been erected. The keeper's lodge is advanced beyond the main body of the building, and at the angles are projecting turrets which command the main walls on the outside. In these centinels are placed, to prevent any attempts to escape. Rope walks are placed outside the main building, but within the enclosing wall. On the front is this inscription, "*Cease to do evil—learn to do well.*" The city arms, consisting of three blazing castles, are emblazoned over the gate-way, with this suitable motto:

Obedientia Civium Urbis Felicitas.

Young vagrants of both sexes are confined in this building; each sex is kept distinct, and they are arranged in classes, and kept usefully employed. The expense exceeds 30,000*l.* which is defrayed by presentment. The first stone was laid by the Duke of Richmond. A Sunday-school has been lately estab-

lished here, from which the happiest effects may be expected.

DUBLIN PENITENTIARY.—This building, the first stone of which was laid in 1812 by the Duke of Richmond, presents a front of 700 feet to Grange-gorman-lane, is in depth about 400 feet, and covers an area of three acres. It is a plain substantial edifice, with a handsome front, and the estimated expense is about 40,000*l*. Howard's plan of solitary confinement has been adopted here, with a gradual progress to society as the convict becomes reclaimed. After being liberated from his cell he is permitted to associate with ten or more persons, in an equal state of moral improvement, and from thence, according to his merits, is advanced to large work-shops, where he experiences less restraint. Persons continuing incorrigible are in the end transported to Botany Bay; the great majority, however, have been apprenticed to trades, permitted to enter the army or navy, or restored to their friends. Great attention is paid to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, from which the happiest effects are already perceptible. The situation of the building is extremely healthy, and attached to it are all the conveniencies necessary to such an establishment. Prisoners of both sexes are admitted here who are properly separated and classed. There is in Smith-field also a penitentiary.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY.

PIPE-WATER COMMITTEE.—This committee is exclusively formed from the Corporation, and consists of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Treasurer, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Common Council-men, who

meet every Monday at the Assembly-house in William-street. The expense of the establishment is above 20,000*l.* a year, raised by a tax on every house. The city is supplied with water of the purest kind, from three basins or reservoirs, the first, called the city basin in James'-street, which sends its streams by means of a curious system of pipes, to every house in the western part of the metropolis, while the north-eastern is supplied by the basin in Blessington-street, and the south-eastern by that at Portobello. Around each of these reservoirs is a handsome walk, bounded by quickset hedges, which form a delightful promenade for the inhabitants in its vicinity.—The circuit of the city basin is above half an English mile.

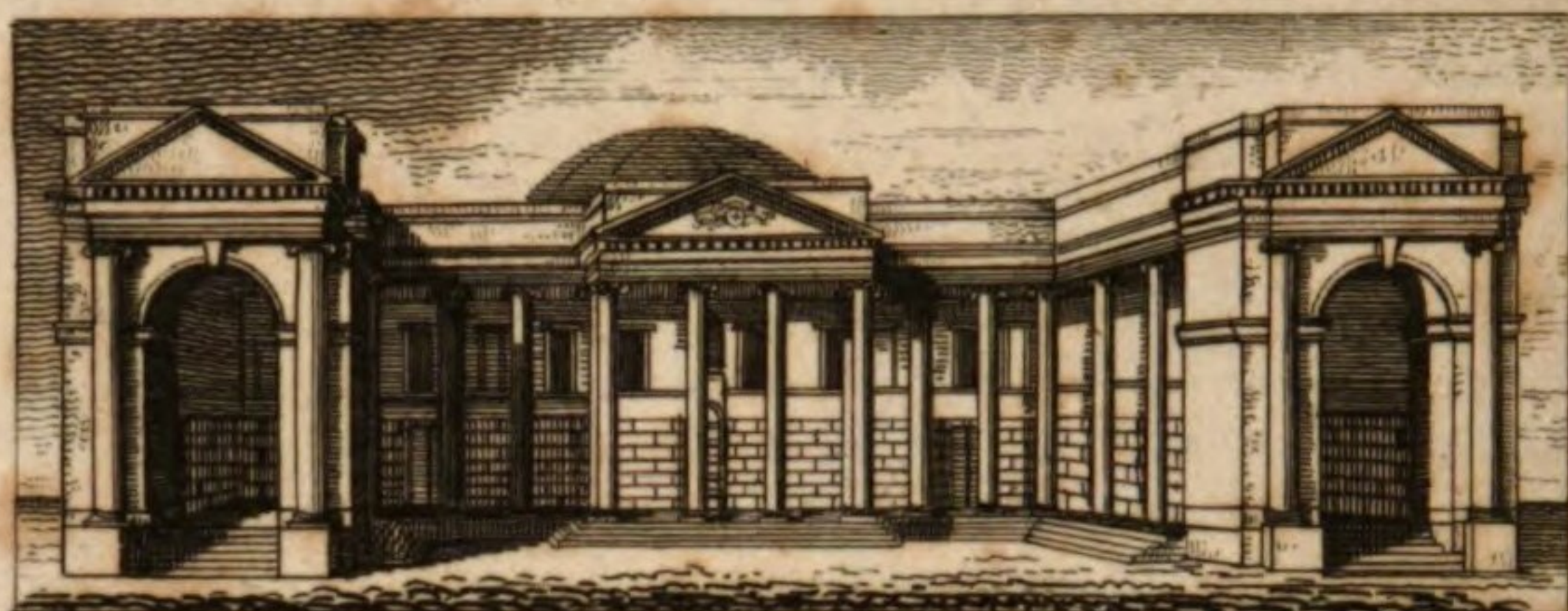
COMMISSIONERS FOR PAVING AND LIGHTING.—This board is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and consists of three commissioners, a secretary, treasurer, and two supervisors, who are entrusted with the paving and lighting of the city, watering the streets, constructing sewers, and making such regulations as may be necessary to carry these objects into effect; and for these purposes they are empowered to levy taxes to a certain amount. The business of the Board is conducted at a large mansion in Mary-street, and though the load of taxes it brings on the citizens is much complained of (amounting to about 50,000*l.* annually) yet it must be allowed that the objects of the establishment are well attended to. No city in Europe can boast of better pavement or more commodious flagged-ways, while it is well lighted by 6000 lamps, distributed in the most judicious manner over every part of the city.

COMMISSIONERS OF WIDE STREETS.—This Board was first established in 1757, to make a wide and convenient street from Essex-bridge to the Castle of Dublin, and they were afterwards impowered to proceed to other great plans of public utility. A brief sketch of

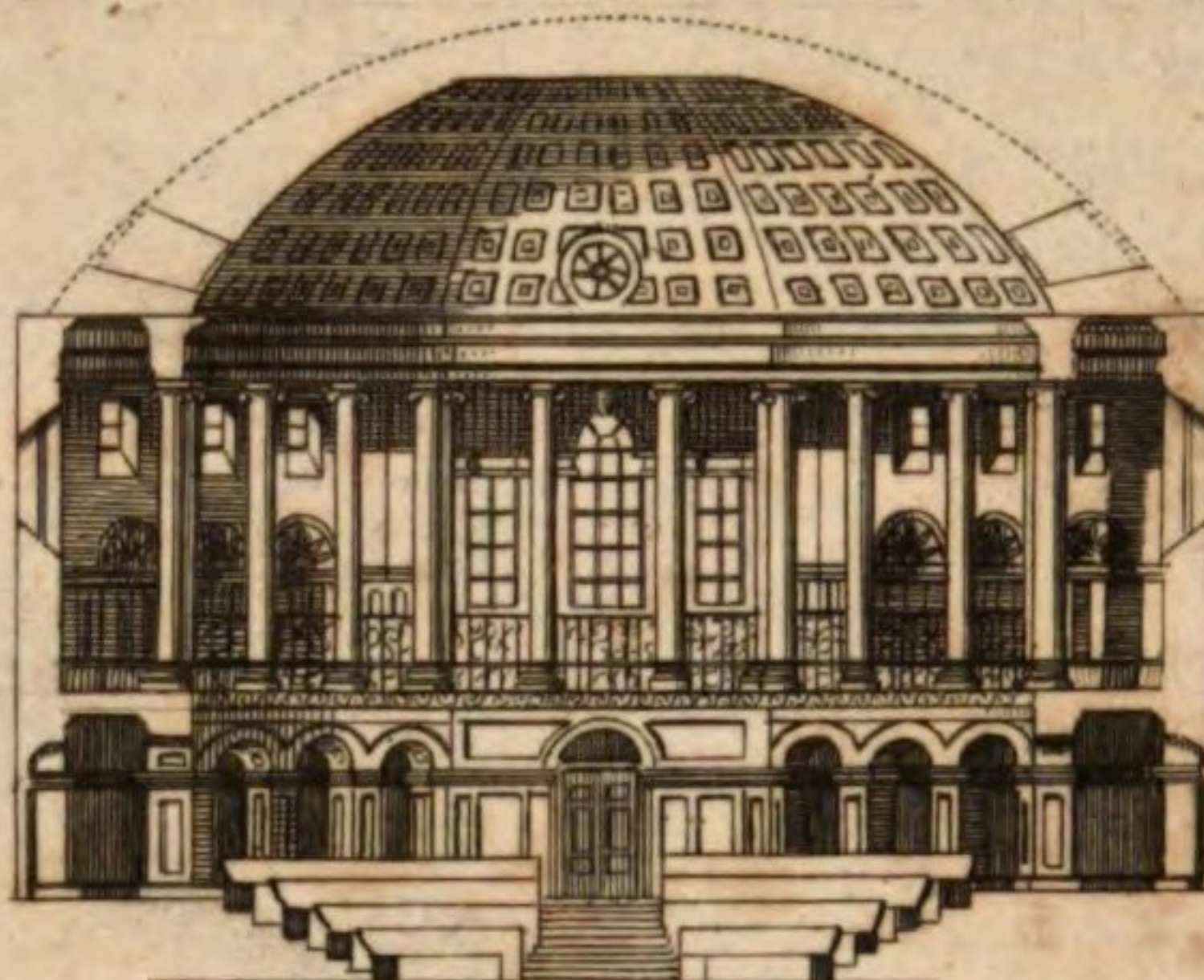
the improvements that have taken place since that period will best shew the energy with which this establishment has been conducted. In 1762 Parliament-street was opened and built. In 1768, the passages to the Castle from the Exchange through Palace-street and Cork-hill were enlarged. In 1790, that part of Dame-street between the Castle-gate and South Great George's-street, was widened. In the same year James's gate was opened, and since that period, Westmoreland-street, Sackville-street, and North Frederick street, have been built, completing one of the finest avenues in Europe, from Dorset-street to College-green. Add to these the removal of the obstructions which deformed the quays, the completion of Abbey-street to Beresford-place, the intended improvements in the line of New Brunswick-street and D'Olier street, and the removal of those obstructions which blocked up the two venerable cathedrals, and it must be admitted that no city in Europe can boast of greater improvements in the short space of half a century. The Commissioners of Wide Streets are not a corporation. They receive no salaries, and when a vacancy occurs by death or resignation, the Board elects a new member, subject to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant. Their revenues have arisen from parliamentary grants, and duties on coals, cards, and club-houses.

BALLAST-OFFICE.—The Corporation under this title was first instituted in 1707, for improving the port and harbour; and for that purpose powers were vested in the Lord Mayor, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin. In 1786 a new Corporation was formed by an Act of the Legislature, to be composed of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the time being, three Aldermen, and seventeen other persons named in the Act, who were either merchants or highly respectable public characters. They have perpetual powers to fill up all vacancies, and their efforts have been of the highest public utility.

The Corporation is now formed into a body nearly like the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house in London, to whom an account of all newly-projected works is communicated, subject to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lords of the Treasury. To this Corporation is entrusted every thing relative to the port of Dublin, the care of the quay walls and bridges, and the superintendence of the light-houses around the Irish coast. Since the establishment of the first Corporation, the ground at both sides of the river has been enclosed, the south and north walls, with the light-house, built; the former is the most extensive mole in Europe, stretching from the light house to Barrack Bridge, 29,554 feet, or near six English miles. The quay-walls have been finished in a style of elegance not to be surpassed, and several beautiful bridges have been lately erected. Through the activity of this Corporation eight new light-houses have been added to the fourteen which existed on the coast at Ireland in 1810; and many of the latter have been repaired and re-lighted. The expense of the improvements in the port has been defrayed by a tax on shipping, and that of the quays and bridges by a house-tax and Grand Jury presentments.



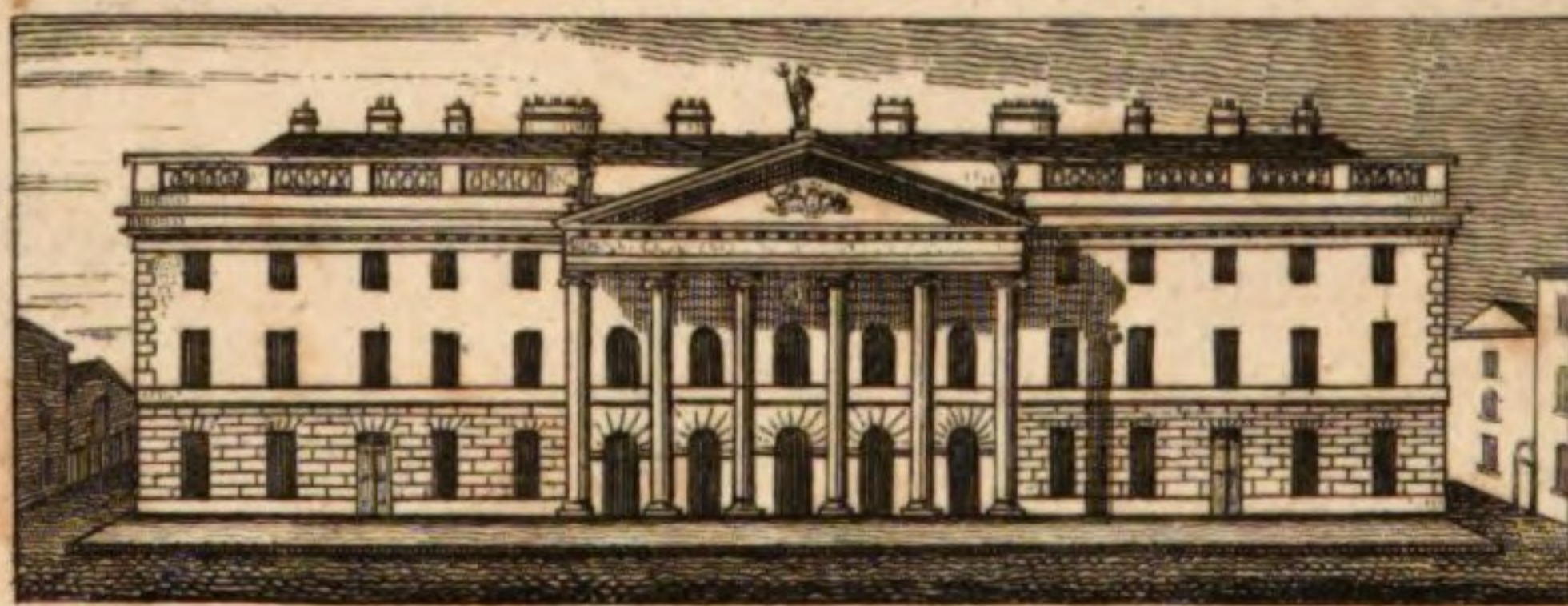
PARLIAMENT HOUSE. IN 1800.



HOUSE OF COMMONS. IN 1800.



FOUR COURTS.



POST OFFICE.

COURTS OF LAW.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY is of very ancient institution, and next to the Parliament, is the highest court of judicature in the realm. It is a court both of law and equity, holding pleas of various matters after the method of the common law in its first capacity, and from this court issue all original writs, commissions of bankruptcy, lunacy, charitable uses, &c. The court of equity moderates the rigours of the common law, and to maintain a suit in this court it must be always alleged that the plaintiff is incapable of obtaining relief at common law, and this must be without any fault of his own, as having lost his bond, &c. The court of chancery has a general jurisdiction over matters beyond the power of inferior tribunals, gives relief for and against infants, notwithstanding their minority, and for and against married women, notwithstanding their coverture. Executors may be called upon to give security and pay interest for money that has lain long in their hands, and all frauds for which there is no remedy at common law, may be here redressed. The Lord Chancellor takes precedence of all Peers except the Primate.

THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH is the supreme Court of Common Law, and in it a Chief Justice and three puisne Judges preside; they are by their office the sovereign conservators of the peace, and the supreme coroners of the land. In England the King himself has sometimes presided in this court, from which it has derived its name. Its powers are very extensive, taking cognizance both of criminal and civil causes. It has the superintendence of all civil corporations, can reverse erroneous judgments, and punish all magistrates and inferior officers for wilful and corrupt abuses of their authority.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS holds pleas of all civil causes at Common Law, between subject and subject in actions real, personal, and mixed, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the Crown. A Chief Justice and three puisne Justices also preside in this Court.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER was originally intended to order the revenues of the Crown and recover the King's debts and duties. It now consists of two divisions, the first of which manages the revenue, and the other is a court of record. The latter is again subdivided into a court of equity and a court of common law. A Chief Baron and three puisne Barons preside in this court.

THE FOUR COURTS, whose objects and powers we have just described, were formerly ambulatory, being sometimes held in Carlow, sometimes in Drogheda, but more frequently in the Castle of Dublin. In 1695 they were removed to Christ Church-lane, where they were held under one roof till the present edifice was opened for the administration of justice, in November, 1796. It is situated on King's Inns-quay, near Richmond-bridge, north of the Liffey, and the first stone was laid by the Duke of Rutland on the 13th of March, 1786. The western wing was finished by Mr. Thomas Cooley, and on his demise the completing of it was given to Mr. James Gandon. The sum estimated as necessary for the entire accomplishment of the work was 150,000*l*. The whole building forms an oblong rectangle of 440 feet in front to the river, and 170 feet in depth. The centre pile, which is 140 feet square, contains the four courts of judicature.—The portico in front has an ascent of five steps, and consists of six pillars of the Corinthian order. On the pediment over the portico stands the statue of Moses, with those of Justice and Mercy on each side, and on

the corners of the building are the statues of Wisdom and Authority in a sitting posture. The great hall, which is an object of just admiration, forms a circle of 64 feet inscribed in a square of 140, with the four courts radiating from the circle to the angles of the square.—In the space between the courts are several handsome rooms for the judges, jurors, and officers of the courts there is also an extensive coffee-room. The hall is lighted by a dome, containing eight windows, between which are colossal statues of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Law, Prudence, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. A rich frieze of foliage rises above these statues, and extends around the dome; in it are medallions of eight eminent law-givers, viz. Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Mancha-Capac, and Ollamh-Fodhla. Around the hall are columns of the Corinthian order, with an entablature and an attic pedestal. Eight sunk pannels in the piers correspond with the eight openings below, and in the pannels over the entrances into the courts are bas-reliefs representing William the Conqueror establishing Courts of Justice, Feudal Laws, &c. King John signing Magna Charta, Henry II. receiving the Irish Chieftains, and James I. abolishing the Brehon laws. In term time this hall is a scene of the greatest bustle, being crowded with lawyers and loungers, among whom are frequently many of the light-fingered gentry. Strangers who visit it at such times have need to look well to their pockets.—All the courts are of equal dimensions and similar construction, and each is lighted by six windows.—They are convenient in every respect. Court-yards at each side contain the public offices. They are enclosed from the street by handsome screen walls, perforated by arches.

INNS OF COURT.—There are no records of the proceedings of the law courts in Dublin previous to the reign of Edward I. Soon after this, Sir Robert Pres-

ton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, fitted up his large mansion, which occupied the present site of the Royal Exchange, for the Inns of Court, and here the benchers and barristers lodged for two centuries. In 1542, the Inns of Court were removed to the monastery of the Dominicans, where the Four Courts now stand; a statute was, however, passed soon after, declaring that every person entitled to practise at the Irish bar, should previously reside a certain number of years at an English Inn of Court. This for some time proved very prejudicial to the establishment, but in 1607 the Society was renewed, and assumed a more regular form. Judges, Barristers, and Attornies were enrolled, the price of commons for a judge being at that time 7s. a week, and for a barrister 5s. The troubles which followed for more than a century retarded the progress of the institution, and the buildings were fast mouldering to decay. The site having at length been appropriated to the erection of the Courts of Justice, a piece of ground of about three acres was chosen at the top of Henrietta-street, where the foundation stone of the present structure was laid in 1802. The part of the edifice already finished consists of two wings, and looks towards Constitution-hill, and the rere blockades the upper end of Henrietta-street in a most aukward manner. The front of each wing is very handsome, being ornamented in a truly chaste and classical style. The dining-hall is a noble apartment, 81 feet long, and 42 broad, ornamented at each end by four Ionic columns, which support a massive frieze and cornice, on which repose statues of the four cardinal virtues. Niches between the windows are intended for statues, and in the hall are portraits of Lords Manners and Avonmore. The library is 42 feet long by 27 broad, and contains a considerable number of volumes. Commons are provided in the dining hall during the law term, and in vacation during the sitting of the Court of Exchequer; absentees

are fined the amount of two days commons. Connected with the courts are 45 benchers, 950 barristers, 2,000 attornies, 12 proctors in the ecclesiastical, and 8 in the admiralty courts, and 50 public notaries.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—This Court takes cognizance of all contracts on the High Seas, seamen's wages, bottomry bonds, cases of salvage, &c. It is held in the Four Courts—its proceedings are administered by the civil law, and its officers are a judge, a register, and a King's advocate.

STATE OF COMMERCE.

An estimate may be formed of the increase of the trade of Dublin within little more than thirty years, from the simple fact, that in 1784 the number of ships invoiced in this port was 2,803, and the tonnage 228,956, while in 1817 the number of ships was 3,483, and the tonnage 349,000. The produce of customs and duties in the former year was 485,039*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* • In the latter 1,309,908*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The imports from the West Indies consist of sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee; from the United States of America, tobacco, flax-seed, cotton, pot-ashes, pearl-ashes, tar, rosin, and turpentine; from Canada, timber; from the Baltic, hemp, flax, iron, timber, tallow, bristles, isinglass, rein-deer tongues, and caviar; from the Mediterranean, silk, marble, drugs, currants, fruit, and wines; from Holland, Geneva, madder, toys, clover-seed, and flax-seed; from France, wine*, oil, vinegar, brandy, cork-wood, fruits, kid-skins, clover-seed, and turpentine; from England, seeds, steel, coal,† hard-ware, woollen-drapery, &c. with all colonial and other foreign produce; and from Scotland, fish, coal, wrought-metals, and ale. The exports consist of corn, rape-seed, butter, provisions, glass, soap, candles, linens, coarse manufactured cotton, and iron goods. There is also a considerable coasting trade. Connected with the trade and commerce of

•In 1753, 8,000 tons of Claret were imported into Dublin. In 1816, the import of French Wines of every kind was only 211 tons, 2 hhds. 49 gallons.

†Of Coal about 220,000 tons are annually imported.

Dublin are several public edifices fitted up in a style scarcely surpassed in any city.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, *Cork-hill*, is, perhaps, the most elegant structure of the kind in Europe, combining all the advantages of situation, form, and architectural beauty. It stands in the centre of the city, and nearly on the highest ground, and while it adds considerably to the grandeur of the approach to the Castle, it commands a fine view along Parliament-street, Essex-bridge, and Capel-street, the principal line of communication between the northern and southern parts of the capital. The form of this beautiful edifice is nearly a square of 100 feet, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building.—The north and west parts are nearly similar in appearance, each having a range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablatures; but the former has a noble pediment highly decorated. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates hung to Ionic columns, over which are the windows richly ornamented by architraves, &c. A fine ballustrade, interrupted only by the pediment, runs round the top of the building. A large flight of steps leads to the entrance, round which is a handsome iron railing.* The inside of the edifice must appear strikingly beautiful to the lovers of architecture. Twelve Composite fluted columns support the dome, which form a circular walk in the centre of the ambulatory; the entablature over these columns is splendidly enriched, and above it are twelve elegant circular windows. Stucco ornaments in the Mosaic

*Previous to the year 1815 the steps were enclosed by ballustrades of massy cast iron, but being supported by a wall of only four inches, a crowd of people having assembled on the steps to see a criminal whipt, the whole fell, by which several lives were unfortunately lost, and many limbs broken.

taste decorate the ceiling of the dome, which is divided into small hexagonal compartments, and in the centre is a large window. Opposite the north entrance, on a pedestal of white marble, stands a statue in brass of our late revered sovereign, King George the Third, which was executed by Van Nost, and cost seven hundred guineas. Semi-pilasters of the Ionic order extend to upwards of half the height of the columns, and above them is an entablature, festoons of drapery, &c. The floor of the ambulatory is handsomely inlaid, particularly in the centre, and at each extremity of the north side are oval geometrical stair-cases enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the ceiling. In a niche on the west stair-case is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the celebrated Doctor Lucas, sculptured in white marble by Mr. Edward Smyth, the expense of which was defrayed by some gentlemen, admirers of that patriot. A coffee-room, which is an excellent apartment, extends from one stair case to the other, and is lighted by the windows in the north front, and by two oval lanterns in a coved ceiling richly ornamented. On the west is a large room where the Committee of Merchants and Commissioners of Bankrupts meet. To the south are the apartments of the house-keeper, and on the east is an apartment appropriated to the use of the Commissioners of Wide Streets. The trustees are the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, City Representatives, City Treasurer, Senior Master of the Guild of Merchants, and twelve Merchants of respectability.

Mr. Thomas Cooley was the architect of this magnificent building. Lord Viscount Townshend laid the first stone on the 2d of August, 1769, and it was opened on the 1st of January, 1779. The whole expense was about 40,000*l.*, 13,500*l.* of which was granted by Parliament, and the remainder defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants with the strictest integrity.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.—As the Royal Exchange was found not to answer every purpose for which it was intended, some respectable Merchants opened a subscription to erect a building as near the centre of the city as possible, for the accommodation of the mercantile body. For this purpose shares of 50*l.* each were issued, and 400 subscribers speedily obtained.—The ground on which the old post-office yard and Crown-alley stood, was taken, and in 1796, the building commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Parks. In three years it was opened for the transaction of business. The exterior is plain but elegant, and consists of three stories surmounted by a cornice. The bottom is of rustic, and in the centre is the door-case supported by Ionic pillars. The middle story contains seven windows, surmounted by alternate angular and circular pediments. There is a grand hall, on the left of which is the coffee-room, 60 feet long, 28 in breadth, and 20 in height. The dimensions being unbroken by pillars heightens the effect, and at night it is lighted by two elegant gilt branches. There are eight apartments in the building appropriated to an hotel. Over the Coffee-room is the Stock Exchange, and the other rooms are allotted to various mercantile purposes. In the rear is a spacious court, surrounded by insurance and broker's offices.

A Chamber of Commerce has been lately established, consisting of a president, four vice-presidents, and a committee of twenty-one. The object of the association is in their printed laws and regulations declared to be, “to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Dublin; as well as to take cognizance of, and investigate such matters, as, affecting the commerce and manufactures of Ireland generally, must necessarily influence those of the metropolis. For the attainment of this object, the Council of the Chamber shall hold respectful communication

with the ministers of the crown, and other officers of the government, the members of either House of Parliament, and other persons of high station and authority; and shall correspond and confer with similar associations, and with individuals, respecting the objects of this association. The Council shall also support and assist, in the manner it may deem adviseable, any member who shall be exposed to expense or inconvenience, by asserting the legal rights of a merchant or trader."

The office is at the Commercial Buildings.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The merchants engaged in the corn trade were induced a few years back to erect this building for the purpose of selling corn by sample, as in Liverpool and London, by which they might supersede the necessity of sending large quantities, and evade the control which the Corporation exercised over them. Having obtained a charter for the purpose, they took a convenient situation on the south side of the Liffey, nearly opposite to the Custom-house, and not far from the debouches of the Grand and Royal Canals into the river. The building commenced in 1816, and was soon completed at the expence of 22,000*l.* which was in part defrayed by a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on all entries of merchandize, and the remainder by subscription shares. It is built of mountain granite, the front to the river consisting of two stories, with a rusticated basement. The interior consists of a large hall, 130 feet by 70. The central ceiling is supported on each side by six metal pillars of the Tuscan order, with massive pilasters at the angles. This colonnade supports a cornice, over which is a range of windows reaching to the roof, which light the hall; and behind the colonnade are four aisles, two of which are lighted by lanterns in the ceiling, and at each end are two spacious apartments, intended for

coffee and committee-rooms. The samples of corn are exhibited on tables in the hall, which are let.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—This establishment was first incorporated in the year 1783, and is under the superintendence of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and fifteen Directors, who are annually chosen the first week in April, five new Directors, at least, being elected every year. The profits of the Bank arise from their traffic in bullion, and the discounting of bills of exchange. Until the Legislative Union, the business of this establishment was conducted in Mary's-abbey, in a building extremely confined and inconvenient, but that event leaving the Parliament-house unoccupied, it was purchased from government for the sum of 40,000*l.* subject to a ground-rent of 240*l.* per annum. This superb edifice, while appropriated to its original purpose, was considered the finest senate-house in Europe. It was commenced in 1729, under the administration of Lord Carteret, and completed in ten years, at the expence of near 40,000*l.* The work was carried on under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, engineer-general, until his demise, and was finished by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. It is situated in College-green, and placed nearly at right angles with the west front of the College, giving a grandeur of scene to that fine area scarcely surpassed in any city of Europe. It is built of Portland stone, and the grand portico in College-green extends 147 feet. It is of the Ionic order, and though destitute of the usual architectural decorations, derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of fine art, and is one of the few instances of form only expressing true symmetry. The interior fully corresponds with the majesty of its external appearance.—During its former destination, the middle door under the portico led directly to the House of Commons,

passing through a great hall called the Court of Requests. The Commons-room formed a circle, 55 feet in diameter, inscribed in a square. The seats were disposed around the room in concentric circles rising above each other. A rich hemispherical dome supported by sixteen Corinthian columns, crowned the whole. Between the pillars a narrow gallery was conveniently fitted up for the convenience of the public. A beautiful corridore communicated by three doors with the committee-rooms, coffee-rooms, &c. The House of Lords, to the right of the Commons, is also a noble apartment, ornamented at each end with Corinthian columns. An entablature goes round the room, covered with a rich trunk ceiling, and in a circular recess at the upper end was placed the throne of the Viceroy under a rich canopy of crimson velvet. In 1785 it was determined to give a distinct entrance to the House of Lords, which was speedily executed by Mr. James Gandon, who erected a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, covered by a handsome pediment.—The two porticoes are connected by a circular screen wall, the height of the whole building, enriched with dressed niches and a rustic basement. An entrance was afterwards made on the western side from the designs of Mr. Robert Parke. It was completed in 1794. The expence of these additions was upwards of 50,000*l*.

Since the purchase of this edifice for the National Bank, many alterations have taken place to accommodate it to the purposes of that establishment. The exterior has also been much improved. A complete connection is now effected between the east and west ends and the centre by circular screen walls ornamented with Ionic columns, between which are niches for statues, the whole producing a fine effect. The tympanum of the pediment in front has in the centre the royal arms, and on its apex a figure of Hibernia, with Commerce on her left hand, and Fidelity on the

right. The pediment over the east front is also ornamented with statues of Fortitude, Justice, and Liberty. The interior of the Bank is fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner from the plans of Francis Johnston, Esq. The cash-office stands nearly on the site of the Court of Requests to the right of the hall. The length of this fine room is 70 feet, the breadth 53, and the height 50, and it contains 550 square feet more than the cash office of the Bank of England. The walls are pannelled with Bath stone, and ornamented with twenty-four fluted Ionic columns of Portland stone supporting a rich entablature. The doors, desks, &c. are mahogany, and the office is well lighted by an elegant lantern in the ceiling, which is coved, and richly ornamented. There is, besides, under the entablature, a range of twenty-four windows, seven of which being glazed with looking-glass, produce an admirable effect. In this office lodgments are made, notes issued and exchanged, and drafts examined, marked, and paid; it is opened from ten to three o'clock each day. The late House of Lords, which remains unaltered, is now designated the Court of Proprietors. It is 73 feet long by 30 broad, and the walls are ornamented with two large pieces of tapestry, representing the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Londonderry, in a state of excellent preservation. At the upper end stands a statue of his late Majesty in his parliamentary robes, admirably executed in white marble by J. Bacon, jun. of London, at the expense of 2,000*l*. The pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with figures of Religion and Justice. There is also a fine bust of the Duke of Wellington by Tremouille. Elegant corridors lead to the different offices, which are all admirably adapted to their respective purposes. The safes are well secured against fire and plunder, and all the offices are lighted from the roof or the interior courts. In the western front is a room called the Library, 86 feet by 34, with

presses for books, papers, &c. In another room is to be seen a fine model of this superb edifice, executed in three years by Mr. Doolittle. It will give a more correct idea of the professional talents of the architect than a view of even the building itself. Every precaution is adopted to guard against fire and external violence. There are two large tanks in the yards, and one on the roof, well supplied with water, and several powerful fire engines, one of which requires thirty men to work it. The whole of the building, including court-yards, covers one acre two roods and thirteen and an half perches of ground; and on the roof, which is for the most part flat, a regiment of soldiers might be drawn up in time of danger. In Foster's place on the west side, a very handsome guard-room has been erected to accommodate fifty men, in a style of architecture worthy of this superb edifice. Here is also the printing-office, where every branch of that department is conducted on the best principles. To increase the means of security, the clerks and officers of the Bank are formed into a corps of yeomanry, and a neat armoury, containing a sufficient quantity of arms and accoutrements are kept in perfect order within the Bank.

REMARKS.—The hours of business in the discount-office are from half-past nine to half-past eleven in the forenoon. It then closes till one, when the bills are to be called for. No business is done in this office on Saturdays. The Runner's office is open from two to three, and from five to six o'clock in the afternoon, to receive payment for bills due that day, which had not been paid when called for. Private bank notes or post-bills are not received in payment for bills. Bills due on Sunday are not payable till Monday, except English bills, which are payable on the Saturday before.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The defective state of agriculture in this country induced several noblemen, gentlemen, and practical farmers, about twenty years ago, to form themselves into a Society for the improvement of the agriculture and live-stock of Ireland. Of this excellent institution, the late Marquis of Sligo was the founder. It is composed of a president, vice-president, and a committee of twenty-one. The members are chosen by ballot, after having deposited ten guineas, and no further subscription is required. The number at present exceeds one thousand. The Society has two grand depots, one in Dublin, and the other in Ballinasloe. The former is situated on Summer-hill, and consists of an extensive concern, surrounding two large courts. In the front is the board-room, a well-chosen library of agricultural books, and apartments for the clerks and servants. In the rear of the house is a small garden, in which the various grasses are preserved as specimens. In the yards are sheds for the reception of fat cattle, sheep, and swine at the spring show, and a large building in which an annual sale of fine wool takes place. A foundery, with extensive forges and work-shops are attached to this concern, where the most approved implements and vehicles of husbandry are manufactured by numerous artizans. The show of breeding cattle is held annually at Ballinasloe in the month of October. At these shows premiums are granted for improvements in the various departments, to which the Society directs its attention. The happy results which have already taken place are the best proofs of the wisdom, zeal, and perseverance with which the Committee

have managed the business of the institution. A parliamentary grant of 5,000*l.* a year, with several subscriptions and donations, constitute the fund of the Society, and the salaries of its officers and servants amount to about 1,000*l.* per annum.

LINEN-HALL.—Though Ireland was celebrated for its manufacture of linen at a very early period, it was generally confined to the home consumption of the country till the memorable year 1699, when the liberty of exporting woollens from Ireland was taken away. Above fifty years before that the unfortunate Earl of Strafford had done much to encourage the linen trade, and for that purpose had embarked 30,000*l.* of his private fortune in the undertaking.—In the 8th of Queen Anne, trustees were appointed to manage certain duties granted in aid of the manufacture, who at first held their meetings in a room on Cork-hill, which they rented at 14*l.* per annum.—They were afterwards accommodated with an apartment in the Castle, but the increase of business soon rendered it necessary to erect an extensive concern, and in 1728, a Linen-hall, consisting of one quadrangle, was completed at the upper end of Capel-street. Since that period such additions have been made, that it now consists of six large courts surrounded by stores, which communicate below by piazzas and above by galleries. A yarn hall has also been erected, and the whole occupies the space between Broadstone and Bolton-street. The Linen-hall contains 557 rooms, occupied by 36 factors, and 130 country drapers, an elegant coffee-room, and a board-room for the trustees. The sale commences every day at nine o'clock, and continues till four, no light or fire of any kind being permitted. The factors are allowed a commission of from 2½ to 3½ per cent. according to the value of the goods per yard, and the extent of credit.

The value of linens entered at the Hall for the last year amounted to 560,780*l*.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.—In the year 1760, 600 looms were employed in Dublin in the fabrication of jeans and common cottons, but the machinery was at that time rude and imperfect, and the spinning performed on a common worsted wheel. Soon after this the manufactures of Ireland sunk into the lowest state of depression, till in 1777, Mr. Joy of Belfast introduced some cotton machinery from Scotland, which was first used in a poor-house in Belfast. The project was soon adopted by others in that neighbourhood, and so rapid was its improvement, that in 1800, in a circuit of ten miles, comprehending Belfast and Lisburn, it gave employment in various ways to not less than 27,000 individuals. In other parts of Ireland the manufacture was also carried on with considerable spirit, so that in 1802, by returns made to the linen-board, it appeared that 20,500 looms and 600,000 individuals were employed in the cotton trade. Mr. Robert Brooke, who had acquired a considerable fortune in the East, brought over some English artists to Dublin, whom he set to work in the Liberties, and having built a new town in the county of Kildare, about 19 miles from Dublin, he established there the different branches of the manufacture, including the printing of linen and cotton goods. Other gentlemen followed the example, but notwithstanding some aid from government and other public bodies, these different plans failed of success, and an unparalleled scene of distress and dismay was the consequence. More success, however, attended the efforts of some persons in the metropolis, who used greater circumspection in their proceedings, and there are still in Dublin about 300 looms employed in the manufacture.

THE SILK MANUFACTURE is supposed to have been
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first established in the Irish metropolis by the French refugees. In 1764, the Dublin Society being empowered to make regulations for the management of the trade, established an Irish silk warehouse in Parliament-street, and the sales for some time averaged 70,000*l.* annually. But this warehouse was totally ruined by an act passed in the 26th of the late King, which prohibited the Dublin Society from disposing of any part of its funds for the support of any house where Irish silk goods were sold. In 1809, 3760 persons were employed in the manufacture of unmixed silk, but that number has since been greatly diminished.

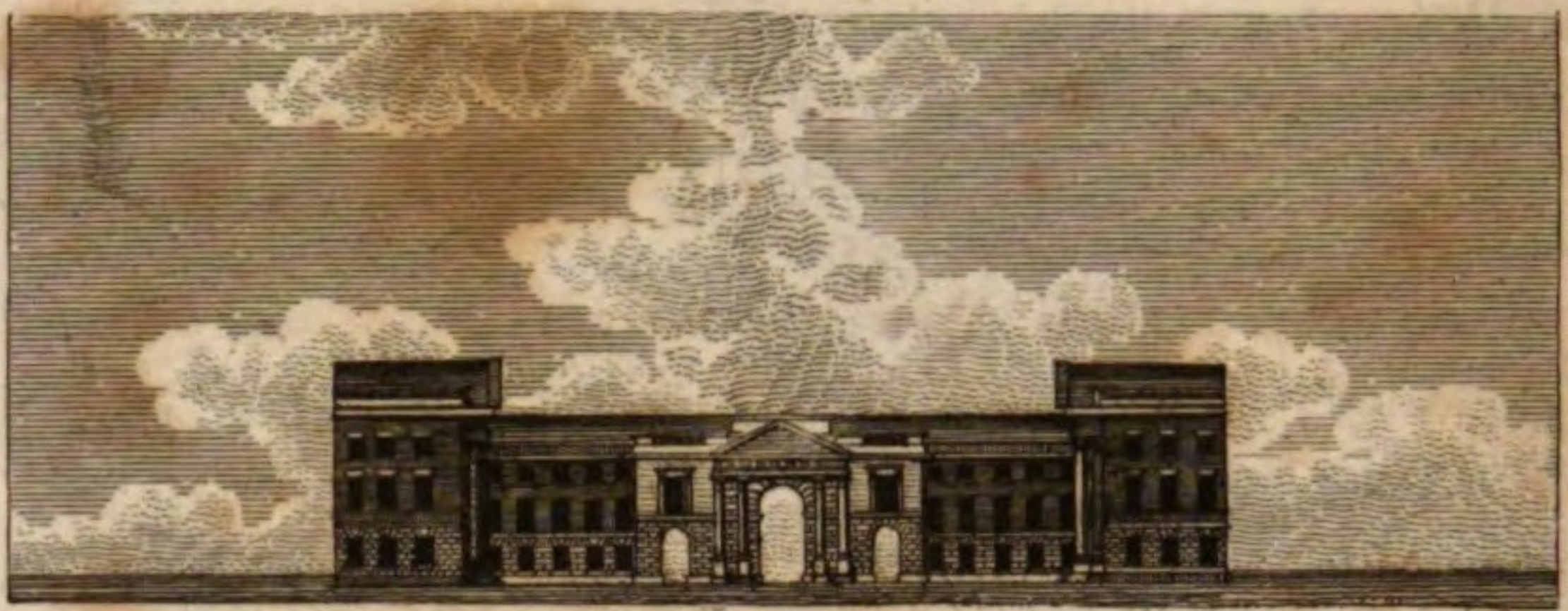
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.—The woollen manufactures of Ireland were so celebrated at a very remote period, that as early as the reign of Henry III. they were imported into England. In the fifteenth century, they were so much esteemed on the Continent, particularly in Italy, that the Pope's agent obtained permission from Richard II. to export, duty free, mantels made of Irish cloth. Towards the close of the seventeenth century a number of English manufacturers, anxious to avail themselves of the advantages which Ireland afforded to carry on the woollen trade, settled in Dublin, soon after which the Coombe, Pimlico, Spitalfields, and the Weavers square were built, and this part of the metropolis became the residence of the most opulent and respectable part of the inhabitants. This happy state of prosperity was, however, soon subverted, by the means adopted to restrain the progress of this manufacture, which was considered a source of jealousy to the sister country; duties amounting to a prohibition were laid on the export of woollen cloth, and it was soon after wholly restrained to any part except England or Wales. Many wealthy employers immediately left the country, and the decline of the Liberties of Dublin was as rapid as their rise,

the linen manufacture which was substituted for the woollen having never been tried in this district. After the introduction of Spanish wool into Ireland, some revival took place in the trade, which in 1775 was taken under the patronage of the Dublin Society. A woollen warehouse was opened in Castle-street, and for a long period such steady encouragement was given to our native manufacture, that in the year 1792 above 500 looms were employed in the Liberties: we understand there are at present upwards of 200. We are happy to add, that a factory was established some years back near Kilkenny by Mr. Thomas Nowlan, a gentleman of extraordinary talents and enterprize, for the manufacture of superfine cloth, which, from the admirable system of regulations adopted there, promises to contribute much, not only to the commercial prosperity, but to the moral improvement of that neighbourhood. A house is opened in Westmorland-street, for the sale of cloths from this factory, to which the manufacturers of the Liberties are also invited to send their goods, without any profit to the institution. Another extensive and well supplied warehouse is opened by the Merino Factory in Francis-street, and it is gratifying to find that these Establishments experience the most steady and patriotic encouragement.

STOVE TENTER HOUSE.—This most useful monument of private munificence was erected at the sole expence of an individual, whose name will ever grace the annals of the Irish metropolis. The sufferings and inconveniences to which the poor weavers were exposed, for want of a proper place to dry their materials at certain seasons of the year, had long been a subject of serious concern to the humane and benevolent part of the community. In wet weather, many thousands were deprived of employment for several weeks, and to remedy the evil various plans had been

devised, calculated to combine public convenience with private emolument. An end was, however, put to all these speculations by Mr. Thomas Pleasants, who had long been distinguished by his numerous acts of beneficence, and who now resolved to effect, at his own expense, without hope of remuneration, what had been so long looked for in vain. Having procured the best models, he set about the work, which was completed in 1815 at the expense of 12,964*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* It is situated in Brown-street, at the reere of the Weavers-square, and consists of a long edifice of three stories, surmounted in the centre with a cupola and spire, and ornamented at each end with the Weavers arms. On the ground floor are four furnaces, from which issue large metal tubes, which run horizontally to each extremity of the building; by means of these, the whole edifice is heated, as the flooring of each story is formed of iron bars, through which the heat passes. Along these floors run the tenters constructed on machinery, by which the cloth is stretched to any breadth or degree of tension. The only charge to the poor manufacturer is 2*s.* 6*d.* for every piece of cloth, and 5*d.* for every chain of warp, which barely pays for coals and the other current expenses. The benevolent founder vested the establishment in trustees for the benefit of the public, seeking no other remuneration, than the delightful consciousness of having thus most materially benefited his suffering fellow-creatures for many succeeding generations.*

* This worthy citizen and amiable man, has since exchanged this world for a better. He has bequeathed his extensive fortune to various charitable uses. His acts of beneficence during his life-time have rarely found a parallel. In 1814, he gave 6,000*l.* to the Meath Hospital. Admiring a sermon he heard one Sunday, he requested that the preacher would let him peruse the manuscript.—He returned it in a few days, intimating that he had taken the liberty of adding a *note* to a passage that particularly struck him. The astonished preacher, on referring to the place, found a *bank-note* for a considerable amount folded in the leaf.



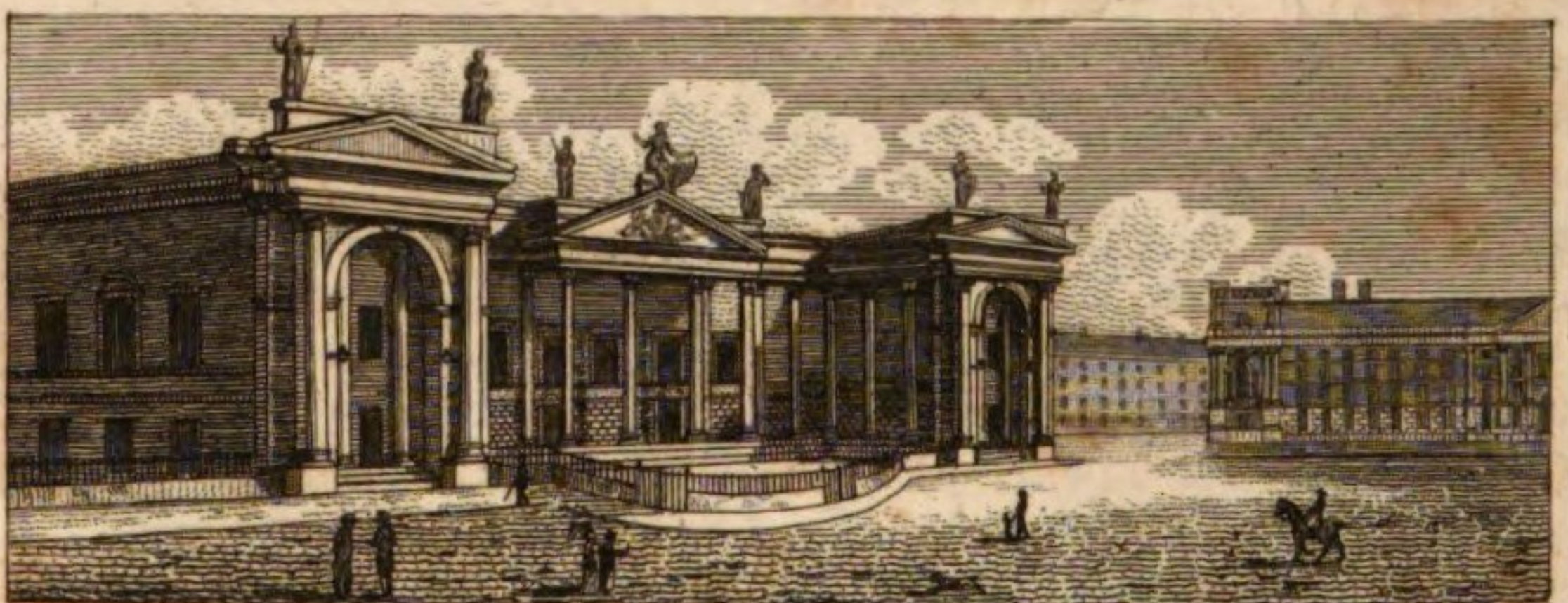
EAST SIDE OF THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE IN TRINITY COLLEGE.



TRINITY COLLEGE.



THEATRE IN TRINITY COLLEGE.



NATIONAL BANK.

STATE OF LITERATURE, &c.

Letters appear to have been little cultivated in Dublin previous to the foundation of Trinity College.—About fifty years before that memorable event the first printing press was established in the Irish capital by Humphrey Powell, who in the subsequent year printed the prayer-book of Edward VI. The progress of literature continued so rapidly to advance from this time, that Ireland could boast of many distinguished names in the various walks of science and the belles-lettres, and the Irish press sent forth numerous works creditable not only to the authors for their intrinsic merit, but to the publishers for their excellent typography. It is lamentable, however, to state, that since the Union, both literature and the printing trade have perceptibly declined, the Irish metropolis being now in a great degree deserted by that class of society without whose patronage they cannot flourish. The printing business in Dublin is now chiefly confined to the publication of the proceedings of the Literary and Charitable Societies, some moral and devotional tracts, school-books, newspapers, and one or two magazines. The first newspaper published in Dublin made its appearance in 1700, under the title of *Pue's Occurrences*, which maintained itself for more than half a century. The *Dublin Journal* was established in 1728 by George Faulkner, the celebrated friend of Swift, and during the last century, *Saunders's News Letter*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Hibernian Journal*, the *Dublin Evening Post*, besides many others which had but an ephemeral existence, successively made

their appearance. There are at present fifteen newspapers in Dublin, namely,

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Saunders's News Letter, (daily) | 9 Dublin Gazette, (twice a week) |
| 2 Freeman's Journal, (do.) | 10 Evening Herald, (do.) |
| 3 Correspondent, (do.) | 11 Weekly Freeman, (weekly,) |
| 4 Carrick's Morning Post (do.) | 12 Farmer's Journal, (do.) |
| 5 Dublin Journal, (three times a week,) | 13 Dublin Weekly Register, (do.) |
| 6 Hibernian Journal, (do.) | 14 Weekly Commercial Gazette, (do.) |
| 7 Dublin Evening Post, (do.) | 15 The Warder, (do.) |
| 8 Patriot, (do.) | |

Besides the above, thirty-one newspapers were published at different periods since 1700; but as they were in general intended to answer some temporary political purpose, they perished with the party that gave them birth.

Twenty-four monthly publications appeared during the same period, of which *Exshaw's Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Anthologia Hibernica*, were most distinguished. The only publications of this kind now in existence are, *The Dublin Inquisitor* and the *Hibernian Magazine*.

The Almanacks published are *Watson's*, commenced in 1729, *Lady's* and *Smith's*. *Watson's Almanack*, with the *English Registry* and *Dublin Directory*, contains, perhaps, the most complete body of information on local subjects to be found in any city in Europe. General Vallancey is said to have possessed an Irish almanack of so early a date as the 15th century; and in 1696 an almanack was published on the Wood Quay by Andrew Cumsty, Philomath.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—Some ancient writers inform us that schools of learning were established in Ireland, even in pagan times, by a colony of Grecians; and that the Druids maintained seminaries for the instruction of youth in the principles of their religion. Whatever credit may be due to these assertions, we

have the united testimony of all the ancient Irish historians, that in the year of the world 3236, Ollamh Fodlah, king of Ireland, erected at Tarah a college for learned men, which he called Mur-Ollamhan, or *The Walls of the Bards*. After the introduction of Christianity, that is, about the sixth or seventh century, it is evident that many eminent schools were established in Ireland, to which youth resorted from various parts of Europe, as at Armagh, Clonard, Ross-Carbery, Beg-Eri, Clonfert, Bangor, Rathene in Fercal, Lismore, Cashel, and Down. In 1311 Archbishop Lech procured a Bull from Pope Clement V. for founding a University in Dublin, but his death prevented the project from being carried into execution. Archbishop de Bicknor, who succeeded, procured a confirmation of this Bull in 1320, from Pope John XXII. and a University was erected in St. Patrick's church; but for want of a sufficient fund it soon dwindled to nothing. Sir Henry Sidney made a fruitless effort to revive it in 1568; and in 1585 the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, made an attempt to dissolve St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the purpose of establishing two colleges there; but this plan was successfully opposed by Archbishop Loftus, who considered that the alienation would be a kind of sacrilege.

The Archbishop was, however, extremely anxious to see a University established; and, by his zealous and patriotic exhortations, the mayor and citizens were induced to make a grant for that purpose of the monastery of All Saints, within the suburbs of the city. The grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and, on the 3d of March, 1591, a patent passed the great seal for founding the college to be called *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin a Serenissimâ Regina Elizabethâ fundatum*.—*The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by the Most Serene Queen Elizabeth*. Archbishop Loftus was appointed the first Provost; Henry Usher,

A. M. Luke Chaloner, A. M. and Launcelot Moyne, A. B. the three first Fellows; and Henry Lee, William Daniel, and Stephen White, the three first Scholars. The public were called upon to contribute to the undertaking, and the college was empowered to take and purchase lands to a certain amount.

Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, laid the first stone of the University on the 13th of March, 1591, and the first students were admitted on the 9th of January, 1593. The establishment, from the unsettled state of the country, had much to contend with in its infancy, but it was consolidated by the fostering care of Elizabeth and her two immediate successors, and it is now become one of the most respectable seminaries of learning in Europe. During the residence of James II. in Ireland, the Fellows and Scholars were forcibly ejected, the communion-plate, library, and furniture seized, and the college converted into a barrack.

The original constitution of the University underwent some material alterations in 1637. By the new charter the power of appointing the Provost is reserved to the crown. The Fellows are tenants for life, if they think proper. The number of Fellows is twenty-five, namely, seven senior, and eighteen junior. The King, with consent of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, has power to form laws and statutes, from time to time, for the better government of the college. The visitors are the Chancellor, or his Vice-chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin. The office of Provost is one of considerable dignity and emolument, and is generally conferred upon one of the Fellows. The eldest senior Fellow is styled Vice-provost, and by the Provost and seven senior Fellows, who form a council called the Board, all matters relating to the internal government of the college are decided. A senior Fellow is chosen from amongst the juniors (generally the senior) by the Provost and a majority of the surviving senior Fellows. His income is about 1000*l.* per annum. The junior

Fellows are the tutors of the college, and their income varies according to the number of pupils, sometimes exceeding 800l. a-year. This office can only be obtained by an examination of the severest kind, which continues for four hours on each day, on four successive days. This examination comprehends logic, metaphysics, the various branches of the mathematics, natural philosophy, ethics, history, chronology, the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and composition. The examination is in Latin, and the days appointed for it are the four days preceding Trinity Sunday. The Provost and majority of senior Fellows decide upon the successful candidate, while those who, notwithstanding their failure, have answered respectably, are gratified with a sum of money, and may again renew the attempt. One of the Fellows may belong to the profession of medicine, and two to that of law, all the rest must be clergymen of the established church. There are nineteen livings in the gift of the University, of very considerable value, which, on becoming vacant, are offered to the clerical Fellows in rotation. There are, besides, several professorships and lectureships, founded by the King, or private individuals. The number of Scholars amount to seventy; these, with the Fellows, vote at the election of a member to represent the college in Parliament, and have many other privileges and emoluments.

The Students are divided into three classes, called Fellow-commoners, Pensioners, and Sizars. The first are distinguished by a peculiar gown and cap, and have the privilege of dining at the same table with the Fellows, for which they pay a higher stipend. The Pensioners enjoy all the real advantages of the college at a less expense. The Sizars are limited to about 30, and receive their commons and instructions *gratis*. The number of candidates belonging to this class is generally so great, that distinguished merit alone can ensure success, and some of them have risen to the highest honours of the university. There are sixteen profes-

sorships, viz. Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physic, Greek, Oriental Languages, two of Modern Languages, Mathematics, Oratory, History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, and two lectureships in Divinity and Greek. The system of education is admirable, combining every thing necessary to prepare the students for any of the learned professions. Amongst the eminent men educated at Trinity College, we find, Archbishops Usher and King, Bishops Bedell, P. Browne, Chandler, Berkeley, Hamilton, and Young, Lords Clare and Avonmore, Swift, Congreve, Goldsmith, Edmund Burke, Leland, Molyneaux, Helsham, Delaney, Lawson, Murray, Parnell, Farquhar, Dodwell, Grattan, and Curran, besides many living characters.

Trinity College is justly considered one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. Its form is that of a parallelogram, extending in front to College-green, about 300 feet, and in depth 600, divided into two nearly equal quadrangles called the *Parliament-square*, and the *Library-square*. The front which was erected in 1759, is of Portland stone, as are all the buildings in the first square. The centre is decorated by an angular pediment supported by Corinthian columns, and it terminates in pavilions on the north and south, ornamented with coupled pilasters of the same order, supporting an attic story. In the centre of the vestibule is an entrance into the Museum which is a fine room 60 feet by 40. It is open to the public every day except Sundays and holidays from one to two o'clock. It contains a collection of Irish fossils, minerals, curiosities from America, Egypt, China, and the South Sea islands. There is also an old painting of the Spanish army besieged in Kinsale in 1601, by Lords Mountjoy and Clanrickard. There is no specific charge for seeing this museum, but a small gratuity is generally expected by the attendant. The

Parliament-square, so called from its having been built chiefly by Parliamentary grants, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l.* is 328 feet by 210. It is entirely of hewn stone, and besides numerous apartments for the Fellows and Students, contains the chapel, the theatre for lectures and examinations, and the refectory or dining hall. On the north side of the square is the chapel, for the erection of which Parliament, in 1787, granted 12,000*l.* but it cost considerably more. It is a very fine building, and the interior is fitted up in excellent style. On the same side is the refectory, the front of which has an Ionic pediment supported by pilasters. Three hundred persons can dine in this hall, and over it is the philosophical lecture-room. Opposite the chapel is the theatre, the front of which is decorated by a fine pediment, supported by four Corinthian columns. The interior is 80 feet long by 40 in breadth. It has a rich Mosaic ceiling in groined arches, supported by composite columns. In the pannels are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Primate Usher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, William Molyneux, Esq. Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, and the Right Hon. John Foster. There is also a fine monument to the memory of Doctor Baldwin, who died in 1758, after having filled the office of Provost for thirty-nine years. He left 80,000*l.* to the University. The buildings just described were executed by Mr. Graham Myers, from designs of Sir William Chambers, architect to his Majesty.

The Library Square is 265 feet by 214. Brick buildings on three sides contain apartments for the students; the Library* forms the fourth. This edifice, which was built of hewn stone in 1732, consists of an extensive centre and two advanced pavillions, with a rich Corinthian entablature, crowned with a ballus.

* The Library was commenced with the sum of 1,800*l.* subscribed by the English soldiers who defeated the Spaniards at Kinsale in 1603.

trade. The room appropriated to the books is considered the finest of the kind in the empire, being 210 feet long, 41 broad, and 40 high. Fluted Corinthian columns support a spacious gallery of varnished oak, which is adorned with the busts of Homer, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Cicero, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Usher, Boyle, Locke, Newton, Swift, Delany, Parnell, Clayton, Lawson, Gilbert, Baldwin, and Clement, executed in white marble. The shelves contain above 70,000 volumes of the best writers, on various subjects. Many of them were bequests of Archbishop Usher, Archbishop Palliser, and Doctor Gilbert. Amongst them are some old translations of the Bible, by Wickliffe, Ambrose, Usher, &c. In the eastern pavillion is a fine room called the Fagel Library, which had been the property of Mr. Fagel, pensionary of Holland, and was purchased in 1794 for 8000*l*. It contains 27,000 volumes. Over this room is an apartment in which the manuscripts are deposited. Here are some valuable documents relative to Irish history, a curious map of China, drawn by a native of that country, and some manuscripts in Greek, Arabic, and Persian, including the Greek manuscript of the New Testament, which belonged to Montfortius, and a Greek commentary on the four gospels, written in the ninth century. The Library is open from eight to ten, and from eleven to one, Sundays and holidays excepted, for graduates and sworn members; strangers may be admitted if attended by a member. South of the Library the Fellows have an elegantly laid out garden, to which none of the students are admitted except Fellow-commoners and Masters.

The Park.—East of the library-square is a well planted park for the relaxation of the students, containing 13½ English acres. On the south side of the park, is the anatomy house, which includes also the chemical laboratory and lecture room. It was erected in 1704. The anatomical museum is at present filled by Dr.

Macartney's collection, one half of the room being taken up with specimens of disease, the old collection belonging to the college, (with the exception of the gigantic skeleton of Magrath, and that of Clarke, commonly called the ossified man,) from want of room is deposited in close presses. Magrath was a native of this country, and stood, when alive, nearly eight feet high. The inordinate formation of bone in Clarke's skeleton has rendered all the joints immoveable, except those of the knee, ankle, and wrist; and considerable masses of bone have been deposited in the course of the muscles and tendons. The room in the garden behind the Anatomy House contains the wax models purchased by the Earl of Shelburne. They are said to have been executed by Monsieur de Rau, a professor of anatomy at Paris. They are, however, very inaccurate, as to anatomical representation, although deservedly admired as works of art. The University is about to erect immediately a new anatomy house and chemical rooms. The number of students at present on the books of the University is said to be near 2000.

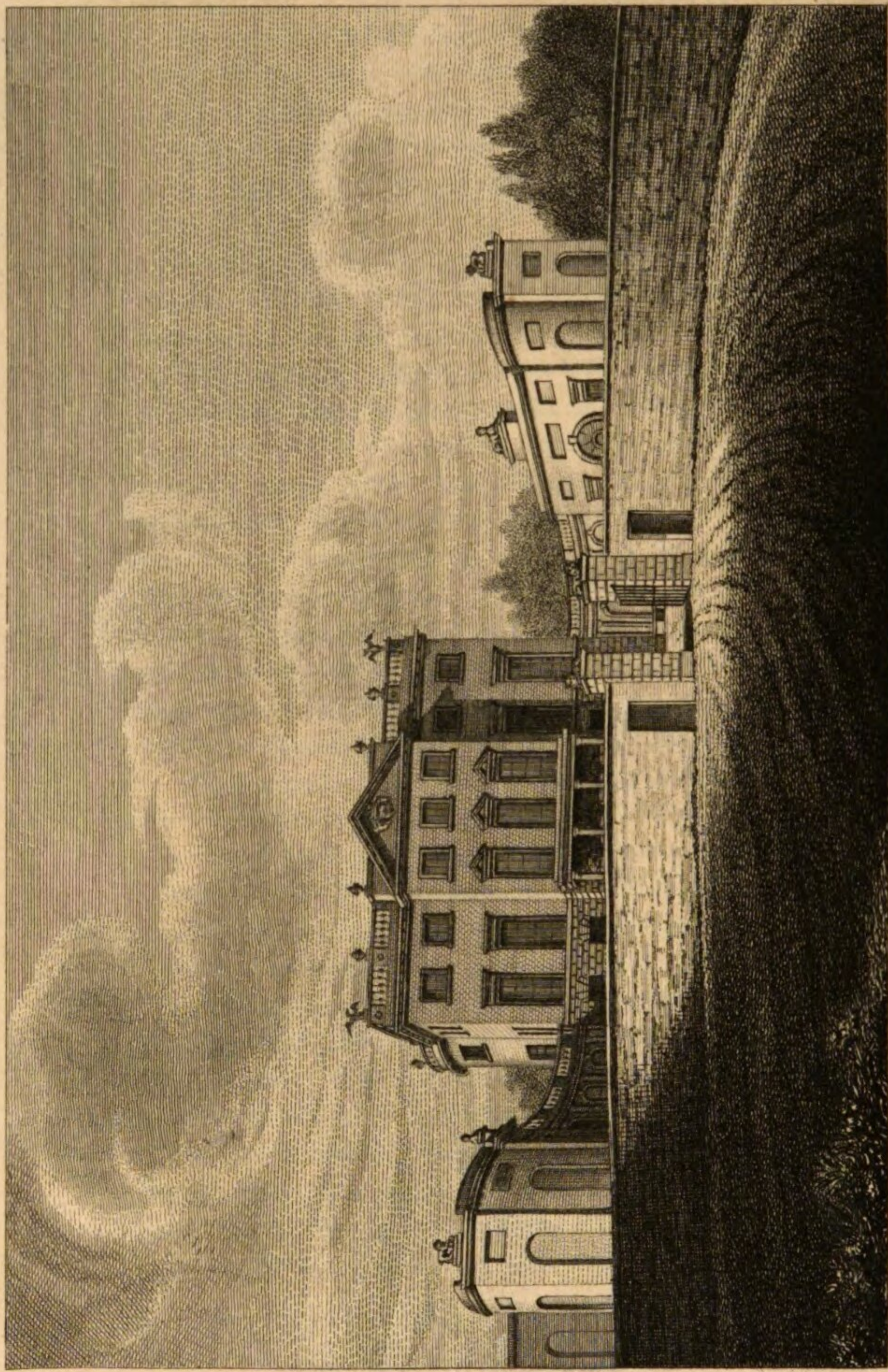
The Printing Office, a neat structure, is on the north side of the park, and a new range of uniform buildings for the Fellows and students, has been lately erected on the same side.

The Provost's House stands about 60 feet south of the west front, being separated from Grafton-street by a spacious court. The front is of free stone, richly embellished, after a design of the Earl of Cork and Burlington, and the interior is elegant and convenient.

College Botanic Garden.—In 1807 ground was taken for a Botanic Garden near Baal's bridge. It contains three acres and a half, and it is arranged for trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, on the Linnæan system. There is also a very full collection of medicinal plants, arranged according to the method of Jurrieu.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.—Though this establishment is not situated in Dublin, yet, from its vicinity to the capital, it may justly be classed amongst its literary institutions. The state of the Continent during the revolutionary war having precluded the candidates for the priesthood amongst the Irish Roman Catholics from obtaining a suitable education in the foreign colleges, it became absolutely necessary to devise some means for supplying that defect at home. The Government manifested the greatest willingness to sanction the project, and in the year 1785 an Act was passed by the Irish Parliament in furtherance of the measure. A site was chosen for the college at the town of Maynooth, about ten miles from Dublin, and near Cartown, the princely seat of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The building consists of a centre and two wings, the whole extending 400 feet in length, and containing a neat chapel, refectory, extensive dormitories, and a library of about 5000 volumes, chiefly on theological subjects. In front of the building is a fine lawn of two acres, laid out in gravel walks, and separated from the street by a handsome semicircular iron railing. On the right of the lawn is the parish church, and on the left the ancient castle of Maynooth.

The number of students in the college is about 300: each student pays eight guineas entrance money, and his personal expenses throughout the year are estimated at twenty pounds. The course of study comprehends humanity, logic, mathematics, divinity, and modern languages. There are two public examinations held in each year, and premiums are given according to the merit of the answerers; the period of study is usually five years. The strictest discipline and decorum are enforced by the internal regulations of the college. During meals the Scriptures and other useful books are read, and the students are allowed to read no books but those recommended by the President and Professors. The officers of the establishment consist of a



T. F. Sweetman Del.

J. Martyn. Sculp. Dublin.

Front View of the Feinaiglian Institution Luxembourgh.

Circular Road.

President, Vice President, Dean, Bursar, Sub-Dean, eleven Professors, three Lecturers, a Treasurer, Physician, and Agent. The salaries amount to above 1800*l.* annually. The buildings, though not completed, have cost 32,000*l.* This respectable and useful establishment is supported by Parliamentary grants, aided by private donations and legacies.

FEINAGLIAN INSTITUTION.

The history of this Institution is in some respects so singular, and its object (the improvement of education for the higher classes of society,) so praiseworthy, that we should fail of fulfilling our undertaking to the public, did we not endeavour to present our readers with an impartial sketch of the establishment, drawn from authentic sources. We have attentively perused the half-yearly reports of this Institution, have visited its schools, and have made such enquiries as satisfy us that the following details may be relied on as correct. We are aware, at the same time, that much difference of opinion had existed both as to the practicability and expediency of the plans adopted in this public seminary, and that doubts still exist with some, though the number of sceptics has of late years greatly decreased.

England can boast of two Universities and several public schools of ancient standing, the latter generally supplying to the former their brightest ornaments and most distinguished scholars. Ireland has but one University, and can scarcely be said to have had any *public* school for the education of the higher orders, as the few endowed schools it possesses differ but little from private seminaries, except in the more ample provision made for the master.

It must appear somewhat surprising, that while improved plans of education were devised and practised

for the children of the poor, under the superintendence of public bodies or committees, no attempt should, for such a length of time, have been made in these countries to establish, under a similar government, public seminaries for the instruction of the children of the higher ranks. The Feinaglian Institution first set an example of this kind, and from the success which has attended its efforts, the example has in some instances been partially imitated. It is, however, conducted on so liberal and extensive a scale, and lays claim to so many peculiarities, that our readers will, we are sure, from the importance of the subject, excuse us for detailing its history at more than ordinary length.

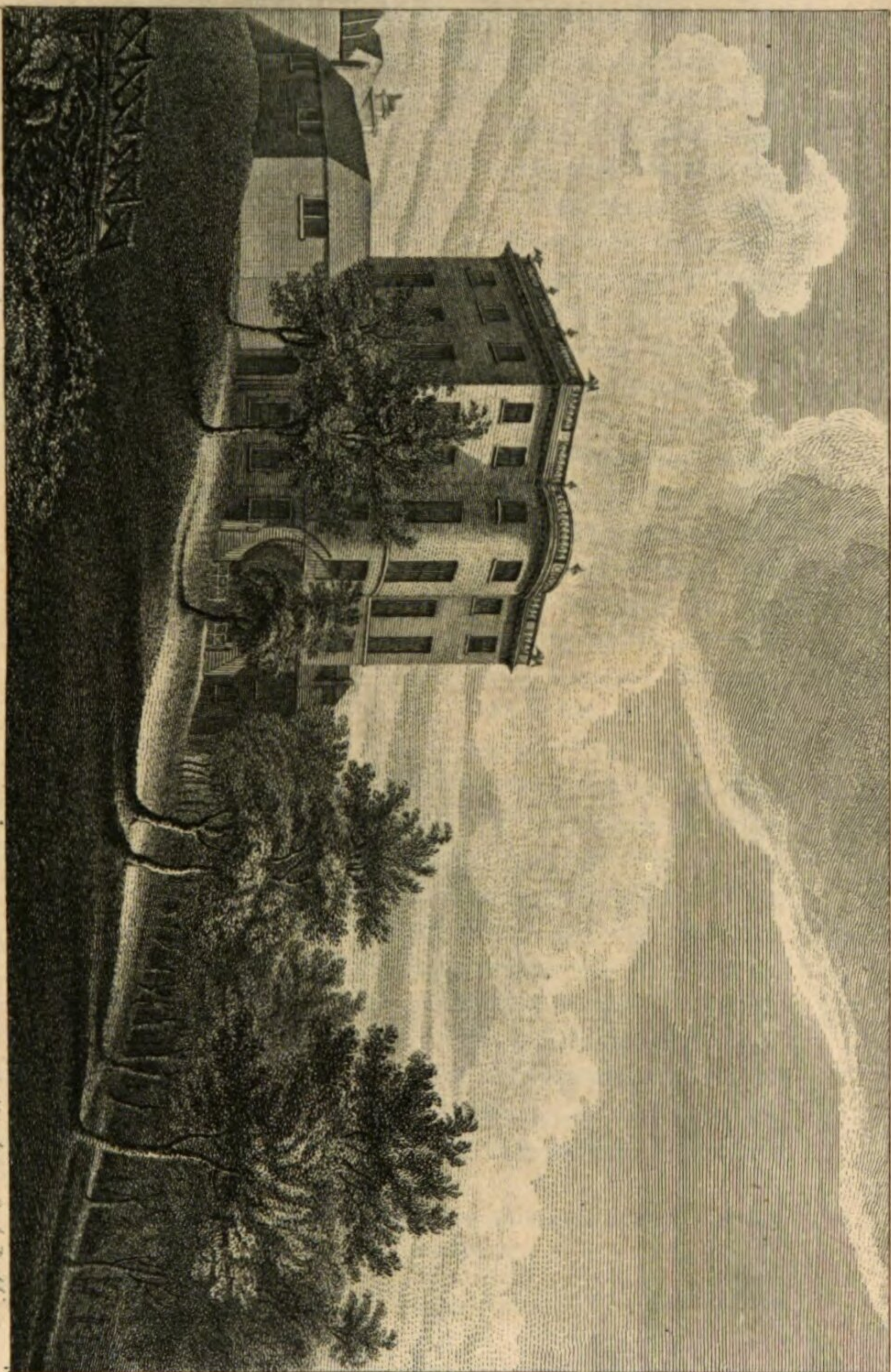
The Institution received its name from the late Professor Von Feinagle, a native of Germany, who in the year 1813 visited Dublin, after having previously delivered public lectures in various parts of the Continent of Europe, and in Great Britain, on the subject of Mnemonics and Methodics, under the latter of which heads he treated of the various modes of conveying elementary instruction to the youthful mind. Several gentlemen who attended his lectures in Dublin, themselves the fathers of families and members of learned professions, conceived that it would be most desirable, if the Professor could be induced to put his system of instruction into execution in some one of the private schools of Dublin. He consented to do so without any remuneration, but they could not obtain the consent of any schoolmaster to whom they made application, with one exception, and in that instance so many obstacles were thrown in their way that the attempt was abandoned. Reluctant, however, to lose such an opportunity of benefiting their own children and the community at large, they proposed to the Professor to raise a sum of 1,500*l.* by subscription, for the purpose of establishing a seminary under their own exclusive go-

vernment, where he might furnish before his departure from Ireland a practical proof of the value of his system of education. The proposal was acceded to, the money subscribed, two houses were taken at Clonliffe for the purpose of instituting this experiment, and the Institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 13th of September, 1813. So great and flattering was the success of the undertaking, that the Professor was thereby induced to fix his residence in this country, and to advance a sum of 4,800*l.* for the purpose of taking Aldborough House, and fitting up that magnificent mansion on a scale suitable to the prospects which then opened on the Institution. The proprietors, 40 in number, subscribed 100*l.* each, the whole of which capital, together with surplus profits, in all amounting to upwards of 15,000*l.* has been expended in rendering Luxembourgh (the present designation of the mansion) one of the most complete and splendid establishments of its kind in the empire. In the erection of the mansion Lord Aldborough had expended upwards of 40,000*l.* and though the situation was badly selected for the residence of a nobleman, the house itself furnishes perhaps the best specimen of architecture in a private building that Dublin affords. Since the conversion of this mansion into a public school, it has been considerably enlarged by the erection of a large hall and a commodious chapel, as wings, and an admirable suit of class-rooms as a distinct building, constructed on a plan peculiar, we believe, to this Institution, and worthy of imitation in every scholastic establishment of any extent.

The object of this great, and (in Ireland) novel expenditure, is very distinctly set forth in several of the reports published by the Institution, the founders of which, it is stated, associated in the first instance for "the establishment of the Feinaglian system of education in Ireland, and the consequent diffusion of its benefits throughout the British Empire." For any other than

objects truly national, the report says, they would never have gratuitously exposed themselves to the risk of reputation, and to the responsibility and cares of the undertaking:—the risk of reputation is (as they conceive) now at an end; to the responsibility and cares of their station they will cheerfully submit, until they see the accomplishment of their labours in the attainment of those objects for which the Institution was originally framed, viz.—1st, To establish such a seminary at Luxembourg, and to conduct it on such principles and under such discipline, as may induce the resident gentlemen of Ireland to educate their sons in their native country, and thereby avert those immediate and remote effects which too often flow from the opposite practice.—2dly, To change the existing system of education for the higher and middle classes of society; and lastly, to render the Institution and its branches seminaries for the instruction of masters as well as students, and thereby diffuse the benefits of the Feinaglian system of education through all the gradations of society.”

Having said thus much of the history and objects of this establishment, we will shortly sketch the peculiarities of its system of instruction and of discipline, the nature and extent of the studies prosecuted therein, and the degree of success which has attended the efforts of its conductors during its first seven years.—With respect to the system of instruction adopted in this school, a very general and very natural prejudice existed, perhaps we should say, still exists; it is one at least which, until very lately, we entertained, that the only peculiarity by which this school was distinguished consisted in employing an artificial memory (of which the Professor was the inventor) to aid the pupils in acquiring a knowledge of languages as well as of history and geography; and we were further led to believe, that the surprising readiness with which the pupils answered in all the objects of public examination was



T. H. Swedenborg, Del.

J. Martin, Sc. & Dublin.

Back View of the Teresian Institution Lincenbury.

Circular Road.

owing to that very objectionable agency. On enquiry, however, we find, that this artificial memory is employed in history and geography only, where its aid may be very useful; and that in the acquisition of languages, an agency altogether different is called into action. Having had access to the class-rooms of the Institution during the hours of business, we can speak with knowledge on this subject, and can state in the language of a late report, that "the obvious peculiarity of the system consists not in the employment of any artificial memory, but in the adoption of methods calculated to call into early and vigorous action the reasoning powers of the pupils submitted to its influence." We found the classes, nine in number, in separate apartments, under charge of distinct masters, and forming as it were so many distinct schools; the apartments themselves forming a decagon, having a central room communicating with all the others, in which the head-master is to be found, except when personally inspecting the classes. We found these classes at various occupations, which are changed every hour: Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, Italian, English, arithmetic, writing, drawing, history, geography, with the elements of geometry and algebra, in regular order, occupy the attention of its pupils, particular apartments with appropriate apparatus being devoted to the five objects enumerated after the languages. The mode of conveying instruction is *oral* and by *lecture*, and we were particularly pleased with the manner in which the grammar of every language was taught, without the aid of any book, but immediately from the lecturer himself, who gave such explanations as brought the subject within the ready comprehension of the pupil.* Since the erection of the class-rooms the

* This method would seem to have been anticipated by the great Locke, who in his work on Education observes with respect to the usual mode of learning Latin, that "The ordinary way of learning it at schools is that which having thoughts about, I cannot be for-

Managing Committee have very properly admitted strangers to visit the classes, and have thereby contributed more to dissipate erroneous impressions respecting the Feinaglian system, than by all the reports they have published.

The success which has attended the Institution is abundantly flattering, there being at present, and for some years past, three great schools under its controul, containing together near 300 pupils. There is a preparatory school at Clonliffe, and an extensive day-school at Rossmore-house, Kildare-street, under the Rev. Thomas Flynn; the establishment at Luxembourg being under the joint superintendence of the Rev. John Hawkesworth and Mr. C. Weir, A. B. These three gentlemen were selected by the committee as the favourite and most experienced assistants under the Professor. Besides these schools, other seminaries have been established in Dublin on the same system of instruction by masters who had been employed in the Institution; there is also a female school on the same plan conducted by Mrs. Lawler, whose husband is chaplain to, and had been for several years an assistant in the Institution. The Feinaglian system is therefore evidently making progress, and probably ere long the public judgment will decide, how far that system should supersede the old methods of teaching.

The pupils of the Institution are regularly submitted to half-yearly public examinations, which have excited such general curiosity as to have twice brought the late Lord Lieutenant to attend them. These examinations conclude with a public adjudication of premiums, a scene of deep interest to all present, and which, though so common on the Continent, is too much overlooked

ward to encourage, the reasons against it being evident and cogent. I would trouble the child with *no grammar at all*, but would have Latin, as English has been, *talked* into him, without the perplexity of rules,

in these countries, furnishing, as it does, the most powerful stimulus to the exertions of youth.

The discipline adopted in the Institution is a strict one in its *preventive* character, though very lenient in other respects, corporal punishment, or indeed severity of any kind being altogether banished from its code.—“It is not merely on the ground of its peculiar system of instruction, and of the rapid and solid progress of its pupils, that the Institution claims the support and approbation of the public judgment: its system of discipline combining great general lenity with strict and efficient checks on the heedlessness of youth, has, in numberless instances, operated most beneficially on the conduct and demeanor of the pupils, and in securing their health and morals; has at the same time established such regularity and good order as must, while persevered in, prevent that insubordination so frequent in the great public schools of England, and those other degrading and pernicious abuses which time has sanctioned and rendered almost incurable.” Such is the account given of the discipline of this school in one of its reports, and from what we witnessed we saw no reason to doubt its correctness—indeed it is such a system of discipline as we would expect from the good sense of those gentlemen who compose the Managing Committee, and who as parents, and not as proprietors, are deeply interested in upholding the establishment.—The income of the Institution, varying from 6 to 8,000*l.* per annum for Luxembourg alone, is almost entirely expended on the Establishment, the Teachers (twelve in number,) receiving above one-fourth.—The proprietors are entitled to interest only on their shares, and even that, we understand, they have never drawn. The profits are expended, in the first instance, in paying an annuity to the Professor's widow, who acts as Matron, in remunerating the head-masters, and in improving the general establishment.

The Church Service is performed every Sunday in

the chapel of the Institution, and a choir composed of the pupils presents a source of considerable attraction. Sermons suited to the capacity of youth are there delivered, and great attention is also paid during the week to religious instruction. There is an infirmary, unconnected with the main building, for the reception of any of the pupils when ill, a precaution very necessary in schools, which are so often assailed by the contagious diseases of children.

We shall conclude this long, though we would hope, not uninteresting article, by stating, that from a tablet suspended in the hall of the Institution it would appear, that since the year 1817 five of its pupils have received the gold medal of the Institution for obtaining the first place on their entrance into the University, and six others the silver medal for obtaining the second place;* in allusion to which facts the committee have observed in one of their reports, that "strongly as such results must proclaim the general merits of the Feinaglian system, the committee, without wishing to undervalue the test as applied at entrance, would gladly submit the pupils to one still more nice, accurate, and extensive; to one which would not exclude history, geography, mathematics, and drawing; to a test, which should include not merely the dead but several of the living languages, and which in taking cognizance of the actual extent of knowledge attained, would also take account of the time within which that knowledge has been acquired, as in these two considerations consist the true economy and superiority of a Feinaglian

* In addition to these facts, it is also stated in the last report published by the Committee, that "at the first examination for Scholarships at which any Feinaglian pupil could regularly appear, the first Scholarship was adjudged to a pupil of the Institution among 83 candidates, and on an occasion too, when it is admitted that the general answering was of a higher character than had been known for a long series of years."

education." If these things be truly stated, and at present we have no reasonable ground for calling them in question, then might we further agree with the committee in thinking that it is an institution which "had it been established in the wilds of Switzerland or in the remotest corner of the Continent, would long since have been eulogized as a paragon of excellence, and eagerly sought after without consideration of trouble or expense by the nobility and gentry of these Islands."

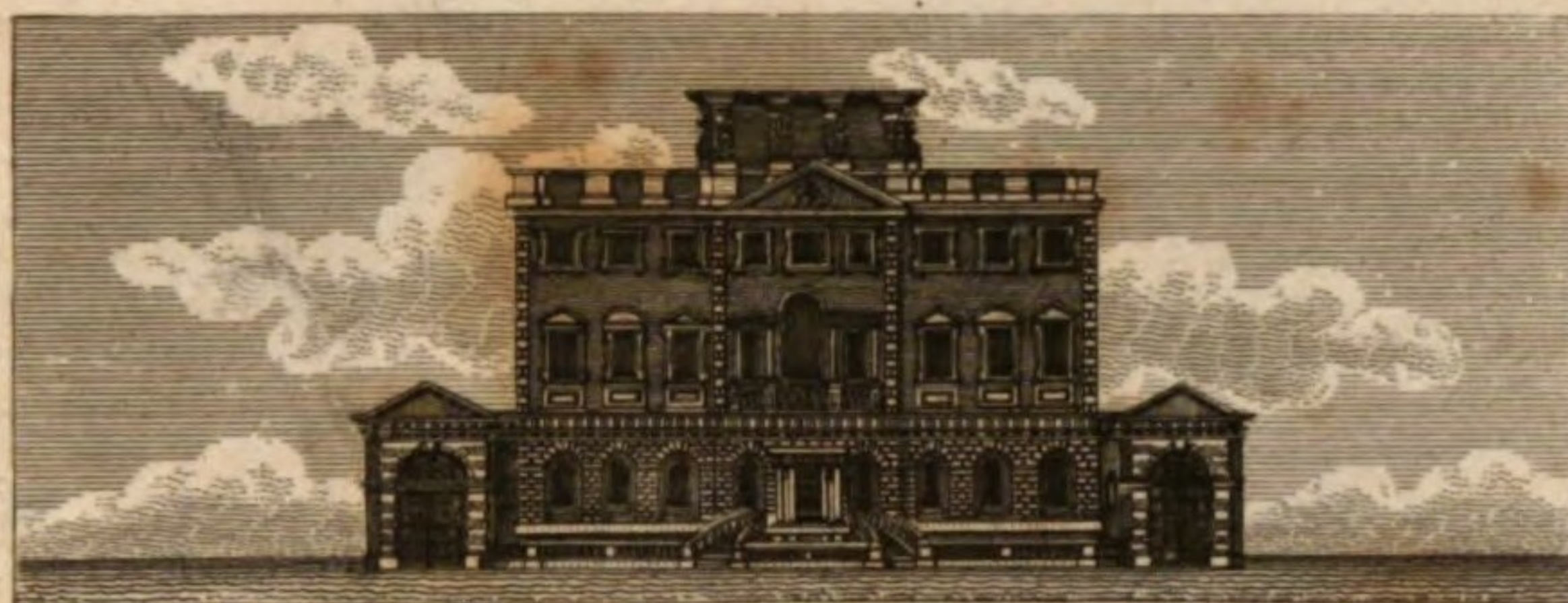
SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS was first incorporated in the reign of Charles II. Having surrendered their charter in 1692, they obtained a new one from William and Mary, as the King and Queen's College of Physicians, to consist of a President and fourteen Fellows. They have no local habitation, but meet at the house of the President for the time being. Several Acts of Parliament have considerably altered their original constitution. It now consists of three bodies, the Fellows elected under the charter, Licentiates, or those who receive a licence from the college to practise physic, and Honorary Fellows. None can be chosen Fellows but those who have taken a degree in arts or medicine in one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. The School of Physic established by Act of Parliament in 1785, consists of six professors, namely, those of anatomy and surgery, chemistry and botany, on the establishment of the University; and of the Materia Medica and pharmacy, the practice of medicine and institutes of medicine on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dunn. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, except that on botany, which begins at the end of April. No candidate is qualified for a degree in medicine till he has attended those

six courses, together with six months at the Clinical Hospital. The professors are well qualified for their important duty, and the reputation of the School of Physic is progressively increasing.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS was not incorporated till the year 1784; and such have been the wisdom and liberality of its original regulations, that from that period surgical science has made rapid progress in Ireland. In order to carry into effect the objects of the Institution, an elegant edifice has been erected, at the expense of about 40,000*l.* in Stephen's Green. The basement story is of mountain granite, and the superstructure of Portland stone. The front is simple and elegant, and is ornamented with six Doric columns. The building contains a spacious hall and fine stair-case, a theatre where lectures are delivered, capable of accommodating three or four hundred students, dissecting room, two museums, and a fine collection of preparations. The gallery of the theatre is open for the public during the dissection of malefactors. There are six Professors, each of whom gives a full course of lectures on the professional science allotted to him.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—This Society was formed in 1731, chiefly through the exertions of Doctor Samuel Madden, Rector of Newtown Butler, and Thomas Prior, Esq. It is said to have been the first Society of the kind established in Europe. In 1749 it was incorporated by George II. under the title of the Dublin Society for promoting Husbandry and other useful Arts in Ireland; and his Majesty, at the same time, made a grant of 500*l.* on his Civil Establishment. The munificence of Parliament, ever since, has greatly assisted the Society in the pursuit of those objects, which, through their indefatigable and judicious exertions, have proved so beneficial to this country. Under their auspices nurseries have been established in various parts of Ireland, and many mil-



STAMP OFFICE.



ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE.



EARL OF CHARLEMONT'S HOUSE.



STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III. IN COLLEGE GREEN.

tions of trees have been planted ; so that we may reasonably hope that the country will soon be freed from the opprobrium under which it laboured. of being peculiarly deficient in timber. To encourage a practical knowledge of botany, so far as it can be rendered subservient to the farmer, grazier, planter, and artificer, the Society took ground at Glasnevin, about a mile and a half from Dublin, where a Botanic Garden has been laid out on the most approved principles, and a Professor of eminence appointed to lecture on the different plants. In furtherance of their grand object, the improvement of agriculture, they have employed persons to make agricultural surveys of the different counties; and they have also established a Veterinary Museum, for promoting the knowledge and cure of the diseases of cattle. Nor has the fostering care of the Society been wanting to encourage the fine arts and manufactures of Ireland.

Private subscriptions and Parliamentary grants were the original sources from whence the Institution derived its support. In lieu of the former, each member (of whom there are at present 500) pays fifty guineas at the time of admission. The Society originally held its meetings in Grafton-street, but in the year 1800 they erected an extensive edifice in Hawkins's-street, upon which they expended 60,000*l*. In 1815 they purchased the noble mansion of the Duke of Leinster in Kildare-street, which had long been celebrated as one of the most splendid private residences in Europe, for 20,000*l*. A grand gateway of rustic masonry leads from Kildare-street into a spacious court, forming an immense segment of a circle before the principal front, which is 140 feet long by 70 deep. The front is richly decorated by Corinthian columns, an entablature, pediment, and balustrades, and the windows are all ornamented by architraves, &c. On each side short Doric columns communicate with the chemi-

cal laboratory and lecture-rooms. A fine lawn, in the rear of the building, extends to Merrion-square, from which it is separated by a dwarf wall. The interior fully corresponds with the external magnificence of this edifice.

The *Hall* is spacious and lofty, and round it several statues might be arranged with fine effect. It contains a copy of the Apollo Belvidere, some models, and other matters of inferior importance. The Hall leads into the Board-room, which is 70 feet by 24, and contains whole length portraits of the Right Hon. John Foster, and of Mr. Kirwan, the celebrated chemist; the Speaker's chair, which was in the Irish House of Commons, and a bust of his present Majesty when Prince Regent. In the Secretary's office is a fine portrait of the late Thomas Pleasants, Esq. with a valuable collection of pictures, presented to the Society by that benevolent man. He also presented to the Museum two beautiful models of Chinese junks, made of mother of pearl, which cost in China 800*l*. In the News-room is a portrait of the late General Vallancey.

The Library.—On the second story, in the western wing, is the Library, which contains above 10,000 volumes on the fine arts, architecture, Irish history, natural history, agriculture, and botany. There are seventeen volumes of manuscripts, collected by Walter Harris and Archbishop King.

The Museum occupies the remaining part of this story. It is contained in a suite of apartments, which are not considered as well calculated for the display of such an exhibition. In 1792, the Society purchased for £1350, the Leskean Museum, which had been the property of Mr. Leske, professor of natural philosophy at Marburg, in Germany. It is divided into the mineral and animal kingdoms, of which the former is peculiarly valuable. This collection is subdivided into five several parts; the first of which, or characteristic collection, is intended to convey a knowledge of the

language employed in mineralogy, by exhibiting the characters described. It contains 580 specimens. The second, or systematic collection, consists of 3,268 specimens, and in it the more simple minerals are arranged according to their genera and species. The third, or geological collection, contains 1100 specimens, and exhibits the minerals arranged according to their position and relative situation in the internal structure of the earth. This contains some admirable petrifications. The fourth, or geographical collection, has 1909 specimens, displayed in geographical order, beginning at the most distant parts of the world. The fifth, or economical collection, contains 474 specimens, arranged according to the different uses to which they may be applied. The animal museum is peculiarly rich in shells, butterflies, and beetles; the serpent tribe is also numerous; and here is to be seen the stuffed skin of the Boa Contractor, originally 24 feet long, though now shrunk up to twenty-two. It contains, however, but few beasts and birds. Amongst the most remarkable are, a large lion, seven feet long, an Indian chief, a lion-monkey, the great bat of Madagascar, several owls, the pelican of the wilderness, a male and female golden pheasant, birds of Paradise, and several others of beautiful plumage. Some idols, weapons of war, musical instruments, and other curiosities from the South Sea Islands, have been added to the collection, as well as some lavas, scorias, &c. from Vesuvius, and other volcanoes. Among the late additions to the Museum are the skulls of a walrus and of a snow-white sea-dolphin, the neck-bone of a large whale, the skin of the Boa Constrictor, which died on board the *Alceste* frigate, Captain M'Leod, after having swallowed two live goats; a beautiful specimen of crystalized iron ore, presented by Bonaparte, when in Elba, to Captain Usher, for this Museum; and a collection of knife-handles, made from the various stones found in Siberia: these were a present from the Empress Catherine to

Earl Whitworth, by whom they were presented to the Museum of the Dublin Society.

Sir Charles Giesecké's Museum.—Sir Charles Giesecké, a native of Germany, after having studied at Gottingen, and applied himself particularly to mineralogy, proceeded over all the countries of Europe, including the Faroe Islands. In 1806 he went to Greenland, where he continued seven years, and returned with some valuable specimens of mineralogy, and other curiosities, which he has presented to the Dublin Society. Amongst the latter is a Greenland hut, with figures of a full-grown male and female native of Greenland, in full dress, various household utensils, and a model of a sledge. There are also several large and scarce birds, the scull and horn of a sea unicorn, the latter of which is seven feet long, a bed on which Sir Charles slept, made of the skin of a white bear, &c. &c. This gentleman is now Professor of Mineralogy to the Dublin Society.

Museum Hibernicum Regnum Minerale.—The Society have for some years past employed able mineralogists, in exploring the minerals and fossils of their native country. Two rooms are wholly devoted to Irish minerals, amongst which is a piece of gold from the Wicklow mines, and two pearls of the finest water, found in a muscle in the lake of Killarney. They were procured by General Vallancey, and are valued at fifty pounds. There are besides some curious models, and beautiful specimens of stained glass, by native artists. General Vallancey, who paid the greatest attention to the arrangement of the Museum, was particularly happy in selecting inscriptions. Amongst others of the most sublime and appropriate nature, are the following:—

“Ask now the beasts and they shall teach thee, and the fowls of the air and they shall tell thee; or speak to the earth and it shall

inform thee, and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee—Who knoweth not, in all these, that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this ?”—JOB, xii. 7, 8, 9.

“ Each moss,

Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank

Important in the plans of Him who form'd

The scale of beings ; holds a rank, which, lost,

Would break the chain, and leave a gap

Which Nature's self would rue !”

The Museum is opened to the public from twelve to three o'clock on Mondays and Fridays. No officers of the Society are allowed to receive any gratuity.

The happiest effects have flown from the fostering care extended by the Society for the fine Arts. Premiums are given for superior excellence in modelling, painting, statuary, and engraving. Many casts of busts and statues, taken from the best originals, have been procured, for the students to copy, among which are the Laocoon and Apollo Belvidere, a beautiful Bacchus, a Venus de Medicis, a Roman Gladiator, the Listening Slave, Roman Boxers, and casts of the Elgin Marbles, which are open for inspection on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is a Dancing Faunus in statuary marble, with some other figures, as well as marble busts of Lord Chesterfield, Doctor Madden, Mr. Prior, and Mr. Maple.

In the drawing school are four compartments, over each of which a master presides, namely, figure-drawing, architecture, landscape, and sculpture. The education is entirely gratuitous, and admission is free to all boys of merit. Much advantage has been derived from this establishment to various manufactures, particularly calico-printers, cabinet-makers, and glass cutters, and many young men, educated as carpenters, have an opportunity of obtaining a competent knowledge of architecture and mechanics. The Society possesses several valuable models in mechanics, and among the rest a model of the celebrated wooden

bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland.

Lectures on natural philosophy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, mining, and the veterinary art, are given at stated periods, by the different professors, to which the public are liberally invited.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—So early as the year 1683, an attempt was made by Mr. Molyneaux to establish a society in Ireland similar to the Royal Society of London, but though the celebrated Sir William Petty was its first president, it existed but five years, owing to the distracted state of the country. In 1744 the Philo-Historic Society was established with a view of exploring the antiquities of Ireland, and under its auspices Smith's histories of the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry were published, with some other interesting works on similar subjects. This Society, however, soon experienced the fate of its precursor. — In the year 1782, an æra auspicious to Ireland, some gentlemen, principally of the University, associated together for the purpose of promoting useful knowledge. Among the members were General Vallancey and Doctor Ledwich. The Society increasing rapidly, it was incorporated in 1786 by the name of the Royal Irish Academy, for the study of polite literature, science, and antiquities, and consists of a patron, who is the King, a visitor, who is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, three secretaries, one of whom is for foreign correspondence, a librarian, and a council of twenty-one members. The council is divided into committees of science, polite literature, and antiquities. There are near 200 members belonging to the Academy, each of whom pays five guineas on admission, and two guineas per annum. The Academy-house, which is in Grafton-street, is a large plain building, with suitable apartments. The library contains three valuable Irish

manuscripts, viz. the Book of Ballymote, the Book of Lecan, and the Leabhar Breac M'Eogain, or the speckled book of M'Egan, which treat of Irish affairs at a very early period. Prizes are occasionally proposed by the Academy for the best compositions on given subjects, and the transactions are periodically published. Of these, thirteen quarto volumes have appeared, containing many valuable papers on interesting subjects.

THE KIRWANIAN SOCIETY was instituted in 1812, being thus designated in honour of the great chemist of Ireland, Richard Kirwan, Esq. The objects of the Society are to encourage the study of chemistry, mineralogy, and other branches of natural history, and to make a collection of the most valuable books of science, to provide a chemical apparatus, and to publish periodically a volume of their transactions.— Though the Society is yet in its infancy, it has already purchased a philosophical apparatus, and commenced its library by some valuable books.

IBERNO-CELTIC SOCIETY.—It has been long a matter of wonder and regret, that notwithstanding the vast quantities of materials for a history of Ireland, and the elucidation of her antiquities, to be found in the many thousands of Irish manuscripts still preserved in various libraries on the Continent, as well as in those of England and Ireland, so little has been done by the Irish people to give them publicity, through the medium of the press. Some attempts, however, have been made to encourage a publication of the ancient history of Ireland, and something in that way has been effected; but hitherto the ancient Irish manuscripts have not been applied to, and those documents which contain the laws, history, topography, and poetry of the country are suffered to remain unexplored on the shelves of libraries, covered with the accumulated dust of ages,

except when some inquisitive genius, to gratify private curiosity, may be induced to open some of them, but the result of whose enquiries only serves to remind us that such things still have existence.

Amongst the various modes adopted by most modern nations for the advancement of science, and the investigation of natural and civil history, that of establishing literary societies seems to be the most effectual.—Of what may be done by such associations in the investigation of Gaelic antiquities, and the publication of original Gaelic documents, a sufficient specimen has been given in the several publications that have, within these few years, issued from the press, at the expense, or by the patronage of the Highland Societies of Edinburgh and London. The members of those societies, of which the descendants of the ancient Gaithelians form the chief part, have given strong proofs of their patriotism, and of their zeal to elucidate their antiquities, and to extend, or at least preserve from decay, their ancient language. For this purpose they have employed, and liberally support, two learned clergymen, to compile a Dictionary of the Scottish Gaelic, and from the length of time that has elapsed since the work was first undertaken, and the ample patronage by which it is supported, it must be now in a great state of forwardness. It is much to be wished that a spark of that patriotic fire which enlivens them were communicated to their ancient relatives, the Gaithelians, or Gaels, of Ireland. We might then soon expect to see the monuments of ancient Irish literature disclosed to public view, and the reproach that has long lain upon the Irish people removed.

It is true, indeed, that Ireland has not been entirely negligent of her ancient history. Societies have been formed for the investigation of her history and antiquities, but from want of the invigorating fire of patriotism they successively and speedily fell into decay. In the year 1740, a number of literary gentle-

men associated under the name of the Physico-Historical Society, and under their patronage were published the histories of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford; but they gave no encouragement to the publication of Irish manuscripts, and their association was of but short duration. In the year 1752, another Society was formed, under the name of "*Coimhthionol Gaoidhilge*," or "Irish Society." The views of this Society were confined to the publication of pieces or tracts in the Irish language, but it does not appear that they ever published any thing. About the year 1783, the Society of Antiquaries was founded, and some of its members published a few curious tracts on the history and antiquities of the country, under the title of "*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*." This publication attracted the attention of several learned men, and amongst the rest the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, who procured from Sir John Seabright the restoration to Ireland of a vast quantity of ancient Irish manuscripts that had fallen into his hands, and which are now deposited in the library of Trinity College.—Mr. Burke also wrote a letter to the late General Vallancey, in which he recommended to the Society the publication of the ancient Irish documents in the original language, with literal translations into English or Latin, on opposite columns, like the Saxon Chronicle, and said he did not see why the Psalter of Cashel should not be published as well as Robert of Glo'ster. He also declared it was in the expectation that some such thing should be done that he prevailed on Sir John Seabright to send his manuscripts to Dublin. But the expectations of Mr. Burke or Sir John have never been fulfilled. Indeed very shortly after this period the Society of Antiquaries became extinct, but from its remains sprung up the present Royal Irish Academy. This Institution, at its first formation, paid some attention to Irish antiquities, but for several years, until the last, it seems to have directed its principal attention to science.

The dissolution of so many Societies, and their almost total neglect of Irish antiquities, induced a few individuals to form, in the year 1807, the Gaelic Society of Dublin. That body employed a scribe to make copies of several valuable tracts, preserved in the Books of Leacan and Ballimote, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, which the Academy, with a laudable liberality, threw open to the Society.— They also, within a year after their formation, published a volume of Transactions, in which are contained Teige M'Daire's Instructions to a Prince, in the original Irish, with a Latin translation, by the late Theophilus O'Flanagan, A. B. Secretary to the Society, and formerly a Scholar of Trinity College, and the tragic tale of the Children of Usnach, also in the original Irish, with a too strictly literal translation into English, by the same gentleman.

Besides the volume now mentioned, the Gaelic Society has published nothing as a body, but individual members of the association have published several works, which furnish the means for a compleat elucidation of the history, laws, manners, and customs of the ancient Irish. The late Reverend Denis Taaffe, the first Secretary of the Society, published four volumes, and several separate tracts, on the history of Ireland. The Rev. Doctor Neilson, of the College of Belfast, the late Rev. Paul O'Brien, Irish Professor at the College of Maynooth, the late Wm. Haliday, a youth of extraordinary talents and acquirements, and the late Mr. Patrick Lynch, the last secretary of the Society, have each published a Grammar of the Irish language. Mr. Haliday also published the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, in the original language, with a literal translation into English, on opposite pages; and Mr. Edward O'Reilly, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, has published an Irish-English Dictionary, containing upwards of 50,000 words, collected from ancient and modern Irish manuscripts,

from printed books, and from the oral language of the country. A new edition of this work is now in a state of forwardness, and will be published immediately.— He has also translated the Annals of Innisfallen, and some other Irish tracts. The death of a great number of the most active members of this Society, and the removal from Dublin of several others, caused it gradually to fall into decay, until at length the few remaining members voted its extinction, and in its stead, aided by some new members, in the year 1818, they erected the present IBERNO CELTIC SOCIETY, the objects of which are set forth in their Resolution of 28th January, 1818, of which the following is a copy :—

“ Resolved, That the principal objects of this Society shall be the preservation of the venerable remains of ancient Irish Literature, by collecting, transcribing, illustrating, and publishing the numerous Fragments of the Laws, History, Topography, Poetry, and Music of ancient Ireland; the elucidation of the Language, Antiquities, Manners and Customs of the Irish People; and the encouragement of works tending to the advancement of Irish Literature.”

The Society has amongst its members noblemen of the highest rank, and others well qualified to perform the work for which they are associated, if they are supported by the addition of new members, and the punctual payment of their subscriptions, to defray the expenses attendant on publication, without which nothing effectual can be accomplished. Since their formation the Society has published the first part of their Transactions for 1820, in a well printed quarto volume, containing a list of the members, the rules and regulations of the Society, and “ a Chronological Account of nearly 400 Irish writers, commencing with the earliest account of Irish history, and carried down to the year 1750, with a descriptive catalogue of such of their works as are still extant in verse or prose, consisting of upwards of 1,000 separate Tracts.” This

work is drawn up by Mr. Edward O'Reilly, secretary to the Society, and author of the Irish-English Dictionary and Grammar, and several other Tracts. It is intended to be followed by a larger account of works, whose authors are forgotten or unknown, but whose productions in law, history, annals, chronicles, topography, astronomy, divinity, medicine, poetry, music, and other branches of literature, are still to be found in public and private libraries.

The Society is conducted by a president, five vice presidents, and a committee of twenty-one members. The officers for the present year are—

Patron, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.—*President*, His Grace the Duke of Leinster.—*Vice-Presidents*, Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo; Most Noble the Marquis of Thomond; Right Hon. Earl O'Neill; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency; and Right Hon. Lord Viscount Monck.—*Treasurer*, Sir Wm. Betham—and *Secretary*, Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This Society was formed in Dublin a few years ago, and had for its president the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont. Its objects were nearly the same as those of the Ibero-Celtic Society, but except the purchasing of a few Irish manuscripts, which are ever since locked up, it does not appear that they have hitherto done any thing in pursuance of the ends of their institution.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MARSH'S LIBRARY.—Doctor Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, having purchased the collection of books of the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet, founded this library contiguous to St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was considerably increased by donations from others,

and now contains about 25,000 volumes, among which are some valuable works on Oriental literature, with a large proportion of polemic divinity. Some of the books contain curious notes in pencil by Dean Swift. The library is generally open except on Sundays and holidays from eleven till three, but its remoteness from the respectable part of the city, causes it to be little frequented. The room contains good portraits of Archbishops Marsh, Loftus, and Smyth, with some others.

THE DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY commenced in 1791, and its first meetings were held at the house of Mr. Archer, an eminent bookseller in Dame-street.—It was afterwards removed to Burgh-quay, near Carlisle-bridge, but the Society have lately erected a very handsome edifice in D'Olier-street, which cost 5000*l*. The library is supplied with an extensive collection of every modern work of merit, consisting of above twelve thousand volumes, and is opened from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, and from seven till ten at night. One apartment is devoted to news and conversation, and is well supplied with English, Irish, and French newspapers, and other periodical publications. The terms of admission are two guineas for the first, and one guinea for every succeeding year. To officers of the army and navy the additional subscription for the first year is liberally remitted. There is also a lending Library, the subscription to which is one guinea per annum.

THE DUBLIN INSTITUTION, *Sackville-street*.—This library was founded in 1811, under the title of 'the Dublin Institution for the purpose of enlarging the means of useful knowledge,' for which purpose 15,000*l*. was raised by 300 transferable debentures, and the holders of these are exclusive proprietors of the Institution. The objects of the Society are wholly literary and

scientific ; and besides the general library, which is extensive and well chosen, a circulating library is attached to it. A philosophical apparatus has also been procured, and a lecture-room erected, in which there are occasional lectures on interesting subjects. This room is well adapted for public meetings. The terms of admission to members are three guineas per annum, or a proportionate sum for any period ending the 1st of March. Officers of the army and navy are allowed to subscribe quarterly. The Institution is kept open till ten o'clock at night.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Association for discountenancing Vice.—At the period when infidelity, and its constant attendant, immorality, were making rapid strides on the Continent of Europe, and even threatened the peace and good order of society in the sister-country, the late Mr. Watson, bookseller, of Capel-street, conceived the plan of this institution, which has since produced the most beneficial results. His original associates were the Rev. Doctor O'Connor, of Castleknock, and the Rev. Singleton Harpur, curate of St. Mary's. They held their first meeting in October, 1792, and in less than three years their numbers increased to nearly 500, while the Viceroy of Ireland proposed himself, and was elected their President. The object of the Society is chiefly the religious education of the rising generation, which they endeavour to promote by assisting schools, both for building and for salaries, the distribution of premiums for proficiency in scriptural and catechetical knowledge, and by the circulation of interesting religious and moral publications. The exertions of the Society produced, in a little time, effects of the happiest kind. Catechetical examinations were established among the children of all the charitable seminaries in Dublin, and have since been extended throughout Ireland. Above 30,000 bibles, testaments, prayer books, &c. were distributed, insurance in the lotteries, which had in many instances produced the most deplorable effects, was suppressed, and measures were adopted for the reform of young criminals, which gave rise to the many important establishments now instituted for that purpose. In order to supersede

those immoral books of entertainment in general use among the lower classes, a copious edition of Miss Hannah More's tracts was published, - 120,000 of which were distributed to the poor the first year at reduced prices. A fund was raised for the support of well-conducted servants in their old age, and another for alleviating the distresses of poor prisoners, from which originated the Debtors' Friend Society.

The Society was incorporated in 1800, and in 1805, with the approbation of the Bishops, they commenced a plan of parochial education. They have since built several school-houses, taken others under their patronage, and established a seminary for the education of parish-clerks and school-masters. 60,733 bibles, 176,723 testaments, 102,802 prayer-books, and 1,023,756 religious moral books and tracts have been distributed by the Society since its commencement, at an expense of 32,947l. 9s. 11d. Its funds arise from private subscriptions and parliamentary grants. The office of the Association is at No. 7, Capel-street.

Hibernian Bible Society.—This Society was established in 1806, for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures through Ireland. Numerous auxiliary Societies have been since formed in various parts of the country. In 1814 a union was effected with the British and Foreign Bible Society,* by whom the New Testament has been published in the Irish character, with an English version in parallel columns. There are in

* The exertions and success of the British and Foreign Bible Society have been great almost beyond precedent. A few individuals associated themselves together for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, to be employed in rendering the sacred Scriptures of more easy access, chiefly to the poor of their own country; and, during the first year of the Society's existence, its expenditure was only 691l. 10s. 2d. But as it proceeded in its purpose, the field of its labour extended, and the support which it received became every day more general. The beauty and simplicity of its design recommended it to Christians of all denominations,

Dublin several parochial associations engaged in furtherance of this excellent institution. From its commencement to 1820, 254,048 Bibles and Testaments have been circulated by the Society. Their funds arise from subscriptions, donations, and congregational collections, and a general meeting is held annually in Dublin, at which the proceedings are of the most interesting nature. The office is at No. 16, Upper Sackville-street.

The Dublin Naval and Military Bible Society.—This Association was formed in 1819, as auxiliary to the London Naval and Military Bible Society, the object of which is to provide Bibles and Testaments for sailors and soldiers, and to extend the circulation of the holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in the army and navy. Since the formation of the Society many hundred Bibles and Testaments have been issued. Of these the 92d regiment took 497 copies, the 50th 150, the 25th 270, the 2d Rifle Brigade 110, and the 78th Highlanders 453. A subscription of 25*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* was given to the funds of the Society by the last mentioned regiment. The parent Society is under the patronage of the Duke of York, several other members of the Royal Family, and many distinguished naval and

and made it spread with wonderful rapidity, till nearly the whole religious public of Great Britain became engaged in its support, and the whole world became the theatre of its operations.

The expenditure of the year ending in May, 1820, was 123,847*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; the total expenditure, in sixteen years, has been 828,687*l.* 17*s.*; by means of which more than 2,800,000 Bibles and Testaments have been issued; and it has printed, or aided in printing the Scriptures in one hundred and thirty different languages. In aid of this most excellent Institution, which is patronized by many of the Royal Family, as well as some of the most distinguished characters in Great Britain and Ireland, Societies have been formed in almost every part of the British empire. Bible Societies have also been formed in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Prussia, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Malta, the Mediterranean, Athens, India, and throughout the American Continent.

military officers, and has distributed since its formation more than 140,000 copies of the Scriptures. The office is at No. 15, Upper Sackville-street.

Religious Tract and Book Society.—This Society has been instituted for the purpose of diffusing religious tracts and books throughout Ireland, and thereby completing, as it were, the system of religious instruction which has been pursued in this country for the last few years with such remarkable success.

To give to the lower orders a taste for reading, without providing them at the same time with proper subjects, would be to do harm, perhaps, rather than good. The pernicious publications which have hitherto almost exclusively commanded the attention of the poor, and which can tend only to encourage an idle, dissolute spirit, and corrupt the mind, will thus meet the most effectual antidote for the poison they have so long instilled. By putting into the hands of so many thousands, books of religious and moral instruction, which may edify while they amuse the reader, no small benefit will be conferred upon the population of this country. In this point of view the Religious Tract and Book Society is entitled to a high rank among the national institutions of Ireland.

The depository of the Society is at No. 12, Lower Sackville-street, which, it is expected, will be adequate to the supply of the whole country with religious tracts and books at a reasonable rate. A lending library is also attached to it. A principal object of the Society is to encourage similar establishments in every town, village, and populous district throughout Ireland. Such an Institution, if followed up with spirit and perseverance, must furnish the people, at a small expense, with a continued succession of interesting and instructive reading, and, we trust, will ultimately produce effects the most beneficial to the country.

The Hibernian Church Missionary Society held its first meeting at the Rotunda in 1814, as auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society for missions to Africa and the East. The accounts contained in the Report of this Society for 1820 are of the most encouraging nature. The mission to Egypt, Syria, Abyssinia, and amongst the Turks and Greeks, to whom the Bible has been sent in their native languages, promises the happiest results. In Africa much has been already effected, particularly at Sierra Leone, where many hundred Negroes have been brought to the knowledge of Christianity, and three thousand children and adults receive daily instruction. Some native teachers have already sprung up amongst these people. On the continent of India a missionary college has been established at Calcutta; and throughout that immense tract many thousands now enjoy the advantages of education and of religious instruction; and, to use the words of the report, "the school-houses become so many little chapels, where the name of the Saviour is proclaimed, and his gospel preached." Four Missionaries have been sent to Ceylon, where an extensive field presents itself. A pleasing prospect also appears in New Zealand, where the Missionaries hope, with the divine blessing, to Christianize and civilize the natives, by schools, by example, and by introducing the useful arts. In the West Indies, also, many schools have been established for instructing the Negro slaves, which are beginning to be encouraged even by the proprietors of Negroes. The contributions to the Church Missionary Society amounted, during the year 1820, to near 33,000*l.* above 2,500*l.* of which was forwarded by the Irish branch. The office of the Society is at No. 16, Upper Sackville-street.

Hibernian Missionary Society, (auxiliary to the London Missionary Society).—The object of this Association (formed of persons of various religious deno-

minations) is declared to be, to send the Gospel to the Heathen, unconnected with any particular form of church government. The Society commenced in 1794, and have succeeded in establishing Missions in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, China, the East Indies, Java, Amboyna, Malacca, in several of the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Canada, Newfoundland, and amidst the snows of Siberia. In most of these places the exertions of the Missionaries have been crowned with eminent success, particularly in the islands of the Southern Ocean. All the inhabitants of Otaheite, and nine other islands, have embraced Christianity; near 6000 persons have learned to read, the crimes to which they were formerly addicted are scarcely ever heard of, and, to use the words of the report for 1820, "perhaps history does not record so extraordinary and general an attention to Christianity, by a whole people, at any period, in any part of the world." The office of the Society is at No. 15, Upper Sackville-street.

Irish Auxiliary to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.—This Society, formed some years back, was happily revived in 1819, and continues to proceed with considerable success. Through the blessing of God on the exertions of the parent Society in London, above one hundred adult Jews have been led to renounce the errors of Judaism and embrace Christianity; and above two hundred children, rescued from vice and want, have found in its schools a comfortable asylum, and been trained up in the knowledge of the Christian religion, and habits of industry. More than eighty children are now enjoying the same advantages. But the success hitherto experienced by the Society is considered only as a pledge of the good that may be reasonably expected from their exertions; and the appearances on the continent of Europe, particularly in Poland, and some parts of the

Russian empire, where great numbers of Jews reside, are truly encouraging. In 1807, the Rev. Lewis Way, with some other pious clergymen of the Established Church, visited the Continent, for the purpose of ascertaining the real state of the Jews with regard to religion, and the result of their observations has been, that the state of the Jews on the Continent affords an encouraging prospect, which ought to stimulate Christians in their efforts for their conversion. Many Jews have been lately baptized in Poland and Russia; and the Emperor Alexander, to save the converts from the dreadful persecution of their brethren, has allotted a considerable portion of territory, to be colonized by Christian Israelites. Some converted Jews have been sent out as Missionaries to their brethren on the Continent, and two editions of the New Testament, in Biblical Hebrew, have been printed, with innumerable tracts, which are received with avidity by this interesting people. The office of the Society is at No. 16, Upper Sackville street.

Hibernian Missionary Society for Tartary and Circassia.—Several years back a few philanthropic individuals in Scotland formed a Society for sending Missionaries to these uncultivated, and almost unknown regions. One of their first converts was the Sultan Katte-Ghery Krim-Ghery, whose family were, at no remote period, Khans of the Crimea. He had no sooner embraced Christianity than he became exposed to the persecutions of his relations, which compelled him to accept a commission in the Russian service, and in the course of his various travels in this capacity, he endeavoured to recommend the gospel to all around him. The conversion of his countrymen was still, however, his supreme desire; and to bring into effect his plan for this purpose, he, in 1816, presented a memorial to the Emperor Alexander, who graciously promised him his countenance, and authorized him to visit Britain, to obtain such additional education as might

qualify him for this important undertaking, giving him an ample allowance for his maintenance. He spent some time in Edinburgh and London, after which he studied with diligence and success at Old Homerton College. In the summer of 1819 the Sultan visited the Irish metropolis, and advocated, before a numerous and highly respectable auditory, the cause in which he felt so deeply interested. A Society in aid of his benevolent design was immediately formed, the object of which is to co-operate with the Scotch Missionary Society, in sending the gospel to the rich and luxurious tracts of Tartary and Circassia, as well as the extensive and dreary regions of the Caucasus. The instruction of children and the ransoming of slaves, are leading features in this plan, the whole of which has the unequivocal approbation of the Russian Emperor, and his Minister, Prince Gallitzin. The office of this Society is at No. 15, Upper Sackville-street.

Methodist Missionary Society.—The Missionary exertions of the Methodists commenced many years back, and have been crowned with extraordinary success. Through their instrumentality many thousands of the Heathen have been brought to a knowledge of Christianity, and they have at present above 100 Missionaries employed in British America, the West India islands, Africa, the Continent of India, Ceylon, France, &c. A Society was formed by the Methodists in Dublin, in 1815, in aid of the Society in England, who meet annually at the Methodist chapel, Whitefriar-street. Some of the preachers in Ireland travel as Missionaries, and preach in the Irish language in streets, fields, and market-places.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Many societies have been formed from time to time by benevolent individuals, for meeting the wants of the

necessitous in whatever shape they may present themselves. Of these we shall take a short review according to the priority of their establishment.

Ouzel Galley.—The singular denomination of this Society originated in the case of a ship of that name, lying in the port of Dublin in 1700, which occasioned much legal controversy. It was at length decided by an arbitration of merchants, which gave such general satisfaction, that a Society was founded for determining commercial differences. Its members consist of a Captain, Lieutenant, and crew, who are generally the most respectable merchants in Dublin.—The costs decreed against the parties who submit to their arbitration, are always devoted to charitable purposes.

Musical Fund.—Various efforts were made during the last century to encourage a taste for music in the Irish capital. In 1741, the Music-hall in Fishamble-street was built, and in 1758 the Musical Academy was founded through the influence of Lord Mornington; and amateurs of the first rank in society were found devoting their talents in this way to useful and charitable purposes. Though the taste for these amusements has, of late years, considerably declined, yet we are happy to find, that the charitable institution which originated in them is still continued. It was established in 1787 by the exertions of Mr. B. Cooke, of the Smock-alley theatre, for the relief of decayed musicians. All members, on admission, pay from two to ten guineas according to their age, and at least twelve shillings annually; any person who has been a subscriber three years, or his family, may receive an allowance not exceeding one guinea per week, out of the fund, which is aided by an occasional concert.

The Literary Teachers Society was instituted in 1789, and incorporated by Act of Parliament for the relief of reduced Literary Teachers and their families. There are proper officers and a Committee for conducting the affairs of the Society, and pecuniary aid is afforded from its funds to reduced teachers and their families, who had formerly belonged to the Society.

Charitable Society for the relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers.—The Society for the relief of sick and indigent room-keepers of every religious denomination was established in 1790, by a few benevolent individuals, whose exertions were, at first, from the paucity of their means, confined to a very limited district. The institution now embraces the whole of the city, which is formed into four divisions, namely, Barrack, Work-house, Stephen's-green, and Rotunda. The visitors now amount to about 1200 persons of every religious denomination, and the institution is aided by charity sermons in churches, chapels, and meeting-houses. Near 50,000*l.* have been expended, and above 400,000 individuals relieved, under circumstances of extreme distress, since the period of its establishment.

The Stranger's Friend Society was also instituted in 1790, through the instrumentality of Doctor Adam Clarke, and other members of the Methodist Society. Though the visitors are exclusively Methodists, yet they extend relief indiscriminately to individuals of every religious persuasion. The division which has lately taken place in the Methodist body, has also led to the formation of the Stranger's Friend Society into two distinct establishments, one of which meets at 62, South Great George's-street, and the other at the Methodist chapel, Whitefriar-street.

The Charitable Loan was incorporated in 1780,

having been founded by the Musical Society. From two to five pounds are lent out to poor tradesmen, interest free, which is repaid weekly at six pence per pound. About five thousand persons have been relieved in this way since the commencement of the institution.

Meath Loan.—This excellent charity owes its origin to the benevolent exertions of the late Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, in 1808, and it has had the happy effect, by judicious management, of raising many distressed journeymen weavers to the rank of masters, and has frequently saved an honest and industrious man from impending ruin by the timely aid it has afforded him. The sums lent are from 5*l.* to 20*l.*

The Goldsmiths' Jubilee was instituted in 1809, at the celebration of the anniversary of the 50th year of his late Majesty's reign. A certain number of aged and indigent persons of the trade are supported in a house at Rathfarnham by subscriptions of the members of the Goldsmiths company, occasional fines, &c.

The Debtors' Friend Society was established in 1813, for the purpose of compromising small debts for which deserving persons may be confined. No debt is discharged which has been contracted for spirituous liquors. Seventy persons have been liberated in one year by this Society.

Association for the Suppression of Mendicity in Dublin.—This Society was formed on the 26th of January, 1818, during the general prevalence of famine and of fever; and, after contending for some time with the most appalling difficulties, its value has so risen in public opinion as to afford the surest pledge of its permanence and stability. The paupers are divided into

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seven classes ; 1st, Those who are able to work at productive employments, such as spinners, knitters, straw-plaiters, and rug-makers, to whom wages are paid for work done, at its full value, as rated by the Committee. 2dly, Paupers who are able and willing to work, but whose earnings are not adequate to their support, as street-sweepers, pickers of oakum, clothes-menders, &c. these are paid wages also, but at a medium low rate. 3rdly, Such as are unable to perform full work, who receive barely sufficient to support life. 4thly, The infirm, who are fed, lodged, and clothed. 5thly, Children over six years, who are educated and instructed in useful employments. To these one meal a day is given, with a portion of their earnings. 6thly, Children under six years, who are fed and taken care of whilst the parents are earning their bread ; and, 7thly, The sick and maimed, who are sent to appropriate hospitals, or receive medical attendance at their own habitations. For some time the Association occupied the premises belonging to the Dublin Society, in Hawkins's-street, but they have now removed to an extensive concern in Copper Alley, at the rere of Castle-street, and have also taken a large house in Fleet-street, where they have established school and work-rooms for the children. Of the children employed in straw-plaiting, forty-two have been taken into the employment of different shop-keepers, and twenty-four have gone into service. Twenty-four children employed in the spinning-school, have been provided for elsewhere, and are now in a fair way of bettering their condition. The lace-school is in a very flourishing state, and nearly all the children have been enabled to clothe themselves during the winter, by depositing their earnings in a savings bank. The adults, who are able to work, are employed in the manufacture of woollen nets and hair quilts, making up clothes for the poor, picking oakum, pulverizing oyster-shells, spinning flax and tow, &c. &c. The disbursements for the year 1819, amount-

ed to near 10,000*l*. whereas the expenditure of the last did not exceed 5182*l*. (including the various expenses incurred by the removal to Copper-alley) which is the strongest proof that can be given of the efficacy of the plan, and the energy with which it has been followed up. The number of poor under the care of the Institution on the 2d of April, 1819, was 2096, now it is reduced to 961; the remainder have left the city, returned to habits of industry, or, if they beg, it is by stealth. We cannot conclude this important article without stating, in the words of the last excellent report, the benefits that have already resulted from the establishment of this Association :

“ It has greatly abated the nuisance of street-begging; and, if it has not succeeded in removing mendicants *altogether* from the streets—its want of perfect success has been owing to causes over which the Association can exercise no control, viz. to the continued and too general practice of public almsgiving, and to a deficiency in the powers of the Police to punish sturdy and idle vagrants, enticed into the streets by such practice.

“ It has introduced to habits of industry and morality, and restored to society as sound members, thousands who, but for this Association, had continued to infest the community as mendicants, or as worse characters; and it has protected your children, your wives, and your daughters, from the impertinent importunities, and depraved discourses of the sturdy and determined beggar.

“ It has educated and initiated into useful employments hundreds of destitute children, who, but for this Association, had been sunk into the gulph of idleness and bad example; and who would have increased the number of crimes, and have added to the too numerous class of juvenile delinquents. It has also, by furnishing employment to the destitute female poor, greatly les-

sened the list of females on trial for criminal offences in the city of Dublin.

“ It rendered very important service to the community, during the late prevalence of sickness, by removing a mass of misery from the streets, and thereby cutting off a principal means of communicating infection; and must, in any future emergency of a similar kind, exert still more beneficial and extensive influence.

“ It has supplied not only the bodily but the spiritual wants of those who had seldom heard the name of their God, unless joined with imprecations; the paupers attend public worship within the walls of your Institution, and Sunday Schools are also there maintained, where adults as well as children receive religious instruction from competent persons of their own persuasions.

“ It has, in the history of the last two winters, furnished a convincing proof of the sound and extensive relief that may, *by judicious, yet moderate means*, be supplied to the numerous poor of a large city, through the medium of an Association conducted on such principles as your's. During these winters, one of which was unusually severe, the voice, save of feigned distress, was not heard in your streets; while in London such distress prevailed during the same period, that immense sums, exclusive of poors' rates, were raised by voluntary subscription for the relief of their houseless and destitute poor; and yet it would appear from the report of the London Society that their first measures added to, instead of diminishing the claimants for relief.

“ It has proved the practicability and advantages of this mode of suppressing mendicity in any district, however large; and must therefore eventually lead to the establishment of similar institutions in Ireland, and perhaps in other parts of the British Empire.”

The Association is under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, and its officers are, a President, who is the

Lord Mayor, twelve Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and a Managing Committee of sixty.

Association for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline.—This Society was formed in 1818, under the patronage of Mr. Secretary Grant. The Committee meets every week at No. 16, Upper Sackville-street, and much benefit has already resulted from their exertions. The prison committee of Ladies have made great and successful exertions in bettering the condition of female prisoners, and instructing them in the principles of religion and morality. But little permanent good can be expected from their humane efforts, unless some House of Refuge be opened for the reception of such wretched females as evince, on their removal from prison, a total change of mind and conduct. To effect this great desideratum, an affecting appeal, signed by the benevolent Ladies of the Committee, has been lately laid before the public, which contains the lamentable fact that two wretched creatures did actually drown themselves a few days after they were discharged from prison. The cause assigned is too obvious—no person will employ them, and they have no resource but to return to their former evil practices, or commit suicide.

An institution has been established amongst the Roman Catholics in St. James's parish, called *the Prisoners Friend Society*, the object of which is to provide prayer-books, catechisms, and moral and religious tracts for prisoners confined in Kilmainham gaol.

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATING THE POOR.

Incorporated Society.—In the year 1730, King George II. granted his royal charter for incorporating

a society for the purpose of instructing the children of the poor in Ireland in the English language, and a knowledge of the Christian religion. A subscription was immediately raised both in Great Britain and Ireland, which amounted to a considerable sum, and several corporations in Ireland, and gentlemen of landed property, made advantageous leases of ground to the Society, for the purpose of erecting charter-schools thereon. There are above thirty of these schools in Ireland, into which both Protestants and Roman Catholics are admitted, but if the parent or nearest relative be of the latter persuasion, he must give his consent in writing, before a witness, that the child shall be educated in the doctrines and principles of the Protestant religion. Great care is taken in the selection of masters and mistresses for these schools, and the general health, cleanliness, and good conduct of the children, evince the care that is taken of their lodging, diet, and education. The catechist, who is generally the curate of the parish, is bound to visit the school once a week to examine the children in their learning, and in the principles of Christianity, particularly their acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.—A portion of land is attached to each school, in which the children are trained to early habits of industry, and at a proper age they are apprenticed to Protestant masters or mistresses. The general business of the Society is managed by a committee of fifteen, chosen annually by ballot. Each school is under the superintendence of a local committee, who meet quarterly to examine the master's accounts, and are expected to pay frequent visits. The number of children under the care of the Incorporated Society does not amount to 2,000. Five of these schools, containing 228 boys and 197 girls, are situated in the city or vicinity of Dublin.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.—The Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement having adjudged certain lands, sequestered during the rebellion of 1641, to

be the property of Erasmus Smith, Esq. by whom they were appropriated to the maintenance of grammar schools, and other charitable uses, a charter of King Charles II. appointed thirty-two Governors to those schools, and formed them into a body corporate, and established a variety of regulations by which they were to be conducted. Three grammar schools were immediately established in Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary. The lands having greatly increased in value, an act was passed in the reign of George I. for the further application of the rents and profits of them, which confirmed the proceedings of the Governors in founding thirty-five exhibitions for poor students in Trinity College. It ordained the establishment of three new fellowships, and two public lectures in said College, and empowered the governors to erect certain new buildings therein, and the governors were permitted to place twenty boys in the Blue-coat Hospital, in consequence of their having given to that Hospital 300*l.* to build an infirmary. The Governors have since been enabled, by the successive rise of the lands, to found a fourth grammar school at Ennis, to establish English schools at Nenagh, Tarbert, Templederry, on the Coombe, and in St. Mark's parish, in Dublin, and to add twenty to the number of boys maintained by them in the Blue-coat Hospital. They have also endowed two new professorships in Trinity College, and increased the salaries of the others. The net income of the estate was, in 1817, above 8,000*l.* a-year.

Blue-coat Hospital.—This useful establishment was founded by the Corporation of Dublin in 1670, and by the original plan was designed for the reception of aged and infirm reduced citizens of Dublin and their children, and also for the education of the latter. But being unable to accomplish this object of extensive benevolence, they were obliged to contract their plan,

and confine the charity to the sons and grandsons of decayed citizens. King Charles II. granted a Charter to the Corporation to this effect, empowering them to purchase lands, and to make laws and statutes for the government of the establishment. The original structure was situated in Queen-street, being 170 feet in length by 300 in depth. The parliament frequently sat in this house. Becoming decayed, it was determined to rebuild it on its present site at a small distance from the former, and the first stone was laid on the 16th of June, 1773, by Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant. The building consists of a centre and two wings. The front of the centre is enriched by Ionic columns supporting a pediment. This part of the building contains apartments for the principal officers, a committee-room, record-room, and board-room.—The north-wing is the chapel, 65 feet by 32, which is extremely handsome, and over the communion table is a good painting of the Resurrection by Waldron.—The south wing contains a spacious school-room of the same dimensions as the chapel, in which were formerly an emblematical picture of the delivery of the charter, and portraits of King William III. Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George II. and Queen Caroline, General Ginckle, Dean Drelincourt, &c. The dining-hall is spacious and commodious, and the dormitories sufficiently extensive, and well ventilated. They contain beds for 120 boys, who are well clothed, dieted, and educated, and at a suitable age, apprenticed to Protestant masters. The Corporation of Merchants support a mathematical school in the hospital, in which boys intended for the sea-service are instructed in navigation. The children attend Divine service every day, and their progress in religious knowledge, as well as the other branches of learning is highly creditable to the institution. Of the 120 boys in the hospital, 58 are appointed by the Corporation, 50 by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, (seven of

whom are at the expense of the treasurer, Chief Justice Downes,) 10 by the Bishop of Meath, and 2 by the Minister of St. Werburgh's parish. Above 21,000*l.* have been expended on this building, though not yet completed. The annual income is about 4,000*l.* per annum.

The Foundling Hospital is situated at the west end of James's-street, the first stone having been laid in 1704, by Mary, Duchess of Ormond. For several years it afforded an asylum to lunatics, common beggars, and poor children of every description. But the founding other hospitals for the indigent and diseased, having rendered this part of the establishment unnecessary, it became wholly confined to the foundling department. In this hospital the infant has a comfortable asylum from the earliest period of its existence till it is fitted by education to go abroad into the world.— There are two schools, one for females, and another for males, conducted on the system of Dr. Bell, in which the numbers vary according to the state of the house. The mode of instruction is excellent, and to rear the children to habits of industry is a principal object of the institution. Besides instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, a knowledge of the Scriptures, and the principles of the Protestant religion, the girls are taught plain work, spinning, knitting, and to make their own clothes, and the boys are employed every day at different trades, as weavers, scribblers, taylors, carpenters, shoemakers, and gardeners. At the public examinations the children generally acquit themselves in a way highly creditable to the conductors of the institution. The front of the hospital to James's-street extends nearly 400 feet, having a large area, in which the boys frequently parade and exercise, while the girls have a similar area in the interior. The dining-hall is 120 feet by 40, and neatly decorated. Over the eastern fire-place is a portrait of Primate

Boulter, who fed the poor of Dublin in this hall during a period of famine in 1727-8. It is furnished with 40 tables, capable of accommodating 1,200 children. It is a scene calculated to inspire the breast with emotions of the purest delight, to see such a number of children, who had been snatched from death, or what would be still worse, a life of infamy, enter the hall at the hour of dinner, in regular order, under the conduct of their respective masters and mistresses, and after having partaken, with evident satisfaction, of their comfortable meal, and sung a hymn, return to their several avocations in the same regular order. In the centre of the building is the chapel, lately finished by Mr. Francis Johnstone. It is 70 feet long, and very handsomely fitted up. The infirmary, which is completely insulated and well ventilated, contains 144 single beds, and on the ground-floor are a receiving-room and medicine-room, with apartments for the housekeeper and apothecary.—About 180 boys and girls are employed in a manufactory of camblets, flannels, baize, and livery-cloths, for whom a sixth of their earnings is reserved. Several hundred boys are apprenticed annually. The Governesses pay great attention to the infant department, and the great mortality which formerly prevailed, through the negligence of the women to whom the infants were entrusted, has been greatly diminished. Every out-nurse is paid once a year, but she cannot receive her wages without producing the child committed to her care.* The number of children on the establishment is generally from six to seven thousand,

* A great majority of the children were formerly abandoned as hopelessly afflicted with the venereal disease. It is a singular fact that of 10,272 children sent to the infant infirmary in 21 years, finding in 1796, no less than 10,201 were stated as venereal. It is highly creditable to the morals of our countrymen, that not one child in thirty is now infected with this horrible disease.

about one thousand of whom are in the hospital, and the expense between 30,000l. and 40,000l. per annum, which is defrayed by parliamentary grants, and a tax on all houses in Dublin.

Hibernian Society's School for Soldier's Children.—

In the year 1796 his late Majesty granted letters patent to the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them by the name of the Hibernian Society in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing, the Orphans and Children of Soldiers in Ireland; and by a new charter granted in 1808, they are empowered to place such children in his Majesty's regular army, as private soldiers, with their own consent. The Hibernian School is situated in the Phoenix Park, about three miles from the Castle of Dublin. It was first opened in 1767 during the administration of Lord Townshend, and, with the additional buildings since erected, is capable of containing near 600 children: 426 boys and 161 girls are now in the school. The front consists of a centre and two wings, 300 feet in length, and three stories high. The centre contains the boys' school and dormitories; the eastern wing commodious apartments for the commandant, adjutant, and chaplain; and in the western the females are accommodated. There is a fine area, in front of the school, near 400 feet long, by about 200 in breadth, in which the boys play, and perform military evolutions. The dining-hall and school-room, which are extremely spacious, communicate by two long covered galleries, in which the boys can play or parade in wet weather; and the dormitories are spacious, neat, and well ventilated. Contiguous to the central building the head usher, (who is called Serjeant-major) and the assistant ushers, have convenient apartments. There are also extensive work-rooms for the children, who are instructed in tayloring and shoemaking. The female

part of the establishment is equally well arranged. The chapel, where the Lord Lieutenant's family generally attend during their residence in the park, is neat and convenient.

A farm of nineteen acres is attached to the school, which is cultivated by the boys, with the assistance of a gardener and two or three labourers. They are kept alternately at labour and instruction; the latter being administered in the most judicious manner by the chaplain, who has the government of the school, and who frequently lectures on the Holy Scriptures. The females are taught every thing necessary for their sex and condition. At fourteen the males are apprenticed, generally, to handicraft trades, and the females to mantua-makers, milliners, ribbon-weavers, glovers, &c.

The children admissible to this school must be between the age of seven and twelve. A preference is given to orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or died on foreign service. The annual average expense of each child is above fourteen pounds, and the establishment is supported by Parliamentary grants and casual donations. Health and vigour particularly mark the children of this school, which is, no doubt, in a great measure, attributable to the salubrity of its situation, and the active exercises in which they are frequently engaged. To give them a taste for a military life, the classes are called companies, and the boys are encouraged in running, leaping, and other feats of agility.

Hibernian Marine School.—Soon after the establishment of the Military School, a charter was granted for instituting a society for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen, in the royal navy and merchants' service. A lot of ground was taken on Sir John Rogerson's quay, and in 1777 this building was opened for the reception of

the children, the expense having amounted to 6,600*l*. The centre and two wings, of which the edifice consists, extend above 130 feet in front. It contains all the necessary apartments for such an establishment. The wings contain the chapel and school-room, each 51 feet by 26. The boys are rarely admitted under the age of nine years. They are immediately clothed in naval uniform, and their course of instruction commences in reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, and the principles of the Christian religion. At a proper age they are placed in the royal navy, or apprenticed to masters of merchant vessels, who take them without any fee. The number of boys on the establishment is one hundred and eighty, and the funds arise from casual benefactions and Parliamentary grants.

Bedford Asylum for Industrious Children.—This excellent institution commenced under the administration of the Duke of Bedford. The edifice is situated in Brunswick-street, forming three sides of a square, built in a neat substantial style, and contains in apartments, completely separate, 386 children of both sexes. The children are admitted indiscriminately, instructed in the religion they profess, and immediately discharged on the application of their parents. Besides reading and writing, they are taught weaving, tayloring, shoe-making, carpenter's work, bobbin and twist winding, hosiery, plain-work, embroidery, and tambour. The instructors in these branches receive no salaries, but, in lieu thereof, are allowed a part of the produce of the labour. The children also receive a part, as rewards for good conduct.

National Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—The success which had attended similar establishments in France, and other parts of the Continent of Europe, as well as in England and Scotland, induced Doctor

Charles Orpen, about five years back, to make an effort to excite the public interest in behalf of this unhappy class of human beings in his own country. He commenced his benevolent task by undertaking the education of a deaf and dumb orphan, named Thomas Collins, at his own house, and in a few months he was enabled to exhibit the attainments of his pupil to a numerous auditory at the Rotunda, to whom he also delivered a course of lectures on the subject. By this means the public interest was excited, subscriptions obtained, and the plan of a school quickly organized, of which Earl Whitworth, the Lord Lieutenant, became the patron; and Doctor Orpen kindly gave his gratuitous services, for some time, as the instructor and superintendant.

The establishment, (owing to the scantiness of its funds) was at first confined to the education and support of sixteen boys, who were accommodated in the Penitentiary, Smithfield; but, a brighter prospect dawning on the benevolent efforts of the friends to this Institution, they were enabled, in 1819, to remove it to Claremont, near Glasnevin, rather more than two miles from the city, which they took at the annual rent of 220*l* 10*s*. 9*d*. and a fine of a thousand pounds. The house is beautifully situated, in the midst of 18½ acres of meadow and garden, and may be rendered capable, if the funds increase, of accommodating from 120 to 150 pupils, while, at the same time, the boys and girls may inhabit distinct buildings, and have separate play grounds. The house now contains 29 boys and 10 girls, whose happy countenances and interesting manners, bespeak the mighty change effected upon them in the short space of a few years, by that moral culture of which they were heretofore considered incapable.

Mr. Joseph Humphreys, the highly intelligent and able master of this seminary, had, previous to undertaking this important task, visited the most celebrated schools for the Deaf and Dumb in England and Scot-

land. His mode of education partakes of both the English and French systems. In the former few signs are used, whereas the latter is overloaded with them. It has, therefore, been considered advantageous to unite the two systems in some degree, and further improvements are contemplated. The results have proved the utility of this plan of operation. Considering the short period that has elapsed since the formation of the institution, the progress of the children in learning, and useful and religious knowledge, is highly calculated to delight and astonish all who examine them.* They can all execute the language of the fingers with much skill and surprising rapi-

* To prove the very high intellectual attainment to which persons of this unfortunate class may arrive, we beg to quote the following anecdote from the first Report of the Institution :

“ Massieu, a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, was born a peasant in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux. His youth had been spent entirely in the mechanical employment of tending a flock, without any attempt having been made to cultivate his reason. At the age of sixteen, when the Abbé took him into his school, he was strictly ‘a man of the woods,’ untinged with any habits but such as were merely animal. Astonished and terrified with every thing, his clouded and inexpressive countenance, his doubtful and shifting eye, his silly and suspicious air, all seemed to announce that Massieu was incapable of instruction. But it was not long till he began to inspire his teacher with the most flattering hopes.—After he had made a certain progress in the cultivation of language, (which was taught him in the figurative manner adapted to his apprehension) the Abbé required of him one day a definition of *Time*. *It is a line*, he replied, *which has two ends; a path which begins at the cradle and terminates in the grave.* To the question, *What is Eternity?* he replied, *It is a day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line which has no end.* The Abbé enquired of him, *What is revolution in a state?* He answered, *It is a tree, whose roots usurp the place of its trunk.* *What do you understand by gratitude?* resumed the Abbé, *Gratitude*, said his pupil, *is the memory of the heart.* When the existence and attributes of God were disclosed to Massieu, he cried, with an enthusiasm which would have done honour to the genius and piety of Newton, *Ah! let me go to my father, to my mother, to my brothers, to tell them that there is a God; they know it not.*—That he afterwards acquired very just notions of the Governor of the Universe, may be proved by his answer to the

dity; and many of them have acquired the power of expressing articulate sounds in a manner perfectly intelligible to the auditors.

It is intended that the time of the pupils shall be nearly equally divided between study and labour, abundance of which is afforded by the rural situation of the school. The girls have already begun to learn various branches of domestic business. A correspondence has been opened with the various institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in Great Britain, and on the Continent, from which much useful information is expected. An auxiliary Society has been established in Cork, and it is hoped the example will be speedily followed in other places. Visitors are admissible every Wednesday, between the hours of ten and two in the afternoon.

Mr. Humphreys has a separate establishment for the instruction of private pupils.

Female Orphan House.—This Institution was commenced in 1790, by Mrs. Edward Tighe and Mrs. Este, in a limited way, but it met such general patronage, that in two years after, the amiable founders had the satisfaction to see an extensive building erected for the purpose on the North Circular-road. The situation is extremely healthy, and in the rear is a large garden. The house is capable of containing 160 children, who must be destitute both of father and mother, and between the ages of five and ten at the time of admission. Whatever may have been their former persuasion, they are all educated in the principles of the established church, and taught reading, writing, needle work, and every other requisite to qualify them for servants in different capacities. The annual expense

question, proposed to him by Sir James Mackintosh; *Does God reason?* After some consideration, he replied; *Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates, he decides; God is omniscient, he knows all things; he never doubts; he therefore never reasons.*"

of education and maintenance is under 3000l. a-year, and the funds arise from parliamentary grants, subscriptions and donations, and the produce of the childrens' work.

The Masonic Female Orphan School, which commenced in 1790, is situated in Domville-lane, Prussia-street. The number of children maintained and educated here have varied from 12 to 20, and the charity is supported by a charity sermon, private subscriptions, and the fees paid by Freemasons on their initiation. The children are brought up in the religious tenets of the profession to which they belong.

Pleasants's Asylum, Camden-street.—This is another memorial of that benevolent man, the late Thomas Pleasants, Esq. of whose beneficent acts we have had such frequent occasion to speak in the course of this work. It was opened in 1818 for the orphan daughters of reduced citizens of the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin. The number in the house at present is 21, who receive a most respectable education, and are provided for in every particular.

Kellet's School is situated in Drumcondra, at the northern extremity of the city, and was founded in 1811, on a bequest of 5,000l. left by Mr. A. Kellett, of Fordstown, county of Meath. The building, which is erected on Lancaster's principles, cost 1740l. and above one thousand children have been admitted since the foundation.

Sunday School Society for Ireland.—This Society was established in November, 1809. Its object, (as stated in the rules of the Society,) is to promote the establishment, and facilitate the conducting of Sunday Schools in Ireland, by disseminating the most approved plans for the management of such schools, by supply-

ing them with spelling books and copies of the sacred Scriptures, or extracts therefrom, without note or comment, (*the only books which the Society disseminates amongst the scholars,*) and that it shall not assume to itself any control over the internal regulations of the schools in connexion with it, nor use any other interference in their concerns than that of kind admonition and advice. It appears that previously to the establishment of this Society, the Sunday School system of instruction had made but little progress in Ireland—that its influence and assistance have tended materially to promote the establishment of Sunday schools, may be judged from the fact stated in its 11th report, that of 1353 schools (the total number assisted by the Society up to April, 1821,) 1287 have been established since 1809, the date at which the Society commenced its operations. The number of schools to which the Society had afforded *gratuitous* aid up to April, 1821, was 1353, containing 135,600 scholars, of which 106 schools, containing 7,703 scholars, have either failed, or merged into other schools. Besides the schools which have received *gratuitous* aid from the Society, there are also about 50 schools, which have only required assistance from the Society in the way of purchasing books at *reduced prices*.

Of the schools in connexion with the Society there are about 60, containing about 5,000 scholars, in the county and city of Dublin. The schools in connexion with it are distributed as follow :

In Ulster, 924	In Munster, 47
Leinster, 213	Connaught, 62

The Society, since its formation, has granted, and sold to the schools, at reduced prices, 6,504 *Bibles*, 83,871 *Testaments*, 112 *Scripture Extracts*, 249,877 *Spelling Books*, 77,820 *Alphabets*, 5,859 *Freeman's Card for Adults*, 1,280 *Hints for conducting Sunday*

Schools, and the sum of 422l. 5s. has been expended in grants of money to the Schools.

The benefits which have arisen from the efforts of this Society cannot be better described, than in the language of one of their Reports :—" The Sabbath is no longer wasted, or profaned, as the day for idle sports and petty depredations, but becomingly appropriated to its intended object, the acquisition of religious knowledge—Children trained up in principles of religion—Parents awakened or reclaimed by the lessons and example of their offspring—the general habits, sentiments, and manners, of the poor, improved, refined, and civilized—industry excited; economy, cleanliness, and domestic comforts of every kind promoted—the labours of Parochial Ministers abridged and lightened, and their flocks prepared to hear their exhortations—laws respected and obeyed; a people taught the only sure foundation of all duty, the only steadfast principle on which the authority of the Magistrate, and the rights, the lives, and properties of individuals, can with any security depend—these are amongst the obvious consequences of a general establishment of Sunday Schools. Nor is this all, even teachers themselves, many moral and amiable young persons who have undertaken this office, have first learned to feel the genuine influence of religious truth, while thus labouring to impress upon their pupils the Scriptures which contain it. A bond of mutual affection, too, has thus been formed, and an influence acquired—to last, perhaps, in after life, over the minds of the rising generation, by persons both disposed to exert it with advantage, and also more or less committed and engaged to do so, in justice to their own past labours, and in consistency with the maxims they have taught. A general spirit of improvement has also been excited among all ranks. The rich have been brought acquainted with the wants, and actual circumstances

of their poorer neighbours, and induced to establish various other institutions for their relief."

The funds of the Society arise entirely from the voluntary contributions of the public. Their office is at No. 16, Upper Sackville street.

Dublin Free School.—The Rev. Richard Powell, rector of Dundrum, (he being at that period curate of a parish in Dublin,) opened this school in 1786. For some years the females assembled in the parochial school-house of St. Catharine's parish, and the boys in the Court-house of the Liberties. It was, however, deemed necessary to erect a school-house on a large scale, and this good work was accomplished in the year 1798, by the strenuous exertions of some benevolent characters, among whom Mr. Samuel Bewley, and many others of the society of Quakers, were particularly active. The building is situated in School-street, and is opened to the children of every religious denomination. The male and female schools, two for each, are perfectly distinct, and they are so contrived that the superintendant, by a small change of his position, can command an uninterrupted view of the whole. It is used both for a Sunday and Daily-school. The females, beside learning reading and writing, are employed in useful works, and they receive the entire of their earnings in clothes made in the schools. Near 800 children are in daily attendance, and above 30,000 have been taught since the commencement of the School. Mr. Lancaster's system of education has been introduced for several years.

Schools on similar principles are established on the North Strand, in the rear of the Linen-hall, in Yarnhall-street, and in James's-street, in which many thousand children have been educated at a comparatively trifling expense.

Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of

Ireland.—The Society was formed in 1811, under this designation, of which the late Duke of Kent became the patron. They declared their plan to be, the diffusion of a well ordered and economical system of education amongst the poor, perfectly distinct from any interference with their peculiar religious opinions; and that the appointment of governors, teachers, or scholars, of schools aided by them, should be uninfluenced by sectarian distinctions; that all catechisms and books of religious controversy, should be excluded, and the Scriptures read in the Schools, without note or comment. The plan was approved of in various parts of Ireland, and in 1815, Parliament granted the sum of 6980*l.* to build a Model School in Kildare-street. A Society for the publication of books at low prices, formed about the same time, for circulating such useful, (though not professedly religious) books, as might supersede the immoral works in general use, has been since united to the Society of which we are treating. The building in Kildare-street combines a depository for cheap books and stationary, and a Model School capable of containing one thousand children. A number of Schools have been established throughout the country, under the patronage of the Society, and which are supplied with teachers instructed at the Model School. The number of Schools assisted by the Society since its commencement, has been 381, and the number of children, thus rescued from ignorance, 26,474. Parliamentary aid is granted to this Institution, and the Committee report their proceedings to a general meeting, held annually.

The Irish Society was formed in 1819, for promoting the education of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language. To promote their moral amelioration, the Society distributed among them the Irish version of the Scriptures by Archbishop Daniel and Bishop Bedell, the Irish prayer-book,

where acceptable, and such other works as may be necessary for school-books, disclaiming, at the same time, all intention of making the Irish language a vehicle for the communication of general knowledge. The schoolmasters are instructed in the late improvements in education, and the schools formed on the circulating principle, found to be so beneficial in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland. We understand that a number of schools have been already established, and that the affairs of the Society are in the most flourishing condition.

Hibernian Baptist Corresponding Society.—This Institution has three objects in view, namely, the distribution of religious books, sending forth itinerant preachers, and establishing schools for teaching exclusively in the Irish language. To facilitate this laudable design, a spelling-book, a primer, and a selection of Æsop's Fables have been printed in the native tongue. The exertions of the Society have met with considerable success, particularly in the province of Connaught.

Juvenile Institution.—In the year 1811, a few young persons commenced a school in an obscure apartment under ground in the neighbourhood of Upper Baggot-street. Not more than sixteen children attended at first, but their number soon increased to 50. The youthful teachers observing that many children were prevented from coming by their extreme deficiency of clothing, they determined to associate themselves under the above designation, for the purpose of raising a little fund to supply their necessitous pupils with such articles of clothing as might be absolutely requisite. A treasurer and secretary were appointed, and the benevolent plan proved so happily successful as not only to fulfil the original design, but enable them to afford some pecuniary aid to the children when sick or other-

wise distressed. A report of the proceedings of the institution was published in 1812, which, considering the youth of the managers, excited much interest, and it has been continued annually to the present. By the aid of the public a commodious school-house, capable of containing 4 or 500 children, has been built in Hatch-street, where from 120 to 150 attend twice every Sunday. The Committee is composed of ladies only, by whom an annual distribution of clothing is made to the most deserving children, besides occasional benefactions to their families. They have besides afforded assistance to other schools. A work-school has also been established, where about 40 girls are instructed twice a week by the young ladies, who also, during the summer season, hold an early school three times a week, at seven in the morning, for giving the female children more general instruction.

Parochial Schools belonging to the Established Church.—Of these there are 18, containing 548 children, of whom 377 are clothed and dieted, 108 others are clothed only. For the number in each parish see synopsis at the end of the work.

The schools belonging to Dissenters have been already noticed.

Roman Catholic Schools.—Every parish in Dublin abounds with Schools conducted by persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. In this work of mercy, the Clergymen of the different Friaries, the Gentlemen of the Presentation Monastery, East Hanover-street, the Ladies of the various Nunneries, and the members of the Orphan Societies, are eminently conspicuous. The number of Roman Catholic schools amounts to 58, viz. 29 daily, 4 evening, 6 Sunday, and 19 Orphan schools, containing 6,300 children of both sexes, of whom 1,650 are clothed, and 838 are dieted. There are, besides these, several schools,

whose number is unlimited. In most of these schools, the Lancasterian system of education is adopted.— They are entirely supported by private contributions and charity sermons. We shall give a synopsis of these schools, according to their parochial situation, at the end of the work.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS.

The benevolent, not contented with devising means for infusing right principles into the minds of the rising generation, have founded many establishments for reclaiming those who have unhappily deviated from the path of rectitude, and results of the most consoling nature have already arisen from these godlike exertions. To feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and instruct the ignorant, are works of mercy enjoined by every precept of our divine religion. But to reclaim the wandering prodigal, and bring back to the paths of virtue the unhappy prostitute, are acts which, in proportion to the difficulty, rise in the scale of moral excellence, and must be peculiarly acceptable to that gracious being, who rejoiceth over one sinner that repenteth.

Magdalen Asylum, Leeson-street.—This was the first institution of the kind ever established in Ireland. It was founded by the pious and amiable Lady Arabella Denny, and opened on the 11th of June, 1766, for unfortunate females abandoned by their seducers, and rejected by their friends, who preferred a life of penitence and virtue to one of guilt, infamy, and prostitution. Lady Arabella procured the patronage of her late Majesty to the institution; she also drew up a code of laws for its internal government; and since her death, her benevolent plans have been actively followed up by the ladies who have been governesses of the institution. The funds arise from subscriptions, an annual Charity Sermon, and the weekly receipts in the chapel, which contains 700 persons, and is usually

crowded to excess. The house is capable of receiving 60 penitents, and 48 have been accommodated at one time. Near 800 have been admitted since the commencement of the institution. No candidate is admissible after the age of twenty. The period of probation is from two to three years, during which they are educated in every thing necessary to their present and eternal happiness. After this a reconciliation is effected with their friends, or they are provided with the means of an honest livelihood, and as far as their future progress in life could be traced, those who have been dismissed, have generally given evidence of a complete reformation. During their residence in the Asylum, one-fourth of the produce of their labour is given to themselves, and the remainder in clothes or gratuities on their leaving the house. When the friends of those admitted are in comfortable circumstances, they are expected to contribute ten guineas per annum to their support. This institution is much indebted to the Latouche family.

Lock Penitentiary.—Near forty years back, a chapel was erected on the east side of Dorset-street, at the private expense of William Smyth, Esq. nephew to the Archbishop of that name. He denominated it Bethesda, from a well-known scriptural allusion, and appointed two clergymen of the establishment to officiate according to the forms of the national church.—He afterwards annexed an asylum for female orphans, in which 250 have been, from time to time, supported, clothed, and educated; and in 1794, the Rev. John Walker carried the views of the founder still further into effect by opening a penitentiary for the reception and employment of such women dismissed from the Lock-hospital, as wished to return again to the paths of industry and virtue. Above 50 are generally in the asylum, where they are employed in washing, mangling, and plain work. Since the commencement of the

institution between 500 and 700 females have been in the house, numbers of whom have given the strongest proofs of a complete reformation, and many of them have returned to their families or been otherwise provided for. No place of worship in Dublin is better attended than Bethesda chapel, to which the solemnity of the service, the sweet voices of the females, and the excellent purposes for which the establishment was founded, all serve as powerful attractions. The female Orphan-school, attached to the chapel, contains thirty-six children.

The Dublin Female Penitentiary.—About ten years back, the disposition manifested by a number of unfortunate females to abandon the paths of vice, induced some benevolent ladies and gentlemen to make an effort towards establishing this asylum, as in those already formed there was not room for the admission of the numerous applicants who were willing to take refuge in them. The attempt was happily crowned with success, and a suitable house was speedily erected on the North Circular-road, into which 175 penitents have been admitted, of whom 46 remain in the house, 23 have been restored to their friends, 25 have been provided with suitable situations, 37 left the house voluntarily, and 6 have died, evidencing in their last moments that a real and effectual change had taken place in their hearts. The penitents are employed in washing, mangling, and needle-work in all its branches, together with mantua-making and millinery. A Repository has been opened at the house for the sale of fancy-work, baby linen, &c. in aid of the establishment. A neat chapel is now erecting for this Institution.

The above institutions are wholly Protestant, but our Roman Catholic brethren have not been deficient in exertions towards the attainment of the same laudable object. The following instances will prove how

much good may be effected by individuals. even in the humblest walk of life, when actuated by the spirit of that religion which teaches us to love one another.

Female Penitents' Asylum, 13, Bow-street.—On this establishment are supplied with food, clothing, and every other necessary, 34 women, who from vice and prostitution have been recalled to the paths of virtue and religion. This laudable institution owes its foundation to an humble individual, a Mr. John Dillon, then a clerk to Mr. Orr, of Bridge-street. This excellent young man, returning one evening from the Post-office, was accosted in Dame-street by an unfortunate young woman of the town, who solicited him to accompany her to a house of ill-fame. He entered into a conversation with her on the infamy and evil consequences of the course of life she had adopted.—Her answers, and the manner in which she related the story of her seduction, convinced him that her present mode of life arose from necessity rather than from vicious inclination. He therefore determined to attempt her restoration to virtue, and for this purpose he procured for her a lodging, and supplied her with some necessaries. To enable him to support this expense, he applied to some well-disposed persons of his own persuasion, (the Roman Catholic,) and to a clergyman, who cheerfully seconded his benevolent intentions.—The result exceeded his hope; the woman was reclaimed, and the present establishment was formed. It may be gratifying to the reader to know that this virtuous man is now a merchant of great respectability at Buenos Ayres, in South America. Since its foundation, this institution has restored to virtue, and to their friends, several penitent females, who, by their industry, good behaviour, and religious course of life, have greatly contributed to the edification of others. The penitents are employed in needle-work, washing, mangling, &c. the produce of which, together with

subscriptions, and the collection made at an annual Charity Sermon, goes to support the establishment.

General Asylum, Townsend-street.—This, like the former, owed its origin to the benevolent exertions of an humble mechanic. A poor, but pious Roman Catholic weaver, in the Liberties, named Quarterman, succeeded, by the blessing of providence on his simple instructions, in reclaiming an unfortunate female from the path of infamy. He solicited and obtained the aid of a few other well disposed persons as indigent as himself, and thus established a small fund, which was the germ of the present institution.

On this foundation there are, at present, 37 penitent females, who have been reclaimed from a course of prostitution and vice. They are supplied with meat, drink, and every other necessary article, and from the moment of their reception into the asylum the greatest pains are taken to strengthen them in their resolutions to abandon vice, and to confirm them in virtue. They are employed in needle-work, washing, and other useful labours, by which they gradually acquire industrious habits, which, when dismissed from the house, enables them to procure an honest livelihood for themselves. The money produced by their work goes with the subscriptions, and the produce of a charity sermon annually preached, towards the support of the establishment.

ASYLUMS FOR WIDOWS.

Widows' Alms-House, James's Parish.—This charity, like some already mentioned, was founded by a person in one of the humblest walks of life, and the name of John Loggins must ever be held in veneration by all who are acquainted with his singular history.—He was a native of this parish, and for many years he

followed the occupation of a hackney coachman, at Bow-bridge. By persevering industry he became the proprietor of two coaches, and in the end acquired a property in houses to the value of 40*l.* per annum.—He, however, at one time, became so dreadfully addicted to drunkenness, that he is known to have been carried in a basket on a porter's back in a state of beastly intoxication. He made several attempts at reformation, but in vain; until roused to a sense of his profligate conduct by a remarkable circumstance. In a state of stupid intoxication, he passed an entire night under the feet of one of his coach-horses, who, though an extremely vicious animal, never attempted to lie down, or injure him. This he justly considered a kind interposition of Divine providence in his behalf, and he determined on a complete reformation of his life. His horses were no longer permitted to travel on Sunday, and another providential deliverance which he met soon after, (the arch of Kilcullen-bridge having fallen down just as the coach which he was driving had crossed it,) induced him to relinquish for ever an occupation attended with peculiar temptations. The remnant of his days was consecrated to fervent piety and active virtue; he generally attended at the daily prayers in Kilmainham-hospital, frequently went in the evenings to the Methodist meeting-house, and was a constant guest at the communion-table of St. Patrick's cathedral, where the sacrament is administered every Sunday. Sincere piety towards God is always productive of benevolence to man. Limited as were his means, he now conceived the plan of establishing an asylum for poor widows, and by the most rigid frugality and indefatigable exertions he had the happiness of seeing it carried into effect. With his own hands he fitted up his stable and hay-loft, to which he afterwards added several apartments in his own house, for this purpose, and with the aid of other humane and benevolent individuals, he saw, before his death, twenty widows comfortably set

bled in his alms-house. To this family of helpless females he acted the part, during the remainder of his life, not only of a temporal parent but a spiritual pastor, and at his death he appointed the vicar and church-wardens of the parish of St. James trustees of the charity. The Alms-house is supported by an annual sermon, which enables the trustees to allow each widow 3s. 3d. per week, with a half-quartern loaf; they have also a certain allowance of clothing.

Widows' Alms-House, Great Britain-street.—This is an extensive stone building, containing 32 apartments, for as many widows, who receive two guineas per annum each. Though the house is in an airy situation, and well planned, yet it is very deficient in that neatness and cleanliness so desirable in all establishments of this kind, and many parts seem to be fast hastening to decay.

Fortick's Widows' Alms-House, Denmark-street, is on a plan nearly similar to the foregoing, but on a smaller scale. The widows (23 in number) receive each 3l. 10s. annually, with a bag of coals at Christmas. An air of neatness and cleanliness pervades this asylum, the vacancies in which are alternately filled up by the Lord Chancellor and the Rector of Saint Mary's.

The Widows Retreat is a neat brick building not long since erected in the healthy outlet of Drumcondra. It contains accommodations for 24 widows, each of whom has an allowance of 2s. 6d. per week. The rooms are extremely neat and comfortable, being furnished with every necessary accommodation, and in the rear is an extensive garden. The inmates are received without distinction of religion into this admirable establishment, which was erected at the sole expense of the Latouche family.

The Asylum for Clergymen's Widows, in Mercer-street, was founded by Lady Anne Hume. It can only accommodate six, who, besides their lodging, receive an annual stipend of 10l. It is matter of regret, that amidst the numerous charities with which the Irish metropolis abounds, no other provision has yet been made for the widows and families of unbefitted clergymen, about seventy of whom are in the diocese of Dublin.

Besides the above, there are Alms-houses attached to several of the parishes, in which above 200 widows are maintained. These, with the exception of Knight's, in Peter's parish, are supported by the weekly collections made in the parish churches, aided by subscriptions and donations. In the other parishes the collections are distributed to a certain number of widows in bread and money.

Methodist Alms-House, Whitefriar-street, for pious, aged, and infirm widows of that society, was erected in 1766, at the expense of 600l. Persons of various religious denominations contributed to this good work. Twenty widows were admitted in the following year, and the number has since been increased to twenty-four, who are furnished with bedding, coals, candles, and money, in such proportions, from six pence to four shillings each, per week, as their respective necessities require, or the state of the funds will admit.—The charity is supported by annual sermons preached in the meeting-house of Whitefriar-street, and the other chapels in Dublin in the occupation of that Society, which are usually attended by Protestants of every denomination. About 100 widows have been received into this house since its erection, many of whom have died in peace. Piety, contentment, and gratitude to Heaven and their earthly benefactors, particularly mark the demeanour of all the inmates,

which, with the order, neatness, and cleanliness that reign throughout, cannot fail to attract the attention of every visitor. Much of the prosperity of this excellent establishment is justly attributed to the judicious and unwearied exertions of the late Arthur Keene, Esq. a name that will be long revered and honoured by his surviving fellow-citizens.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Eustace street support a widows house in Cork-street, containing 12 individuals; Mr. Cooper's Society one in Plunket-street, containing a similar number; and the Moravians one in Whitefriar-street, which accommodates 13 widows and aged females.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ALMS-HOUSES.

Asylum for Widows, Clarke's-court, Great Ship-street, founded in 1797. On this establishment are maintained twenty-five widows, who were once house-keepers of respectability, but who have been reduced to poverty by unavoidable circumstances, and such alone are admitted into this asylum. The expenses attendant on the institution are defrayed by private subscriptions, and the produce of an annual charity sermon.

Widows and Aged Women's Asylum, Archbold's-court, Cook-street.—This establishment has been lately removed from its former situation in John's-lane, to where it is now fixed. It supplies thirty-four destitute widows, and other aged and distressed females, with food and raiment, and every other necessary. It is supported by subscriptions, and by a charity sermon on the third Sunday after Epiphany.

Widows Institution, Lower Liffey-street.—This is

but a recent establishment, and is at present confined to the garret-rooms of the house No. 8, Lower Liffey-street, where seven houseless and friendless poor widows are supported by the charitable contributions of a few subscribers, who are making exertions to establish a widows'-house in St. Mary's parish, and to extend their protection and support to a greater number of those destitute creatures.

CHARITABLE ASYLUMS.

The House of Industry.—This institution was established by Act of Parliament in 1773, and is supported by parliamentary grants. The Corporation, which originally consisted of a much larger number, is now reduced to one governor and seven visitors.—They are authorized and required to seize and commit to the House of Industry all strolling vagrants, &c. to keep them to hard labour from two months to four years, according to circumstances, and in case of bad behaviour, to inflict upon them reasonable punishment. The system appears now, however, to be totally changed, and the establishment converted into a great hospital for the aged and infirm, lunatics discharged as incurable from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, orphan children, and the diseased. The latter are lodged in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, the Whitworth Chronic ditto, and the Richmond Surgical ditto, which are all contiguous to the building. The whole of these are under the care of the Governor of the House of Industry, and the total number on the 17th of April, 1821, was as follows:

Infirm and Aged	736
Sick of Fever in Hardwicke Hospital	71
— Chronic in Whitworth ditto	103
— Surgical in Richmond ditto	108
Orphan Children in the Bedford Asylum	388
Beggars	16
Lunatics and Idiots	386
	1808

Clothing is gratuitously furnished, and the inmates who are able to work are allowed a fourth of their earnings. As no coercion is used with respect to religion, a Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplain attend, and the children in the house are educated in the religious tenets of their parents.

The building consists of a hollow square, 265 feet by 230, which, besides the lodging-rooms and dining-hall, contains apartments for the officers, work-shops, and a ware-house, where all the plain-work and quitting done by the poor are given out and received.

Attached to the House of Industry is the Talbot Dispensary, where upwards of 9,000 poor persons have been prescribed for since its establishment.

Through the whole of this immense concern a degree of cleanliness, comfort, and convenience is displayed, which must gratify every visitor, and reflects the highest credit on the persons engaged in its superintendence and management.

Asylum for Aged and Infirm Female Servants.—This house was opened on Summer-hill in 1809, for a class of poor previously too much neglected. Certificates of good conduct from their masters or mistresses must be produced previous to admission into this asylum, where, besides neat and comfortable apartments, each individual receives a sufficient quantity of coals and 3s. 3d. per week. The number of individuals accommodated here is 24, and the institution is supported by subscriptions, donations, and an annual sermon.

House of Refuge, Bagot-street.—This institution, the first of the kind ever established, owes its origin to the benevolence and talent of the late Mrs. Theodosia Blachford.

Having always taken a peculiar interest in the education and advancement of young females in the lower

ranks of life, she observed that the cause which led many to decline from virtue, and exposed them to innumerable evils, was the want of a home and a shelter during that interesting period of life when the world is new, and the mind unaware of its seductions. In particular, she was struck with the desolate state of those whose infancy had been protected in Charity Schools, who, after having finished the period of their apprenticeship, were left exposed to every danger, from improper lodgings and society, before they could obtain a new situation.* To supply a place of temporary retreat and protection for such innocent and destitute young females, the House of Refuge was opened in the year 1802, in Upper Baggot-street, under excellent regulations, and the management of an experienced matron.

In the course of time, the usefulness of the institution being universally acknowledged, but the funds, and size of the building then occupied, inadequate to admit the increasing number of applicants for admission, the late Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, whose energy in every good cause was as conspicuous as her judgment in selecting proper objects for its exertion, made great and successful efforts to obtain an increase of public support; and in the year 1814 the handsome and commodious building, in the lower part of Baggot-street, was erected, and the number of inmates increased from thirty to fifty.

The house is conducted under the superintendence of a committee of Governesses, who inspect the accounts, the domestic economy of the establishment, and the conduct of its inmates. Those who desire it are taught to read, and all of them instructed in religious knowledge, and acquaintance with the Scriptures. They are

* This inestimable lady was mother to Mrs. H. Tighe, the celebrated author of *Psyche*. The copy-right of this poem was sold for five hundred pounds, which Mrs. Tighe gave to the house to supply a fund for assisting those young girls who had lost their health, and were unable to seek for service.

employed in washing, mangling, plain-work, and other feminine labours, and every pains taken to forward their moral and intellectual improvement.

House of Refuge, Stanhope-street.—The object of this institution is similar to the preceding; but it has been rendered remarkable, as having originated with a pious widow who kept a fruit-shop at the corner of Bow-street, Mary's-lane. Feeling sensible of the dangers which threatened young females of the lower class, when out of employment, she devoted part of her house to their reception. Her amiable and benevolent conduct soon excited the attention of the Roman Catholic clergy, to which persuasion she belonged; and, through their exertions amongst the opulent of their flock, a spacious house was purchased in Stanhope-street. This establishment is under the superintendence of the Religious Sisters of Charity, Stanhope-street. It gives an asylum and support to thirty young women until places are provided for them, as servants, in respectable families. From the moment they are received into the asylum, the greatest care is taken to confirm them in virtuous habits, and improve them in a knowledge of various branches of industrious employments, which may enable them to become useful members of Society, and procure for themselves comfortable means of support. This establishment is supported by the private contributions of the benevolent, and by an annual charity sermon.

Asylum for Old Men, Russet-Place.—This establishment, which is situated on the Circular-road, near Mountjoy-square, was completed in 1812 at an expense of thirteen hundred pounds. It is a substantial brick building, containing accommodations for 24 old men, who are supported by subscriptions, donations, and the produce of an annual charity sermon. The terms of admission require that the applicant must be a Protest-

ant, and at least sixty years of age; that he has not been a servant, or retailer of spirituous liquors, and his character must be unexceptionable.

The Retreat.—This Institution was established at Drumcondra in 1814, and its object is to afford a temporary asylum to the aged, the widow, and the orphan, in case of any sudden emergency. The building cost thirteen hundred pounds, and in one year 247 persons have been successively provided for in it. It is entirely supported by the contributions of a few individuals.

Dorset Institution.—This excellent establishment was formed in 1815, through the exertions of her Excellency the Duchess of Dorset, for the relief of industrious females. The house is situated in Lower Abbey-street, where a number of children are employed plaiting straw, under a matron. The children get their dinner, and the produce of their labour as incentives to industry. There is also a ware-room, where wearing apparel is sold to the poor at reduced prices. In another department of the Institution work is taken in, which is given to poor room-keepers to make up. Near 200 bonnets have been manufactured by the children in six months, and upwards of 120 plain-workers are frequently employed.

Simpson's Hospital for Blind and Gouty Old Men.—In the year 1778, Mr. George Simpson, a respectable merchant in Dublin, bequeathed a large estate for the purpose of founding an asylum exclusively for blind and gouty patients, having himself been severely afflicted with these disorders. The establishment was afterwards incorporated by act of parliament. An inconvenient private house was at first made use of in Great Britain-street, but it was afterwards thrown down, and the present extensive and commodious edifice erected on its site. The house contains a spacious

dining-hall, well aired dormitories, and every accommodation that can tend to the comfort of the venerable inmates. At the rear is an excellent garden, laid out in gravel-walks and grass-plats. Former respectability, as well as an irreproachable character, is a necessary qualification to obtain admission into the asylum. About fifty is the number usually in the house, who are well clothed, and provided with food of the very best kind. The annual expense of each individual is estimated at 50*l*. It tends much to the comforts experienced in this admirable establishment, that its inmates are not afflicted in the same manner. While the eye of the gouty patient serves as a guide to the blind, the arm of the latter supports his lame companion. A group of the blind are sometimes seen listening attentively to the newspaper, or some interesting book, which is read by one of the lame patients, and they, in return, frequently amuse their friends with a tune on the flute or violin.

The Richmond National Institution, which was opened in 1809, is situated in Sackville-street, and here the youthful blind are taught netting, weaving, mending, and sewing sacks, and basket-making. The pupils shew great aptitude to learn, and some of them have made a great proficiency in these useful arts. The number of inmates in the house is generally near thirty.

The Molyneux Asylum — This is an establishment for the support of blind females, who are taught to plait straw, twist cords for window curtains, and those who possess talents for music, are instructed to play on the piano-forte, to qualify them to become organists. On the site of the house, which is in Peter-street, the family mansion of Sir Capel Molyneux formerly stood. It was afterwards taken by Mr. Astley, who built his amphitheatre in the rear of the

dwelling-house; but the general taste for such exhibitions being now superseded by a thirst for pleasures of a much nobler kind, that scene of fashionable amusement is, with little alteration, converted into the chapel of the Molyneux Asylum, which is generally well attended. The asylum is capable of containing 50 blind females, though not more than 20 are at present on the establishment.

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.—The project of establishing an asylum for that highly deserving class of the community, disabled and worn out officers and soldiers, is said to have originated about the year 1675, with Arthur, Earl of Granard, Marshal-General of the Army in Ireland, and through the exertions of the great and good Duke of Ormond it was soon after happily carried into effect. For this purpose King Charles II. granted 64 acres of that part of the Phoenix-park, lying south of the Liffey, which had formerly been the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Duke of Ormond laid the first stone, and the Earl of Longford the second, on the 29th of April, 1680, and the Hospital was completed for the reception of invalids on the 25th of March, 1684, at the expense of 23,559*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.* It forms a rectangle of 306 feet by 288, presenting four good fronts to view. The area in the centre is neatly laid out in grass-plats and gravel-walks, and nearly surrounded with a piazza for the convenience of shelter. The centre of the north front is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and an entablature, over which is a handsome steeple.—Over the door-way are the arms of the Duke of Ormond. The interior is fitted up in a style of great neatness and simplicity. The dining-hall is 100 feet in length by 45 in breadth, and the lower part of the walls are decorated with a variety of military weapons fancifully disposed. The upper part on three sides is ornamented with portraits of King Charles II. Wil-

liam III. and his Consort Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George, Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormond, Dorset, and Devonshire, Lords Primate Boyle and Marsh, the Earls of Ossory, Arran, Galway, Berkeley and Rochester, Lord Coningsby, Sirs Charles Porter, Cyril Wych, and Richard Cox, Generals Erle and Hamilton, and Thomas Knightly, Esq.—The chapel, which is 86 feet by 36, has a variety of ornaments in Irish oak, richly carved, and a coved ceiling highly decorated in stucco. Though the Hospital contains accommodations for 400 men, there are not 300 in it. They are comfortably lodged, well fed, and clothed, and each man is allowed eight pence per week tobacco-money. The house of the Commander-in-Chief, who is always the governor, is delightfully situated, having a beautifully diversified view of the Phoenix-park, the Royal Military Infirmary, &c. A fine military road has been lately made from the Hospital to the spacious quay called Usher's-island. The entire expense of this munificent establishment is defrayed by government.

HOSPITALS FOR THE DISEASED.

Lying-in-Hospital.—This most excellent charity owes its origin to the humanity and unwearied exertions of Doctor Bartholomew Mosse, who, during his practice as an *accoucheur*, was deeply affected with the miseries suffered by the lower classes of females during the period of their confinement. In 1745, this amiable man took a house in George's-lane, which he furnished with beds and other necessaries at his own expense, for the reception of poor lying-in-women; but finding, in a few years, his plan too limited for the great number of applicants, he, in 1750, took a lease of a plot of ground in Great Britain-street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a large hospital. He first, at the risk of his whole fortune, laid out the present

Rotunda-gardens as a place of public resort, the profits of which he determined to apply to the furtherance of his plan. On the 24th of May, 1751, Alderman Taylor, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, laid the first stone of the Building, which was carried on by lottery schemes until 8,000*l.* was expended; but this being found totally inadequate to the completion of the work, and the worthy projector being consequently involved in many difficulties, he was under the necessity of petitioning the House of Commons, who granted the sum of 12,000*l.* for finishing the Hospital, and 2,000*l.* for the Doctor's own use, as a reward for his services. His Majesty, about the same time, incorporated several noblemen and gentlemen as guardians of the institution, and appointed Doctor Mosse Master of the Hospital for life. It was opened on the 8th of December, 1757, and from that period to the 3d of November, 1820, 98,230 women have been delivered, of 51,270 boys, and 46,960 girls. Of these 1600 had twins. The proportion between the sexes, and the casualties that have occurred, will be seen from the following table:

Proportion of Males and Females born, 12 males to 11 females.			
Children died in Hospital	1	to	15
Do. still-born	1	to	18
Women having twins, &c.	1	to	61
Ditto died in child-bed	1	to	100

Dr. Mosse fell a victim to the severe exertions which he made use of to forward his benevolent plan. He died in 1759, leaving behind him as a monument of his successful perseverance, not only one of the most useful charities, but one of the handsomest structures in the metropolis. The centre building, which is 125 feet by 82, is finely ornamented, and at both sides are curved colonnades. The interior of the edifice possesses solidity, neatness, and convenience. There is a grand stair-case of Portland stone, lighted by a large Venetian window, near which stands a marble bust of

Doctor Mosse, the parent of the institution. The wards, which contain 87 beds, open off galleries running the entire length of the building. One ward, containing seven beds, is maintained by a bequest of one thousand pounds left by the late Primate Robinson. Another, of eight beds, by a similar bequest of the late Thomas Preston, Esq. and a third, containing twelve beds, has received perpetual endowment by the liberal application of 3000*l.* bequeathed to charitable purposes by the late William Ralphson, Esq.

No recommendation but evident distress is required to gain admission into this asylum, where every humane attention is given to the patients at all hours of the day and night. They are kept in the house a reasonable time after parturition, and on dismissal, supplies of flannels, linen, and other necessaries are occasionally given to the most needy. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by the receipts of the Rotunda and chapel, aided by the bounty of parliament.

Stevens's Hospital.—In 1710, Doctor Richard Stevens bequeathed an estate of 750*l.* per annum to his sister, Griselda Stevens, and after her decease he vested it in trustees, for the purpose of founding an hospital for curable poor persons. Mrs Stevens, anxious even during her life-time, to fulfil her brother's intentions, purchased ground on the south bank of the Liffey, and in 1720 commenced the present spacious edifice. The plan proving too expensive for the endowment, it was necessary to open a public subscription, by which the sum of 1,400*l.* was obtained, which enabled the Governors to complete the edifice, at the expense of 16,000*l.* It forms a spacious square of 233 by 200 feet, having in the centre an area surrounded by a piazza, leading to the different parts of the building, which is capable of receiving 300 patients. The chapel is neat and convenient, and for the support of the chaplain considerable bequests were left by the celebrated Stella and

Doctor Stearne, Bishop of Clogher. The library is a handsome room, 31 feet by 25. The books are a bequest of Doctor Edward North, for the use of the chaplains and medical gentlemen belonging to the Hospital. In the west front is a theatre for surgical operations, an apothecary's shop, laboratory, baths, &c. The annual income of the hospital is about 2,500*l.* a year, besides a parliamentary grant of 1,500*l.*

St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital.—The celebrated Dean Swift, who died in 1745, bequeathed the whole of his property (with the exception of a few trifling legacies,) amounting to about 11,000*l.* towards founding an hospital for lunatics and ideots. With the addition of some other charitable donations and grants from parliament, this benevolent object was carried into effect, and the hospital opened in 1757. It is situated on the north side of Bow-lane, is capable of conveniently accommodating 177 patients, and is a substantial well-built edifice, extending in front 147 feet. There are six wards, occupying two long parallel buildings, 327 feet by 33 each. The cells are 12 feet by 8, and all communication between the male and female patients is completely cut off. Besides these there are 19 apartments for chamber-boarders, who pay 100 guineas per annum each, and have each a servant for their own exclusive use. There are also accommodations for 48 ward boarders, who pay 60 guineas per annum each. The patients are permitted, at proper times, to enjoy air and exercise in the gardens, and some late improvements have been made, which must greatly add to the comforts of the unfortunate inmates. The annual expense exceeds 5,000*l.*

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—This spacious establishment was completed in 1815, during the viceroyalty of the late Duke of Richmond, at the expense of 70,000*l.*

It contains 198 cells arranged in 24 corridors, and is conducted on the same plan as the Bethелеhem Hospital

in London. The patients are allowed all possible personal liberty consistent with their safety, every cause of irritation is carefully avoided, and all violence or ill-treatment strictly prohibited. The happy effects of this humane system have been already proved by the restoration of many of the patients.

The number of patients in the house on the 6th of January, 1821, was 116 male and 112 female. During the last year 69 were completely recovered, 19 relieved, 10 of whom have since been restored, 76 were transferred as incurable to the House of Industry, and 24 died. The most admirable means are adopted in this establishment to promote the recovery of its unhappy inmates, and the result has already proved the great advantages of the mild system of treatment. No punishment is at any time resorted to except the imposition of arm-straps, the muff, strait-waistcoat, or solitary seclusion in darkness for a few hours. Between forty and fifty of the patients regularly attend family prayer, and behave with the strictest propriety and decorum, and several have expressed a wish for the possession of bibles, prayer-books, and other religious books; and in many instances a material improvement in the manners and conduct of the patients has been the result. Great advantages have also arisen from keeping such of the patients as are capable of working, constantly employed. Between 20 or 30 males are daily occupied, chiefly in the garden; Several hundred yards of linen and diaper have been woven by two weavers, patients in the house, whose looms were made by a carpenter, another of the unfortunate inmates, and who is constantly employed at his trade. Between 40 and 50 of the female patients are occupied in spinning, knitting, making or mending clothes, washing in the laundry, cleaning the house, &c.

The house is furnished with baths of various descriptions, the corridors are spacious and chearful, but we cannot help remarking that a considerable degree of gloom prevails in the inner-yard.

There is detached accommodation in two separate wings for 16 patients of each sex, the total number the Hospital is capable of containing being 230; the arrangement of the apartments, furniture, &c. in the convalescent wings, which are of a superior description to those of the cells, is calculated to produce a favourable effect in promoting the good conduct of the patients; as any dereliction of the rules, or deviation from propriety, invariably subjects the offender to immediate removal from that rank in society to which his former amendment had entitled him.

The Asylum has been visited during the past year by many most intelligent and observant persons, who, in contrasting its arrangements and management with the best Asylums in Great Britain, and on the Continent, have recorded very satisfactory testimonials of their approbation, in a book provided for that purpose, always accessible to visitors.

The institution is supported by annual parliamentary grants.

Westmorland, or Lock Hospital, was opened in 1792 for the reception of persons in indigent circumstances afflicted with the venereal complaint. It is an extensive building, situated in Townsend-street, and capable of holding 300 patients. Trusses are given out at this Hospital to the ruptured poor every Wednesday and Saturday. The expense of the establishment generally exceeds 10,000*l.* a year, which is supported entirely by parliamentary grants.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital — This gentleman having bequeathed estates for establishing professorships in the College of Physicians, and other medical puposes, it was resolved in the year 1800 to found this establishment, which may be regarded in two different points of view; first as an asylum for the diseased poor; and secondly, as connected with the School of

Physic, likely to afford the young student an opportunity of seeing the most critical diseases treated by experienced professors. The building forms a handsome front of 194 feet, consisting of a centre and two wings neatly ornamented. It is calculated to receive 100 patients, and the wards are ventilated on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard in his work on lazarettos. In the rear of the centre is a lecture-room 42 feet by 31, in which the professors lecture twice a week on the cases of the patients, and explain the nature of their practice.

Mercer's Hospital.—In 1734, Mrs. Mary Mercer gave a large stone-house at the end of Stephen-street, to be fitted up as an hospital for the sick poor. The benefactions of the public enabled the governors in 1738 to make a considerable addition to the house, and in 1750 they were incorporated. There are six wards, in which are generally about 40 or 50 patients. Three of the wards are appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under accidental injuries, as wounds, fractures, &c. and physicians and surgeons of the first eminence attend without reward.

Hospital for Incurables.—This benevolent institution owes its origin to the Earl of Mornington, father of the Duke of Wellington. This nobleman, it is well known, had a great love for music; and a musical society being formed under his patronage, by whom public concerts were given, he proposed that the profits should be devoted to the humane purpose of making a provision for such poor persons as laboured under incurable diseases. The efforts of the society were for some time so successful, that they completed the hospital in Townsend-street, which was capable of receiving 100 patients; but the establishment declined from various causes till the year 1790, when it experienced a revival through a legacy bequeathed to it by Theobald Wolf, Esq. The Governors, two years after,

exchanged the house in Townsend-street for a house and lands in Donnybrook, which had been appropriated to a Lock Hospital, and where the unhappy patients have the advantage of pure air and rural retirement. There are 50 patients on the establishment, and in the admission of applicants scrupulous attention is paid to the misery of the complaint, the age of the patient, and former good conduct.

Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street.—This institution was established at the beginning of the last century, and may therefore be considered as the parent of all the hospitals in Dublin. It was founded in the year 1721, at the sole expense of six surgeons, whose names deserve to be recorded, viz. George Duany, Patrick Kelly, Nathaniel Handson, John Dowdall, Francis Duany, and Peter Brenan. It was first established in a small house in Cook-street, afterwards on King's Inns Quay, and finally, an advantageous bargain having been made with the late Earl of Charlemont, it was removed to its present situation in Jervis-street. The Governors were incorporated in 1792, and in 1803 the house was rebuilt. It contains a reception-room, apothecary's-shop, board-room, lecture-room, and 50 beds, but from the limited state of the funds only 30 can be supported. The hospital is at present chiefly confined to the reception of those who have received fractures, and other casualties. The average daily number of extern patients prescribed for at this hospital is 150, and in 1808 a school was established in the hospital for medical and surgical education, and a small library for the use of the students. Its funds arise from interest of money, Grand Jury cess, and annual subscriptions.

Royal Military Infirmary.—This edifice is beautifully situated in the south-east angle of the Phoenix

Park. The front consists of a centre and two wings, built of Portland stone, and extending 170 feet. The first stone was laid in 1786 by the Duke of Rutland, and the work completed in two years at the expense of 9,000*l*. The interior contains apartments for the officers, and thirteen extensive and well ventilated wards, in which are 187 beds. At the rear is a new fever hospital. A few acres of the Phoenix Park are walled off, in which the convalescents enjoy air and exercise, while on every side a scene of the most beautiful nature is presented to their view. The accommodations and attendance in the hospital are of the very best kind, and the expense is near 9,000*l*. a year, about one-half of which is supplied by parliamentary grants, and the remainder by deductions from the pay of the patients while in the infirmary.

House of Recovery, or Fever Hospital, Cork-street. The sufferings of the poor from contagious fever, and the dangers to which the higher orders of society were consequently exposed, had long been objects of serious consideration to the reflecting and philanthropic part of mankind. No measure was, however, adopted for separating the infected from the healthy part of the community till the year 1801, when the public attention was excited by accounts received of the beneficial effects resulting from the establishment of fever-hospitals at Manchester and Waterford. A subscription was entered into, which aided by a grant of 1,000*l*. from Parliament, soon amounted to £8,935 7*s*. 1½*d*. and on the 14th of May, 1804, the present hospital was opened for the reception of patients. It is situated in a field of about three acres on the South side of Cork-street, nearly the highest ground in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and is composed of two parallel buildings of 116 feet in length by 35 in breadth; the eastern building contains the sick, and the

western the convalescent, and between both these is a covered colonnade, by which the patients are conveyed from the sick to the convalescent side of the house. That part of the building appropriated to the sick contains 35 wards, each 16 feet by 11, which are kept well ventilated and whitewashed. The bed-steads are of cast iron with boards laid across. The greatest attention is paid to cleanliness, and the management of the hospital is conducted according to a general system of rules laid down by, and under the guidance of Doctor Currie of Liverpool, and Doctors Percival and Bardsley of Manchester. The convalescent wards are calculated to promote the restoration of the patient, being lightsome, cheerful, and comfortable, commanding a view of verdant fields and distant mountains. The mode of treatment pursued from the period of the patient's admission to the hospital to his complete restoration to health is as follows: He is conveyed to the house in a covered carriage placed on springs, and when stripped in the reception-room, his clothes are put into cold water. His face, hands and feet are then washed with warm water, and he is conveyed to bed, after being provided with clean linen. This removal from his own filthy and uncomfortable habitation has often produced almost instantaneously the most salutary effects. From this period he is visited every day by a physician, and when able to sit up is provided with a white wrapper, stockings and slippers, and soon after passes to the convalescent building. When dismissed from the house his own wearing apparel are returned to him, after having undergone a thorough purification. The happy effects produced by this admirable system during the recent visitation of Providence throughout this island, are so fresh in the memory of the present generation as to render comment unnecessary. From the period of its establishment to October, 1820, 40,629 patients have been received.

There are similar institutions, though on a smaller scale, on the Circular-road, Dorset-street, called the Whitworth Fever Hospital, which was opened in 1818, and St. George's House of Recovery, St. George's Place, near Dorset-street.

The United Hospital of St. Mark and St. Anne was opened in 1808, for the relief of poor persons requiring surgical and medical aid. Children are vaccinated there every day.

DISPENSARIES.

These highly useful institutions, for distributing medicine and advice gratuitously to the poor, originated in London, in 1687, and no similar establishment was formed in Dublin for near a century after.—The first institution of the kind was commenced in 1782, for the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary, by Doctors Law and Paul. The system is now happily adopted throughout the city, from which it appears that on an average between 20,000 and 30,000 poor persons annually receive medical advice and medicines at the moderate expence to the community of about 1s. 4d. per head.

National Eye Infirmary.—This institution was established in 1814, and is supported by private subscriptions. Great numbers have received benefit from it, and some have been restored to complete vision. It is situated in North Cumberland-street.

Charitable Institution, Kildare-street.—This institution is for the cure of diseases in the skin and eyes. Persons labouring under the former complaints (contagious eruptive fever and itch excepted) are to attend at nine in the mornings of Tuesdays and Fridays, and those with diseases of the eye, at the same hours on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Dispensary for Infant Poor was established in Clarendon-street in 1800, and there children from any part of the country may apply for relief. A vaccine institution has since been added, where the infection is distributed gratis to all who apply, and the diseases of mothers and adult females are also attended to. This useful establishment is supported by a charity sermon preached every third year.

The Vaccine Institution, Sackville-street, was opened in 1804, under the direction of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Dublin. It is supported by the sale of infection, which amounts to about 250*l.* per annum, and a grant from government of 150*l.* In sixteen years 64,583 patients have been inoculated here, and 54,664 packets of infection issued to practitioners.

Apothecaries Hall.—The corporation of Apothecaries was formerly blended with that of Barbers, but, in 1745 they were constituted a distinct guild or body corporate within the city and liberties of Dublin. In 1790 a subscription was entered into for erecting an Apothecaries Hall, which produced 6,000*l.* and soon after the present edifice was finished in Mary's-street. It consists of a large shop for vending drugs, and a laboratory for compounding chemicals under the directions of an eminent chemist, with other apartments. Every apprentice, assistant and master must undergo a strict examination before the governors and court of examiners, who are bound by oath to refuse a certificate to any one who shall be found incompetent.

The foregoing short sketch of the different religious and charitable institutions in Dublin, will, we con-

ceive, bear us out in the assertion, that no city in Europe of similar extent has made greater or more successful exertions to alleviate human suffering, and afford the rising generation those means of useful instruction, which are so highly calculated to render them useful members of society. The benevolent citizens of the Irish metropolis have literally become eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, the heart of the widow is made to sing for joy, and the destitute orphan has found in them fathers and protectors. For every disorder incident to humanity there is an hospital, and for those diseases of the mind, vicious habits, which, alas! are much more difficult to be subdued, many Bethsadas have been opened, whose healing waters have already had the most salutary effects. A great portion of the funds appropriated to these different institutions arises from charity sermons, which are annually preached in almost every church, chapel, and meeting-house. Upon these occasions the most popular preachers are generally selected, and the whole parish or society strain every nerve to render the collection productive. Bills are posted and letters circulated to invite all persons eminent for rank, opulence and liberality; and ladies are frequently the collectors. The contributions obtained in this way, in one year, amount to many thousands of pounds.

PUBLIC SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.

There are in Dublin five public squares, namely, three on the south, and two on the north side of the city, viz.

ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—This square exceeds in extent any in the British Empire, being nearly an English mile in circumference. It was first levelled in 1678, and the soil being moist, a deep ditch was dug

round it to carry off the water. A low wall of plain masonry enclosed an area of 27 English acres, and immediately within the wall was a gravel walk lined with trees, separated from the interior square by the deep fosse or ditch already mentioned, which was a receptacle for every kind of nuisance. A considerable improvement has, however, been lately effected with respect to this noble square. Empowered by an act of parliament, the inhabitants have obtained a grant of it in fee farm from the corporation, whose property it is, at 300*l.* per annum. They have since filled up the ditch, levelled the walls, and while the gravel-walk is bounded on the inside by a handsome iron palisade, it is enclosed from the street by granite pillars connected by chains, and surmounted by lamp-posts. The area is laid down with plantations and walks, a great number of trees, evergreens and shrubs having been scattered through it. In the centre stands an equestrian statue of King George the II. in a military habit, which was executed by Van Nost, in 1758. Around the square are many magnificent houses, but they are intermixed with others of a very inferior description. The carriage way is now 60 feet wide.

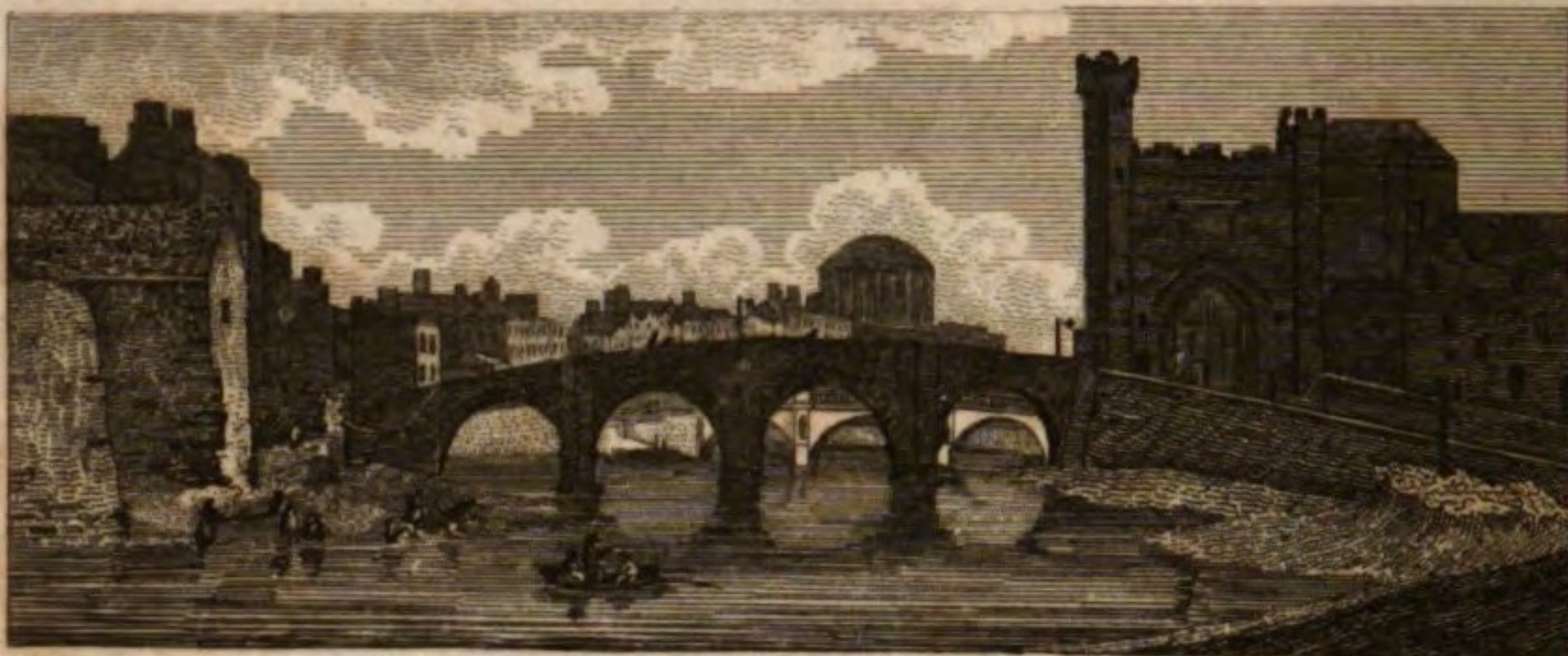
MERRION-SQUARE.—The interior area of this square contains $12\frac{1}{2}$ English acres, tastefully laid out in gravel-walks and shrubberies, and enclosed by a handsome iron railing. The space between this area and the houses is 70 feet, which gives a fine effect to the noble buildings by which it is surrounded on three sides, the west side being in a great measure open to the back lawn of the Dublin Society (formerly Leinster) House. At the same side stands an ornamented fountain, with inscriptions to the memory of the Duke of Rutland, but it has been shamefully mutilated. The houses in this square being built in the most elegant modern style, it is inhabited in general by persons of the first rank. It is a very fashionable promenade on

summer evenings, a military band frequently attending.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE was commenced some years back, a little to the east-ward of Stephen's-Green; and though much smaller, promises, when completed, to vie with Merrion Square in neatness and elegance.

RUTLAND-SQUARE lies on the north side of the river at the upper end of Sackville-street. Granby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row, form three sides of this square, and the Lying-in-Hospital and the Rotunda the fourth. The Rotunda, which stands east of the Hospital, is a circular building, containing a ball-room and supper-room, each 86 feet in length, with a variety of other apartments of suitable dimensions. The whole is finished and decorated in a style of great elegance. The centre of the square is laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, which in the evenings of the summer months are lighted up with lamps, and afford a delightful promenade to the citizens, military bands always attending. In the centre of Palace-row stands the house of the Earl of Charlemont, which is built of stone in a fine style of architecture. The interior of the house is a model of convenience, and some of the apartments are decorated by paintings of the first masters. Amongst these, a Judas by Rembrandt, and a portrait of Cæsar Borgia by Titian, are much admired. The library is a fine apartment, and contains a most extensive collection of scarce and valuable books, manuscripts, &c. There are also in the house a cabinet of pictures and antiquities, another of medals, a fine copy of the Venus de Medicis, together with some handsome statues and Egyptian curiosities.

MOUNTJOY-SQUARE, which lies north-east of the last mentioned, is surrounded by seventy-two houses, built in the most elegant modern style, and with exact uni-



BARRACK & QUEENS BRIDGES.



GRAND CANAL HOTEL & PORTOBELLO HARBOUR.



FOSTER AQUEDUCT & ROYAL CANAL HOUSE.



SARAH BRIDGE.

formity. Eight spacious streets form the approaches to this square, the centre of which consists of a fine lawn, inclosed by a neat iron palisade. A spacious gravel-walk winds through the whole, and round the margin a variety of flowering shrubs are planted. The elevated and airy situation of Mountjoy Square, the elegance and convenience of the houses, with the general splendor of the adjoining streets, all combine to render it one of the most agreeable city residences in the British Empire.

QUAYS AND BRIDGES,

Amidst the various improvements which have lately taken place in the Irish metropolis, the opening of the quays, and rebuilding of the walls in their present convenient form, must hold a distinguished rank. This can be justly appreciated only by those who have seen them a few years back, interrupted and disfigured by unsightly buildings, which are now altogether removed, so that few cities can present so grand a combination of fine quays with superb buildings and elegant bridges. The walls, which are twelve feet thick at the foundation, are faced with mountain granite, and in most places they are constructed with parapets, interrupted at convenient distances by iron-gates, stone-stairs, and slips. The river is crossed by eight bridges, which we shall notice in order, beginning at the westward.

SARAH-BRIDGE, (so called after Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, by whom the foundation-stone was laid in the year 1791) is 256 feet long, and 38 broad. It consists of a single elliptic arch, 104 feet in diameter, and the key-stone is 30 feet above low water. This bridge has been denominated the Irish Rialto, being in fact seven feet wider in the span than the famous Venetian bridge. It is situated opposite the Phoenix Park.

BARRACK-BRIDGE was originally built of wood in 1671, but afterwards constructed of stone. It consists of four plain semicircular arches. The erection, at the south end, of a grand Gothic gateway leading to Kilmainham Hospital, and the rural scenery in the back ground, gives to this bridge at present a very romantic appearance.

QUEEN'S BRIDGE consists of three arches of hewn stone, and though small, being but 140 feet in length, is neat and well proportioned. It was erected in 1768, and named after her late Majesty. On the site of the present structure Arran-bridge formerly stood, which was built in 1683, and swept away by a flood in 1763.

WHITWORTH BRIDGE connects two of the oldest streets in Dublin, Bridge-street on the south and Church-street on the north side of the river. The first stone was laid on the 16th of October, 1816, by Earl Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant, and it was soon after completed. It has three arches, and is a very handsome structure.

The most ancient of all the bridges formerly stood upon this site, known at different periods by the names of the Old Bridge, Dublin Bridge, and Ormond Bridge. It is supposed to have been built at a very early period, as it fell down in 1385, and was re-erected in 1428 by the Dominican Friars. It stood from that time till it was demolished by the great flood of 1802. In sinking for the foundation of Whitworth Bridge, it was discovered that the foundation of the Old Bridge rested upon the ruins of another still more ancient, which is supposed to have been constructed in King John's reign, and those ruins indicated, that a bridge of a better construction had at a still more remote period occupied its situation.

RICHMOND BRIDGE was founded by the Duchess of Richmond on the 9th of August, 1813, and opened for the public on St. Patrick's Day, 1816. It is 220 feet long, and 52 broad, exceeding in breadth any of the London bridges. It consists of three arches, the key-stones of which are ornamented with six colossal heads, representing Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce, on one side, and Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry on the other. The whole is constructed of Portland stone, and its beautiful lamp-posts and a ballustrade of cast iron, which connects it along the entire front of the Four Courts with Whitworth Bridge, render it a truly elegant structure. The expense amounted to 25,800*l.* raised by presentments on the city and county of Dublin. In sinking the foundation of the south abutment opposite Winetavern-street, some antiquities were found about four feet below the bed of the river. They consisted of coins of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, as well as German and Spanish pieces, cannon balls, pike heads, and other implements of war. On the opposite side were found two ancient boats, caulked with moss, in one of which was a large human skeleton.

ESSEX BRIDGE was originally founded in 1676, during the Viceroyalty of Arthur, Earl of Essex.—The old foundation decaying, it was re-built in 1755, having been completed in the short space of eighteen months. It is a noble structure of hewn stone, on the exact model of Westminster-bridge, and consists of five arches, proportioned to the five central arches of its model, as three to five. It is 250 feet long, and 51 wide, which is seven feet broader than Westminster-bridge. The expense amounted to 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

IRON BRIDGE.—A considerable space intervening between Essex and Carlisle Bridges, an Iron Bridge was erected in 1816, about mid-way, for the conveni-

ence of foot passengers, who pay a toll of one half-penny each. It is 140 feet long, 12 feet wide, and rises 12 feet in the middle above high water mark.—It consists of one arch forming the segment of an ellipsis, and has a light and elegant appearance. The expense of its erection was about 3000*l*.

CARLISLE BRIDGE.—This is the last bridge on the river to the eastward, and was commenced in 1791, after the opening of the new Custom-house. It is well built of cut stone, being 210 feet long, and 48 broad, with three arches of light and elegant proportions. This bridge forms the grand communication between the most splendid parts of Dublin.

CANALS, DOCKS, &c.

THE GRAND CANAL bounds the City for three miles on the south and south-east sides. This canal was commenced in 1765, and completed to the Barrow and Shannon harbour in 1806. It extends from Dublin to Robertstown, a distance of twenty miles west, whence proceed two branches, that to the right to Shannon-harbour, sixty-three miles from Dublin, from which the Shannon is navigable to Limerick, &c. and that on the left to Athy, whence the Barrow is navigable to New Ross, Waterford, &c. The passage-boats, which are elegantly fitted up, leave Dublin at 7 in the morning for Athy and Tullamore, and at 2 in the afternoon for Shannon-harbour; and they arrive every day soon after 11 in the morning from the former, and about 8 in the evening from the latter place. The harbour is at Portobello, where there is an hotel of a very elegant description. The docks near Ringsend, connected with this canal, are of very great dimensions. Vessels are admitted into them through large sea-locks. There are also three graving docks for the repair of shipping.

THE ROYAL CANAL was projected in the year 1789, and is now navigable through the counties of Westmeath and Longford to Tarmonbarry, on the river Shannon, a distance of 71 miles. This Canal serves as a boundary line from the House of Industry, north-west of the City, to its communication with the Liffey, on the north-east. A boat leaves Broadstone-harbour for Mullingar every morning, and another in the afternoon for Tarmonbarry. Boats also arrive every day from these places.

The banks of these canals being in many parts planted with trees on each side, form a very delightful promenade.

PUBLIC STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WILLIAM III. *College-Green*, was erected in 1701, by the citizens of Dublin, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688. It is well executed in bronze, and stands on an elevated marble pedestal, which is surrounded with iron palisades. The pedestal has the following inscription:

Gulielmo Tertio,
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ
Regi,
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinenses hanc statuam posuere.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEORGE I. was placed in the year 1720 on Essex-bridge, where it continued till the re-building of that structure in 1755. In the year 1789, it was re-erected near the Mansion-house in

Dawson-street, with the following inscription on the pedestal :

Be it remembered, that
at the time when Rebellion and Disloyalty
were the Characteristics of the Day,
the loyal Corporation of
the City of Dublin
re-elevated this Statue of the
First Monarch of the
Illustrious House of Hanover.
Thomas Fleming, Lord Mayor,
Jonas Paisley, and William Henry Archer, Sheriffs.
Anno Domini, 1798.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEORGE II.—This Statue, which stands on a lofty pedestal in Stephen's-green, was cast by Van Nost, in 1758. It represents the Monarch in a Roman habit, and possesses considerable merit, but the immense area in which it is placed, renders it an object of comparative insignificance from the surrounding walks. The following inscription is on the pedestal :

Georgio Secundo,
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ,
et Hiberniæ,
Regi

Forti et Reipublicæ
Maxime fideli

Patriis Virtutibus
Patroni securi

S. P. Q. D.

A. D. 1758

Thomas Meade,

Michael Sweeny,

Guilielmo Forbes,

Prætoris Urbani

Vice Comitibus.

PEDESTRIAN STATUES OF GEORGE III.—One of these is erected in the Royal Exchange, and the other in the Bank of Ireland, but they have been already noticed in our description of those edifices ; as has also the statue of Doctor Lucas in the Royal Exchange.

NELSON'S PILLAR.—This tribute of national gratitude to the memory of our great naval hero, is situated in Sackville-street. It consists of a pedestal, column, and capital of the Tuscan order, the whole being surmounted by a well-executed statue of Lord Nelson leaning against the capstan of a ship. The entire height of the column and statue is 134 feet, 3 inches. There are within the pedestal and column 168 stone steps to ascend to the top, which is protected by a parapet and iron-railing. Ten pence is required for permission to ascend, an expense which is amply repaid by the delightful prospect from this elevated situation, of the city and bay of Dublin, with the surrounding country. The names and dates of Lord Nelson's principal victories are inscribed on the four pannels of the pedestal, and a brass plate, covering a recess in the stone, filled with various coins, contains an inscription stating the object for which the pillar had been erected, and that the first stone had been laid on the 15th of February, 1808, by Charles Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The total expense amounted to 6,856l. 8s. 3d.

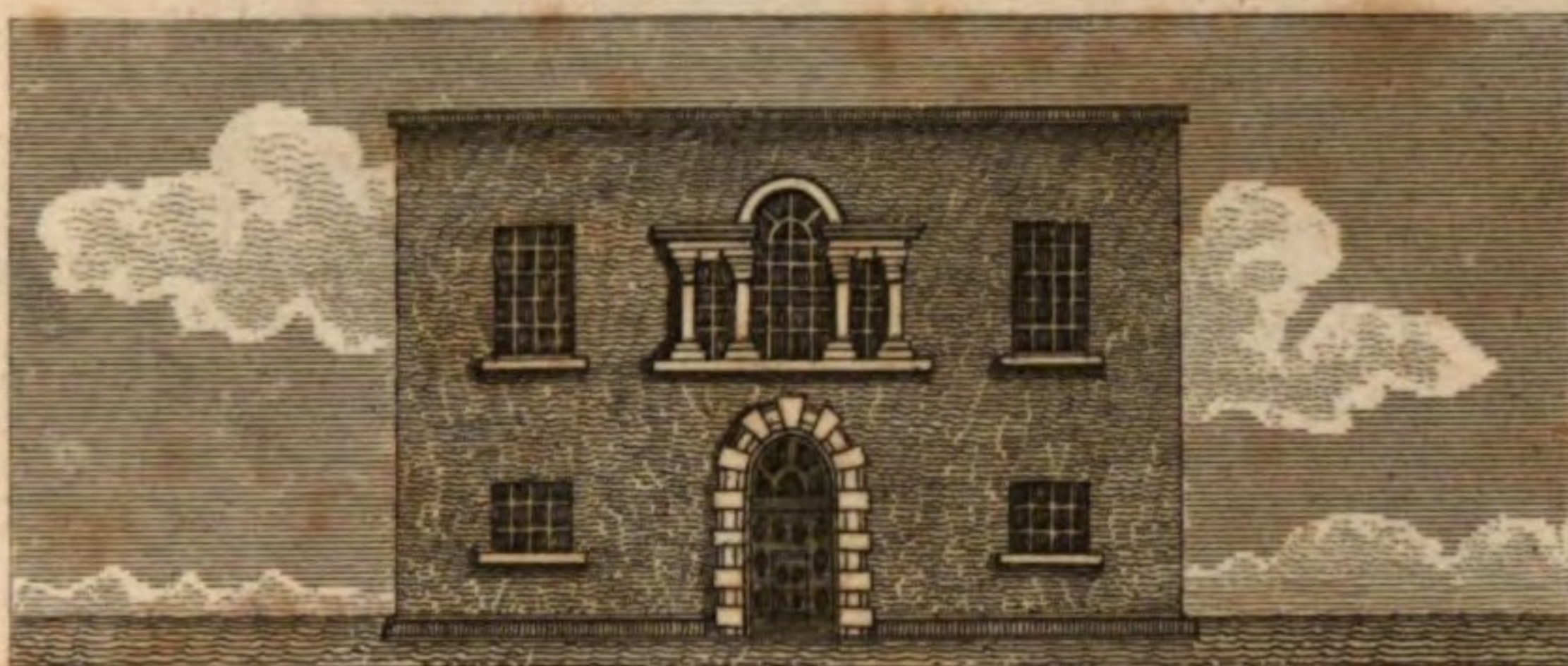
THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—Some time back a voluntary subscription was entered into by many of the inhabitants of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, to erect a monument, which should commemorate the extraordinary achievements of their heroic countryman. About 16,000*l.* having been speedily raised, various models were transmitted to the Dublin Society's Exhibition rooms, from amongst which, that of Mr. Smirke, an English architect, was selected. The plan is thus described in the History of Dublin recently published. "On the summit platform of a flight of steps, of an ascent so steep, and a construction so uncouth, that they seem made to prohibit instead of to invite the spectator to ascend them, a pedestal is erected of the simplest square form, in the die of which, on the four

sides, are as many pannels, having figures in basso-relievo, emblematic of the principal victories won by the Duke. Before the centre of what is intended for the principal front is a narrow pedestal insulated, and resting partly on the steps and partly on the platform. This pedestal supports an equestrian statue of the hero. From the platform a massive obelisk rises, truncated, and of thick and heavy proportions. On the four façades of the obelisk are inscribed the names of all the victories gained by the Duke of Wellington, from his first career in India to the battle of Waterloo. The whole structure is to be of plain mountain granite without any other decoration whatever." The total height of the monument will be 205 feet. Stephen's Green or Merrion Square was at first intended for the site of its erection, but the inhabitants, on account of its inelegant form, are said to have refused it admission. The Salute Battery in the Phoenix Park was then chosen; "a change of place," says the History of Dublin, "fortunate for the design. Situated in a large romantic park, on elevated ground, surrounded with plantations, and accompanied with wide and extensive surveys, its vast size and towering height will doubtless produce an imposing and grand effect, while its defects may, perhaps, be overlooked or disregarded."

THE ROYAL ARCADE.

The Royal Arcade and Grand Promenade form an extensive and elegant building erected on the site of the old Post Office in College Green, which is much frequented by strangers visiting the metropolis.

The under part is the Arcade, which contains thirty shops, well assorted with all kinds of merchandize, and from strict regulations adopted, every article offered for sale must be good of its kind and free from any defect, and only *one price* is asked. The first floor is



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STRAND STREET.



MORRISON'S HOTEL, DAWSON STREET.



HOME'S GRAND PROMENADE.
DUBLIN.



HOME'S ROYAL ARCADE.
DUBLIN.

intended for a Bazaar, and extends over the entire line of shops on both sides of the Arcade, and being connected at each end, forms a Promenade. It is laid out with ranges of counters the entire length, upwards of 200 feet, and the roof being supported by two ranges of Grecian Doric columns, gives it a noble and imposing effect. This, like the Arcade, is entirely occupied by persons in business, but under separate regulations and restrictions: each establishment is formed by a counter division, which are let to the tenants only during their observance of the rules; hereby affording the industrious mechanic a mart for his workmanship, and employing many respectable persons in business, whom circumstances might prevent from keeping large establishments. Communicating with the Promenade is a commodious suite of apartments, comprising Ball, Supper, and Card Rooms, which are open three evenings in the week as a Promenade, on which occasions a military band attends, with a company of vocalists for duets, glees, &c. Adjoining these is an extensive gallery, which is occupied a limited period in the year for the works of Irish artists in painting, architecture, sculpture, &c. &c. and in another part of the building is the Sans Pareil Theatre, which is generally occupied by some amusing exhibition. An extensive Hotel and Coffee-Room are also attached to the concern.

The purchase and building cost 16,000*l*. and the whole was accomplished by a private individual, Mr. HOME, who, though engaged in pursuits totally distinct from architecture, was the sole projector of this very handsome edifice.

FINE ARTS.

The annual display of Arts exhibited at Somerset House, London; the great fund established by the profits; the many private collections of modern works, formed by the first connoisseurs *even of the Old School*, with the liberal prices given to painters of

the present day, all combine to place the Fine Arts in a high state of elevation in England.

When we turn our eyes on this country, it is melancholy to observe how low the Arts have fallen.—Owing to the want of taste and encouragement, though there are many painters of merit, there is no existing Society of Artists in Dublin, and many have been compelled to seek for support in other occupations, tired out and disgusted with repeated efforts unrewarded. Earl Talbot, with a feeling and zeal that do honor to his rank and station, has caused an enquiry to be made into this neglected department, and the result has been, he has sat for his portrait, *a whole length*, to one painter, (Thompson) and has bespoken a painting from another on *a National subject*; and further he has given hopes of procuring a charter to establish a Society on the plan of the Royal Academy, London. Should this desireable object be accomplished, our Artists will be united together on a permanent plan. Exhibitions will revive; and if true taste or feeling exist in the country, our connoisseurs must follow the example of England, and learn to value modern productions.

Mr. Herbert, Portrait Painter, has a Picture Gallery at No. 2, Exchange Court, which is accessible to visitors at all times without charge. The pictures are for sale, and comprize specimens of the following great masters, viz. *Rubens, N. and G. Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Weenix, Vandyke, Hogarth, Wilson, &c.*

At Allen and Sons Exhibition-Room, 32, Dame-street, there are on sale some fine pictures by the old masters, particularly those of the Flemish school. Amongst others are a Landscape by *Poussin*, a very fine head by *Grebber*; an allegorical piece by *Scutz*; a sketch of the Taking down from the Cross, by *Rembrandt*; and two very fine Battle pieces by *Ome-gaunch* and *Schwychardt*. The portrait of his Excel-

lency Earl Talbot, lately painted by a native artist, T. C. Thompson, Esq. has been lately exhibited in this room for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a print which is about to be engraved. The portrait is a whole length, as large as life, in oil colours, representing his Excellency in his installation robes, as Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick; and the taste and judgment evinced in the execution fully prove, that nothing but sufficient encouragement is wanted to bring into public notice the latent talents of our native artists.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF PICTURES.

Earl of Charlemont, Rutland-square.—Judas returning the 30 pieces of silver, by *Rembrandt*; Cæsar Borgia, by *Titian*; the Lady's Last Stake, by *Hogarth*; the Gate of Calais, by *do.*; a Dead Christ by *A. Carracchi*; a *Tintoret*, a fine *Borgognone*, St. Paul, *Vandyke*, &c. &c.

Earl of Farnham, Rutland-square.—The Prodigal Son, by *Romanelli*; the Woman taken in Adultery, by *Caravaggio*; a Venus, by *Paul Veronese*, and a Gasper, by *Poussin*.

Lady Harriet Daly, Henrietta-street.—Magdalen, by *Guido*; Cleopatra, by *Baroccio*; and the Assumption of the Virgin, by *Murillio*; *Rembrandt's* portrait, by himself; a *Weenix*, the Virgin and Child, and St. Francis, by *L. Carracchi*, on marble; two fine *Bassans*, *Rubens*, *Teniers*, &c.

John Dunne, Esq. Sackville-street.—The Holy Family, by *Rubens*; a Dead Christ, by *Aug. Carracchi*; Pictures by *Vernet* and *G. Poussin*.

Major Sirr, Dublin Castle.—St. Sebastian, by *Guido*; the celebrated Venus and Adonis, by *Titian*; and a fine Landscape, by *Domenichino*; Pictures by *Gaspar Poussin*, *Bassan*, *Bourdin*, and *Swanaveldi*.

Lord Viscount Lifford, Merrion-square.—Pictures by *Teniers*, *Sir J. Reynolds*, and many Cabinet Pictures.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Merrion-square.—A very fine collection; amongst others a St. Sebastian, by *Vandyke*, several Pictures by *Titian*, several Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*, *Both*, and *Wynants*.

Countess of Belvedere, Great Denmark-street.—A Boar Hunt, by *Hondius*; Pictures by *Snyders*, *Quintus Matsis*, *Stella*, &c.

Bishop of Down, North Great George's-street.—Mercury and Argos, by *Eckhout*; Pictures by *Bamboccio*, *Poelemborg*, and *Watteau*.

Countess Dowager of Rossmore, Merrion-street.—Peter denying Christ, by *G. Honthorst*, a Battle Piece, by *Parocel*, some fine Landscapes, &c.

Richard Fox, Esq. Hume-street.—Vision of St. Theresa, by *Corregio*; a Landscape, *N. Poussin*; a Magdalen, *Guerchino*; a fine *Tintoretto*, &c. &c.

John Boyd, Esq. Stephen's-green.—St. Sebastian, *Carracchi*; a Head of the Virgin, *Guido*; an Altar Piece, *Albert Durer*; *Susanna and the Elders*, *Guido*; Landscape, *Salvator Rosa*; a small Head, *Rembrandt*; Pictures by *Canuetti*, *Backhuysen*, and many fine Cabinet Pictures.

Mark Byrne, Esq. Fitzwilliam-street.—A good collection, amongst which is an admirable picture by *Woovermans*.

Thomas Manning, Esq. Gloucester-street.—This is, perhaps, one of the most rare and valuable collections in Ireland, as it embraces a regular series of all the old masters since the revival of painting.

Henry Manning, Esq. Grenville-street.—A good collection, chiefly of Cabinet Pictures, amongst which are some specimens of *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Claude Lorraine*, &c.

William Moore, Esq. Rutland-square.—A select collection, containing fine specimens of *Rubens*, *Vandyke*, *Rembrandt*, *Corregio*, *Woovermans*, *Teniers*, *G. Dow*, *Piazetti*, *Guido*, &c.

John Gage Davis, Esq. Booterstown.—A fine Landscape, by *Ruysdal*; a fine Glaucus and Scylla, by *Salvator Rosa*; and many excellent small Pictures.

Richard Power, Esq. Kildare-street.—The Woodman, by *Barker*; a Charity, *Carlo Cignani*; a Head, *Eliz. Serani*; Ruins, by *Viviani*; Cattle Pieces, by *Chevalier Fassan*; two by *Murillio*; Pictures by *Lens*, *Kauffman*, &c.

Francis Johnstone, Esq. Eccles-street.—A large collection of Historical and Cabinet Pictures, worth attention.

Rev. Mr. Goff, Eccles-street.—Pictures by *Murrillio*, *Velasquez*, *Teniers*, *Lucni*, *Brughell*, *Ruysdal*, &c.

There are also collections at the houses of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, viz. :—

Marquis of Waterford, Marlborough-street; *Mrs. Talbot*, Ec-

cles-street ; *D. M. Kay, Esq.* Stephen's-green ; *Robert Latouche, Esq.* Merrion-square ; *Rev. Mr. Seymour,* Baggot-street ; *G. Putland, Esq.* Mount-street ; *Bishop of Derry,* Merrion-square ; *Bishop of Killaloe,* Stephen's-green ; *John Graves, Esq.* Fitzwilliam-square ; *Doctor Tuke,* Stephen's-green ; *Charles Wye Williams, Esq.* Belvedere-place ; *Robert Hamilton, Esq.* Sackville-street.

EMINENT ARTISTS.

HISTORY AND PORTRAIT.

R. L. West, 2, Burgh-quay,
S. Williams, 36, Molesworth-street.

HISTORY.

G. Meade, 6, Malpas-street.

PORTRAIT.

W. Cumming, Clare-street.

----- *Cregun,* 6, Leinster-street.

J. Gubbins, 6, Grafton-street.

J. D. Herbert, 2, Exchange-court.

T. C. Thompson, 144, Mecklenburgh-street.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE.

H. Kirchoffer, 4, N. Anne-street.

LANDSCAPE AND FIGURE.

J. G. Mulvany, Richmond-st. Mountjoy-square,

T. J. Mulvany, North-strand.

LANDSCAPE.

J. S. Alpenny, 99, Great Britain-street,

Wm. Ashford, Sandymount,

J. Brocas, 49, Grafton-street,

J. H. Campbell, 24, Denzil-street.

W. Grattan, Lower Fitzwilliam-street,

J. O'Connor, 12, Dawson-street,

G. Petrie, North Frederick-street,

T. S. Roberts, Richmond-street, Portobello.

MINIATURE.

J. Comerford, Clare-street,

J. Cullen, Suffolk-street,

----- *Dunn,* Chatham-street,

E. Jones, Chatham-street,

----- *Maguire,* College-green,

C. Robertson, Holles-street.

General Artist...*F. Sweetman,* Luxembourg Academy.

Painter of Subjects in Familiar Life...*J. Peacock,* 40, Great Strand-street,

Flowers and Still Life...*E. H. Murphy,* Gloucester-street.

Horse Painter...*J. Doyle.*

SCULPTORS.

T. Kirk, 21, Jervis street,
J. Smith, 36, Montgomery-street.

ENGRAVERS.

H. Brocas, 49, Grafton-street,
J. Martyn, 3, Skinner-row.

MUSIC.

Music, like painting, has been for some time on the decline in Dublin. Though the Irish metropolis can boast, perhaps, of the finest Cathedral Choir in the British empire, and though within its precincts are contained many excellent composers and performers, yet the absence of rank and wealth, by which alone merit of this kind can be encouraged, retards every effort towards arriving at pre-eminence in this profession. They have few opportunities of exerting their talents except at the meetings of the Beef-steak Club, which is composed of noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank, and a few occasional concerts. We are happy, however, to find that it is in contemplation to establish annual concerts of ancient music, under the highest patronage, a measure which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to interest the public taste in favour of this delightful science.

Besides Sir John Stevenson and Mr. T. Moore, whose compositions have acquired such just and universal celebrity, there are several composers of eminence in Dublin, viz. Doctor Cogan, Philips, Weyman, Barton, Blewitt, Williams, Murray, Hodson, and Elliott. There are also many respectable performers, as Warren, Blewitt, John and Thomas Matthews, Duncan, and Clarke, on the organ; Panormo, Robinson, and Willis, on the piano-forte; Alday, Bowden and Barton, on the violin, and Weidner, on the

flute. The principal singers are Spray, Sir J. Stevenson, Weyman, Smith, Jager, Buggine, Hamerton, and Hodson.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Hotels, Coffee-houses, and Taverns abound in almost every part of the city, and the traveller cannot fail to accommodate himself suitable to his ability and inclination. Breakfasts of tea and coffee run from 1s. 1d. to 2s.; and dinners, according to the description of the house, or the number of dishes, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. Wines in great variety, and of the best quality, may be had, and the price is not unreasonable. The charge for beds is from 2s. to 3s. per night. A list of the Hotels will be given in the appendix, but two of them require some particular notice, as elegant buildings. Those who do not wish to set up at the fashionable hotels or taverns, will meet, in every quarter of the city, respectable eating-houses, where they will find excellent food on the most moderate terms. The facility of travelling to every part of the country is latterly much increased, as innumerable mail and stage-coaches, caravans, jaunting-cars, and canal boats leave town every day for various destinations.

Morrison's Hotel, Dawson-street.---This new and spacious Hotel is situate in Dawson-street, with a door in Nassau-street for the Tavern, fronting the College garden. There are several beautiful rooms in the building capable of dining large companies. The room over the Tavern is 86 feet by 31, the Coffee Room 45 feet by 31. There are several suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen. When the Grand Duke Michael of Russia visited Ireland, he

took up his residence at this Hotel, and left the proprietor a substantial proof of his being pleased with the accommodation and reasonable charges, by presenting a very handsome cup, with the following inscription, written by his Imperial Highness's own hand :

"It is justice due to Mr, Morrison's Hotel, in Dublin, that I could not have been better served, or with more attention, while I was there, in all respects."

"MICHAEL."

19th August, 1818.

Grand Canal Hotel, Portobello.—This is a very fine edifice, situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, opposite the pleasant village of Rathmines. It has in front a very handsome portico, and the interior is fitted up with great elegance, for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. The beauty and salubrity of the situation, enlivened by the daily arrival and departure of the canal boats, render it a truly delightful summer-residence.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE STORES AND DOCKS.

These stupendous works are erecting under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, and Mr. Aird. The basin is 320 feet in length, by 250 in breadth, and has been lately completed at the expense of 45,000*l*. The dock, which is considerably advanced, is 650 feet in length by 300 in breadth, and will cost 35,000*l*. The docks are to be surrounded by stores on three sides. The tobacco stores have been finished on the south side at the expense of 70,000*l*. They are 500 feet long by 160 feet wide. The roof is of cast iron, and the building finished in the most permanent manner. The estimate for completing the remainder of the

works is 120,000*l*. The whole is be surrounded by a wall 25 feet high. A very extensive Excise Store is also building in the neighbourhood.

STATE OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS.

Amidst the conflicting opinions respecting the ultimate effects likely to be produced by the Legislative Union, with regard to this country, it is generally admitted, that the capital has suffered in a material degree. Previous to that important event, Dublin was the constant or occasional residence of 271 temporal and spiritual Peers, and 300 members of the House of Commons; whereas at present, not more than 34 peers, 13 baronets, and 5 members of the House of Commons have a settled dwelling within its precincts. Other persons of this exalted class of society, whom business or amusement may draw to the capital occasionally, take up their residence at one of the hotels, of which there are upwards of 40 in the Irish metropolis. In the year 1782, it was said that upwards of two millions were drawn from this country by absentees. How great must have been the addition since the Union, and how severely must this deduction from the circulating medium of the country be felt by the trading classes, particularly in the capital. The resident gentry of Dublin now amount to about 2,000 families, including clergymen and physicians, besides nearly an equal number of lawyers and attornies, who occasionally reside there. The families engaged in trade and commerce are calculated at about 5,000, and the whole may yield a population of 60,000 or 70,000 in the higher and middle ranks of society. The change which has taken place, though injurious to commercial prosperity, has, perhaps, in an equal proportion, proved beneficial to public morals; the gene-

ral character of the inhabitants, which was once gay and dissipated, has now become more serious and religious, and those sums formerly lavished on expensive pleasures, are now happily converted to purposes of a much more exalted nature. Club-houses and gaming-tables are nearly deserted; and even among the lower classes, vice of every kind has visibly diminished, and the crimes of the populace seem, in general, to proceed rather from the pressure of want than from vicious habits.

Besides the levees and the assemblies occasionally held at the Castle, balls and concerts are frequently given at the Rotunda for charitable puposes, which are generally well attended; but the favourite amusements are of a domestic nature, and now the stranger will meet the same sincere and hearty welcome from the citizen of Dublin, which formed so remarkable a trait in his character in more prosperous times. Wholesome recreation is not neglected during the summer months, and as sea-bathing is a favourite enjoyment of the citizens, the roads to Irishtown, Black-Rock, &c. are at that period generally crowded with vehicles of all descriptions. The King's Birth-day is observed with much ceremony in Dublin. It commences with a grand review of the troops in the Phœnix Park, by the Lord Lieutenant, which is succeeded by a levee at the Castle, to which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs proceed in state; the Marine and Blue Coat Boys march through the city, and the Mail Coaches, splendidly equipped, move through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music. The ceremonies used on Lord Mayor's Day, the perambulation of the city, and the opening of the Terms, have been already noticed; but one curious and ancient custom occurs four times a year, which appears to be but little known, even to the citizens of Dublin:— On the third day previous to the close of each Term, the Choristers of Christ Church must go to the Court of

Exchequer, and do homage to the King before the Barons in open Court, in order to secure their estates and privileges. On this occasion prayers are read and an anthem sung on the Green-Cloth, after which they receive a certificate that entitles them to all their revenues.

A material change is also observable in the manners of the populace of Dublin, and their ancient amusements of bull-baiting, hurling, cudgel-playing and wrestling are almost wholly laid aside. They are still, however, careful to observe memorable days, particularly the festival of ST. PATRICK, which is distinguished by the Shamrock being almost universally worn, and copious libations of the native beverage are poured out to the patron saint. A grand Ball and Supper is given on that night at the Castle.

On the 24th of June, (ST. JOHN'S DAY,) vast numbers resort to St. John's Well near Island-Bridge, to drink its waters, which are supposed on that day to be peculiarly efficacious for the cure of diseases. A number of tents are pitched around. Throughout the country bonfires are generally lighted on the eve of the festival.

On ST. JAMES'S DAY, (the 25th of July,) the church yard denominated after that saint, is usually thronged with persons decorating the graves of their deceased relatives, and rude figures of their departed friends are frequently laid or hung around the spot, which contains their mortal remains. Holy Eve is usually observed with the same ceremonies as in other places.

But, the FAIR OF DONNYBROOK may be considered the Carnival of the Dublin populace, where the native character of the Irish is displayed to full advantage. It is held in the month of August at a village of that name in the south suburbs of the city, for the sale of horses and black cattle. It is proclaimed in a formal manner, attended by police officers to preserve order, and lasts

a whole week, during which every species of amusement is resorted to, and every kind of athletic exercise put in practice. Pitched battles frequently take place, but a life is rarely lost. Pipers, fiddlers and dancers fill the tents, and shows of wild beasts and other spectacles are to be found here as at Bartholomew Fair. During the fair, every avenue to Donnybrook is crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, and such is the attachment of the people to these amusements, that at the expiration of the allotted period, the Lord Mayor is obliged to go in person, and strike the tents.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

THEATRES.—The first plays performed in Dublin were exhibited on a stage in Hoggin (now College) Green, as already noticed. In the reign of Elizabeth the Ball-Room at the Castle was converted into a Theatre, where the nobility were the principal performers. In 1635, John Ogilby, Master of the Revels under the administration of Lord Strafford, built a theatre in Werburgh-street, at his own expense, which was shut up during the rebellion of 1641, and never re-opened. In 1662, another theatre was erected by subscription in Smock-alley, (then called Orange-street,) which fell upon the audience about nine years after, and killed and wounded several of them. This dreadful catastrophe suspended theatrical representations for a number of years, and they were not again revived until the beginning of the 18th century, when the theatre in Smock-alley was repaired. In 1734, another theatre was opened in Aungier-street, and soon after a third in Rainsford-street. Besides these there existed at that time Ward's Theatre in Dame-street, Madame Violante's in Fownes's-street, a Music-Hall in Crow-street, where *ridottos* were performed; and Ashton's Medley was exhibited

in Patrick's Close. Thus, at an early period in the last century, were seven places of amusement of this nature supported in Dublin.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, *Crow-street*, was erected in 1758 on the foundation of the Music-Hall, and occupies the space between Fownes's-street and Crow-street. The approaches to the theatre are extremely inconvenient, and its exterior rude and uninteresting. The interior is, however, finished with great taste and elegance, and capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. In the ceiling is an allegorical painting of Hibernia supported by the manufactures of Ireland, protected by Justice, and crowned by Mars. The pannels of the boxes are tastefully ornamented by paintings taken from incidents in the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. This theatre is now shut up.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, *Hawkins's-street*.—This structure, which is not yet completed, promises to add another to the many splendid edifices with which the Irish metropolis abounds. Mr. Harris, the present patentee, having taken the large concern formerly occupied by the Dublin Society, fitted it up for dramatic representations with an astonishing degree of rapidity, and it was opened on the night of the 18th of January last. It is, apparently, capable of containing more persons than the theatre in Crow-street, presenting to the eye the shape of a horse-shoe, and is extremely well constructed for the accommodation of the spectators. The general appearance of the interior is light and beautiful; the pannels of the boxes are white with gold ornaments on a pearl coloured ground, which is framed in gold edging. The centre of the ceiling is divided by gilded mouldings into compartments, and ornamented by a harp. Over the drop scene are the King's Arms, and a band with the motto, "*To hold as 'twere the Mirror up to nature.*" The stage is capacious and

commanding, and the scenery is executed in a style of superior excellence.

THE LITTLE THEATRE, *Fishamble-street*.—This is a small but neat edifice, which is sometimes opened for various performances.

THE ROTUNDA GARDENS have been already noticed in our description of that building.

Panoramas, collections of wild beasts, wax-work figures, feats of horsemanship, and other amusing spectacles, afford a continual source of gratification to the residents, or occasional visitors of Dublin.

ENVIRONS OF DUBLIN.

The country around the Irish metropolis, in a circuit of twelve miles from the Circular-road, presents to the eye a landscape of the most diversified and luxuriant kind. Dairies, nurseries, and well cultivated farms, intermingled with the rural residences of the citizens, meet us in every direction, while now and then a noble mansion and extensive demesne demand our more particular attention. Approaching the sea, north of the Liffey, we reach Marino, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Charlemont, surrounded by a demesne of about 200 acres. The late Earl, whose classic taste was so justly celebrated, spared no expense to embellish this delightful spot. The Cassino, in the midst of an open lawn, presents a fine model of a Grecian temple, while Rosamond's bower, embosomed in trees, at the upper extremity of a lake, with its ornaments of stained glass and fretted mouldings, exhibits a pure model of the Gothic. Near Marino is Clontarf, famous for the battle between the Irish and Danes, in the eleventh century. Clontarf is a neat and populous



THE NEW IRON BRIDGE.
or Wellington Bridge.



ESSEX BRIDGE.



EARL OF KILDARE'S MONUMENT. MONUMENT OF J. LORD BOWES.
In Christ's Church Cathedral.

village, much frequented in the bathing season, and near it is a charter school for 100 boys. From hence the road sweeps along the north side of the bay, presenting to the traveller a beautiful view of a richly wooded country, studded with innumerable villas on the southern shore, while the bellowing of the waves of the Great Bull, just before him, is calculated to fill the mind with mingled sensations of awe and admiration. Belldoyle, another pleasant bathing village, six miles from Dublin, commands an enchanting prospect of the sea, Howth, Ireland's Eye, and Lambay; and about two miles beyond Belldoyle, rises in majestic grandeur the hill of Howth. From hence the family of St. Lawrence take their title. The castle or mansion of the Earl of Howth is situated on the west side of this stupendous cliff, commanding an extensive view of the channel. It is a long battlemented structure, flanked by square towers at each extremity, embosomed in a dark wood, and in the front is a park, well stocked with deer. In the spacious hall are some curious memorials of this ancient family; amongst others the identical two-handed sword with which Sir Tristram defeated the Danes. The town consists of one street, running along the ridge of the cliff, and irrigated by a beautiful stream of water. It is entirely inhabited by fishermen, who are remarkable for their longevity. In the centre of the town, impending over the sea, is a venerable abbey, supposed to have been built by Sittric, the Dane, in 1038. But the matter which will most demand the attention of the visitor is the new harbour constructed at this place.—The first stone of this important work was laid in 1807, and for a considerable period from 500 to 700 men were daily employed.

Near Marino, the road leading to Malahide branches off to the left. Four miles and a half from Dublin is St. Doulough's church, erected at some period between

the eighth and eleventh century, in a style of architecture different from any at this day to be found in Britain, or the western parts of Europe. It is well worth the attention of the antiquarian.

Malahide lies at the bottom of a deep bay, having at its entrance the islands of Lambay and Ireland's-Eye. It was granted to the Talbot family by Henry II. and the castle is a grand Gothic structure, much improved by modern additions. It contains some valuable pictures, and one apartment is wainscotted with Irish oak, which is divided into compartments, and ornamented with sculptured figures, representing different events of the Old and New Testament.

Approaching the sea on the south side of the Liffey, the first object we meet is the village of Ringsend, once a celebrated bathing-place, but now fallen to decay. Near it stands Irishtown, which is more frequented in the bathing season. Two serpentine winding roads communicate with Ringsend from the Rock-road, from whence there is a passage along the Strand to Old Merrion. Hence the road runs through Booterstown and Williamstown to the Black-rock, presenting a view, both aquatic and rural, scarcely to be surpassed. The town of Black-rock, which is a pleasant watering place, is tolerably large, and the adjacent villas are extremely elegant. About half-a-mile beyond the rock is a delightful place called Montpelier, near which stands Monkstown Church, one of the largest and finest country churches in Ireland. Half-a-mile beyond Monkstown is the village of Dunleary, now become an object of peculiar interest from the Asylum Harbour constructing there. To accomplish this great work, Parliament granted the sum of 505,000*l.* to be raised by certain duties on shipping, and the first stone was laid by Earl Whitworth, on the 31st of May, 1817. About 600 men are employed

daily, but it must take a considerable time before the work is completed.

Dalkey is the last village within the bay of Dublin. It is seven miles from the capital, and stands on the base of a high mountain. Though now a miserable village, it still exhibits proofs of its having been formerly a place of some importance. For the encouragement of foreign trade, it had fairs and markets so early as 1480, and seven strong castles were built to protect the goods. On the sea-coast, near this place, lead mines were formerly worked to some extent.— Opposite these is the Island of Dalkey, whither the inhabitants of Dublin, (until lately,) were accustomed to resort on a certain day in the year, to elect a mock King and officers of state, which was performed with all due solemnity, and terminated with the utmost conviviality; and the proceedings were afterwards published in a newspaper called the Dalkey Gazette.— The summit of Killiney-hill, about a mile from Dalkey, presents one of the grandest marine prospects to be met in any country.

Frequent excursions are made during the summer months to those parts of the county of Wicklow, which lie contiguous to Dublin; its romantic beauties possessing attractions of no ordinary kind. The road issues from Charlemont-street, crosses the Grand Canal at Charlemont-bridge, and passes through the pleasant villages of Ranelagh, Miltown, and Dundrum, the latter of which is much resorted to by valetudinarians, for the purpose of drinking goats whey.

About eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, at the entrance of the county of Wicklow, stands a singular curiosity called the Scalp, which is a chasm in a mountain, apparently occasioned by some violent concussion of nature, though some suppose it to have been effected by the dint of human labour. The rent at

the top is very wide, though at the bottom it narrows to the breadth of the road. Two conical hills appear in the distance, called the Sugar Loaves, and about two miles from the Scalp is the village of Enniskerry. In this delightful neighbourhood the eye is charmed with every variety of rural beauty; hill and valley, water and landscape, the splendid mansion, or the neatly ornamented cottage, are to be met in every direction, to the almost total exclusion of those objects which excite feelings of compassion or disgust. Beyond the village is the noble seat of Lord Powerscourt, with a demesne of about 600 acres, laid out in the richest variety of rural scenery. On the opposite side of the river are Charleville, the fine seat of Lord Monck, and the fine lawns and shady woods of Tinnehinch, the favourite residence of our late revered patriot, the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. The Dargle, so justly celebrated, is near Powerscourt, and forms a kind of amphitheatre, encircled by the sides of two lofty mountains thickly wooded. The approach to this scene is singularly grand, and the continued roar of the water through the gloomy forest fills the mind with the most sublime ideas. A short distance from this is the celebrated Waterfall.

On the great northern road is the romantic village of Glassnevin, where is situated that magnificent national institution, the Botanic Garden, which occupies the space of 30 English acres, enriched with almost every known species of flowers, trees, plants, and vegetables, properly classed, and a variety of curious exotics are preserved in glass cases.* The beauty of the situation

* The gardens are laid out in the following order: 1st, a Hortus Linnaeensis; 2d, the cattle garden; 3d, the hay garden; 4th, the esculent garden; 5th, the dyer's garden; 6th, the rock plants; 7th, the creepers and climbers; 8th, the bog and water plants; 9th, the marine plants; 10th, variegations of trees, shrubs, and herbs; 11th, the nursery; 12th, a medical garden.—Lectures are delivered here on botany, agriculture, and the useful arts.

cannot be excelled, and the vicinity may be truly called classic ground, having been once the residence of Addison, Tickel, Swift, Delany, Sheridan, Steele, and Parnell.

On the north-west are Castleknock and Dunsink, where an Observatory has been founded in pursuance of the will of Doctor Francis Andrews, Provost of Trinity College, who died in 1774. The situation and circumstances of this Observatory are considered as preferable to most of those in other countries.

The Phoenix-park, situated south-west of the capital, contains 1086 acres, Irish plantation measure, and in circumference measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ Irish miles.—It formerly belonged to the Knights Templars; but being surrendered to the crown, it was converted into a deer-park in the reign of Elizabeth. The park is beautifully diversified with woodland, champaign and rising ground, embellished with extensive sheets of water, and plentifully stocked with deer. It contains the Viceregal Lodge, which, since the improvements made by Earl Hardwick, the Duke of Richmond and Lord Whitworth, has become a residence befitting a Viceroy; the houses of the Ranger and Principal Secretary, the Powder Magazine, the Hibernian School, Royal Infirmary, and a fine plain called the Fifteen Acres, where the troops in garrison are exercised. About the centre of the park is a fluted column, thirty feet high, with a Phoenix on the capital, which was erected by the Earl of Chesterfield during his Viceroyalty.

Beyond the park the road leads to Chapelizod, a populous village, Palmerstown, (where is the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore,) and Lucan, celebrated for its sulphureous and chalybeate spa, which is much resorted. A little further on is Leixlip, famous for

its waterfall, called the Salmon-Leap : about half a mile farther is the stupendous aqueduct-bridge of the Royal Canal carried over the river Rye, and a deep valley of great extent, 85 feet above the river. To the right of this is Castletown, the magnificent seat of Lady Louisa Conolly. Within a mile of Maynooth, where the Roman Catholic College is situated, is Carton-House, the superb mansion of the Duke of Leinster.

South of the city the villages of Rathmines and Rathfarnham present innumerable attractions; near the former are the ruins of Baginbun Castle, celebrated in the military history of this country; and near the latter some fine seats and curious remains of antiquity. This short sketch can give but a faint idea of the many rural beauties which surround the Irish metropolis on almost every side.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS & OFFICES.

Accountant General's Office, Court of Exchequer, <i>Inns-quay</i> .	Crown & Han. Office, <i>Inns-quay</i> .
Account Office, <i>Foster-place</i> .	Cursitor's Office, <i>Inns-quay</i> .
Adjutant-Gen. Office, <i>Royal-hos.</i>	Custom House, <i>Low. Abbey-street</i> .
Advocate-General's Office, <i>Meck-</i> <i>lenburgh-st.</i>	Dublin Castle, <i>Castle-street</i> .
Admiralty-court, <i>Inns-quay</i> .	Dublin Institution, 15, <i>Up. Sack-</i> <i>vil'e street</i> .
Apothecaries-hall, 34, <i>Mary-st.</i>	Dublin Library, <i>D'Olier street</i> .
Army Account Office, <i>Merrion-st.</i>	—— Society, <i>Kildare street</i> .
Army Medical Board, 5, <i>Parlia-</i> <i>ment-st.</i>	Dunleary Harb. Off. 19, <i>Glouc. s.</i>
Assembly Rooms, <i>Rutland-sq.</i>	Exchequer Office, <i>Inns quay</i> .
Bank of Ireland, <i>College-green</i> .	Exhibition Room, <i>William street</i> .
Ballast-Office, 21, <i>Westmorl.-st.</i>	Farming Society, <i>Summer-hill</i> .
Barracks, Dublin, <i>Barrack street</i> .	Feinaiglian Institution,* <i>Aldboro'</i> <i>house</i> .
—— Office, <i>Up. Merrion-st.</i>	First Fruits Office, <i>L. Castle yard</i> .
Baths, <i>Temple-st & 13, Crane-l.</i>	Four Courts, <i>Inns quay</i> .
Board of Works, 5, <i>N. Cope-st.</i>	Gaol, City, <i>Green street</i> .
Canal-house, Grand, 50, <i>Wm.-st.</i>	—— Coroner's, <i>Newgate</i> .
—— Royal, <i>N. Dominick-s.</i>	—— County, <i>Kilmainham</i> .
Chancery Office, <i>Inns-quay</i> .	Harbour Master's Off. 58, <i>City-q.</i>
City-basins, <i>Blesington-street</i> ,	Incorporated Society, 55, <i>Aun-</i> <i>gier street</i> .
<i>James's-st & Portobello</i> .	Inns of Court, New, <i>Henrietta-st.</i>
City Law Agent's office, 5, <i>An-</i> <i>drew-st.</i>	Justice's Office, <i>Green street</i> .
Commercial-buildings, <i>Dame-st.</i>	King's Bench Office, <i>Inns-quay</i> .
Commissary General's Office, 3,	King's-Inns Temple, <i>Henrietta-st.</i>
<i>Palace-street</i> .	Lawyers' Club-house, 13, <i>Dame-s.</i>
Common-pleas Office, <i>Inns-quay</i> .	Linen Board-office, <i>Linen-hall</i> .
Compensation-board, <i>Merrion-st.</i>	Linen-hall, <i>Linen-hall street</i> .
Consistorial Office, 107, <i>Ste-</i> <i>phen's-green</i> .	Manufactory of Implements of Husbandry, <i>Summer-hill</i> .
Corn Exchange, <i>Burgh-quay</i> .	Market-house, Corn, <i>Gr. Canal</i> .
Crt. of Conscience, <i>Coppinger's-r.</i>	Marshalsea, City, <i>Green-street</i> .
	—— Four-courts, <i>Island st.</i>

* Throughout the article on this subject (see page 207) this has, by mistake, been spelled "Feinaglian", instead of "Feinaiglian."

Marshalsea, St. Sepulchre's Kev.-s	Quart. Mast. Gen. Off. <i>L. Castle-y.</i>
Thomas-court & Do-	Record Tower, <i>Low Castle-yard.</i>
nore, <i>Hanbury lane.</i>	Register Office, <i>Inns-quay.</i>
Marsh's Library, <i>Lit. Patrick's-cl.</i>	Rotunda & New-gard. <i>Rutl.-sq.</i>
Mayoralty House, <i>Dawson-st.</i>	R. College of Surgeons, <i>York-st.</i>
Military Acct. Off. 30, <i>Merrion-s.</i>	R. College of Physicians, <i>Sir</i>
Muster Office, <i>Lower Castle-yard.</i>	<i>Patrick Dun's Hospital.</i>
Office of Reports, Chancery, <i>Inns-q</i>	Royal Hospital, <i>Kilmainham.</i>
Arms, <i>Palace-street.</i>	Royal Exchange, <i>Cork-hill.</i>
Inquiry, <i>Dominick-street.</i>	R. Ir. Academy House, <i>Grafton-s.</i>
Forfeited Fines and Re-	Royal Mail-coach-Offices, (<i>See</i>
cognizances, <i>Green-street.</i>	<i>Mail and Stage Coaches.</i>)
Office of Intl. Naviga. <i>Merrion-st.</i>	Second Remem. Office, <i>Inns-quay.</i>
Ordnance, <i>L. Castle-yard.</i>	Sessions House, <i>Green-street.</i>
Wide Streets, 1, <i>Bless-</i>	Sheriff's office, City, 32, <i>Up. Or-</i>
<i>ington-street.</i>	<i>mond-quay.</i>
Paving-board Office, <i>Mary-street.</i>	Sheriff's-office, Co. <i>Dominick-st.</i>
Pawnbrokers' Auction-rooms Cop-	Sheriff's Prison, <i>Green street.</i>
pinger's-row, <i>S. Nicholas-str.</i>	Stamp-Office, <i>William-street.</i>
& <i>Hammond-lane.</i>	Surveyor & Land-waiter's Office,
Pipe-water Office, <i>William-street,</i>	<i>59, City-quay.</i>
Stores, <i>Barrack-street.</i>	Tenter-house, <i>Cork-street.</i>
Police, Head-office, <i>Exchange-ert.</i>	Theatre Royal, <i>Hawkins's-street.</i>
2. 28, <i>Usher's quay.</i>	Theatre, <i>Crow-street.</i>
3. 90, <i>James's-street.</i>	Town Clerk's Office, <i>Green street.</i>
4. 17, <i>Mountrath-street.</i>	Transport Office, <i>Low. Castle-yd.</i>
5. 45, <i>Marlborough-str.</i>	Treasury, <i>Dublin Castle.</i>
6. 6, <i>Bank-street.</i>	Trinity College, <i>College-green.</i>
Post Office, General and Penny,	War-office, <i>Dublin Castle.</i>
<i>Sackville-street.</i>	Woollen-hall, <i>Coombe.</i>
Prerogative Office, <i>Henrietta-st.</i>	Yeomanry-office, <i>Low. Castle-yd.</i>

GENERAL POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Mails for England leave Dublin every evening, except Sunday, and are due in Dublin every day except Wednesday.

Letters for Ireland and Scotland are received until Seven o'clock.

All Double, Treble, and other Members' Franks are chargeable Letters and Packets whatever, if above one Ounce Weight.

pay in proportion to the respective Rates of Single Letters. Packets chargeable by Weight pay after the Rate of four Single Letters for every Ounce, and so in proportion for any greater weight, reckoning every quarter of an ounce equal to a Single Letter.	<i>Rates of Postage to Great Britain.</i>
	s. d.
	Dublin and London, 1 3
	Dublin and Holyhead, 0 3
	Dublin and Isle of Man 1 6
	Dublin and Guernsey or Jersey, 1 6

	s.	d.
Waterford and London	1	2
Waterford and Milford	0	2
Donaghadee and London	1	4
Donaghadee & Portpatrick	0	2

*Foreign and Packet Rates of
Postage for a Single Letter.*

Dublin to France	2	3
The Netherlands	2	5
Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Nor- way,	2	9
Italy, Turkey, through France,	3	0
Spain, through France,	3	3
Portugal,	2	11
Madeira,	3	0
Brazils,	3	11
Gibraltar,	3	3
Malta, Corfu, Mediterra- nean,	3	7
West Indies,	2	7
America,	2	7
New South Wales,	1	11½
St. Helena,	1	11½
Africa, except Cape of Good Hope,	1	11½

*Mails made up in London, as
follows:*

France, every Tuesday, Wednes-
day, Thursday, and Friday.
Holland and Netherlands, Germa-

ny and the North of Europe,
every Tuesday and Friday.

Jamaica and America, first Wed-
nesday monthly.

Leeward Islands, first and third
Wednesday, monthly.

Madeira and Brazils, first Tues-
day monthly.

Portugal, weekly, Tuesdays.

Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, & Medi-
terranean, first Tuesday month-
ly.

All Postages must be paid on
Letters, for all the above Places,
except the West India Colonies
and British America, the pay-
ment of which is optional with
the writer.

Letters addressed to Soldiers and
Sailors at the Cape of Good
Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and
the East Indies, must pay the
full postage.

East Indies... All Letters to the
Cape of Good Hope, the Mau-
ritius, Ceylon, and the East
Indies, which may be sent
through the Post Office, are
liable to a Sea Postage of two
pence each, under the weight
of three Ounces, and one shil-
ling per ounce if above that
weight, in addition to the inland
rates to London, to be paid at
the time of putting in the Let-
ter.

Receiving-houses for the Receipt of Letters for the
General Post Office, open until Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at
the following Places:

No. 8, Clare-street.	No. 6, Corn-market.
Kavanagh's Hotel, No. 24, Ste- phen's-Green, North.	No. 74, Queen-street.
No. 8, French-street.	No. 10, Kings's-Inns-Quay.
No. 88, Bride-street.	No. 21, Capel-street.
No. 26, Meath-street.	No. 18, North King-street.
No. 53, Newmarket, Coombe.	No. 64, Dorset-street.
No. 104, James's-street.	No. 66, Great Britain-street.
	No. 7, North Earl-street.

Letters for England should not be put into any of the Receiving Houses.

GENERAL PENNY-POST OFFICE.

Time for putting in Letters.

H.M.

In the City there are four Collections, and four Deliveries daily, and in the country two, Sundays excepted.	}	For 1st delivery, over Night, by	9 0
		2d do. Morning,	11 0
		3d do. Afternoon,	2 0
		4th do. Evening,	5 0

*Time of delivery in the City.**Time of delivery in the Country.*

	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Morning, between	8 30	& 10 0	Morning, between	9 0	& 12 0
Noon, do.	12 0	& 2 0			
Evening, do.	3 0	& 5 0	Evening, do.	3 0	& 6 0
Evening, do.	6 0	& 8 0			

All Letters for Town or Country may be put into the Receiver, at the General Post Office, one hour later than the time above specified, for each Despatch.

The Postage on each Letter, to and from all parts of the City, is One Penny; beyond the City Two Pence. The only place where Letters can be post-paid is the General Post-Office. No Letter exceeding 4 oz. will pass, except such as is intended for General or Foreign Despatch.

CITY RECEIVING HOUSES.

Anne-st. south	24 George's-quay	133 Mecklenburgh-st
65 Barrack-street	38 Golden-lane	6 Merrion-row
45 Bolton-street	104 Grafton-street	9 Molesworth-st.
26 Bridge-street	50 Gt. Britain-street	34 New-street
11 Brunswick-street	85 Gt. Britain-street	16 Ormond-qu. Up.
37 Camden-street	Green-street	38 Ormond qu. Lo.
70 Capel-st. Upper	1 Harcourt-street	17 Pill-lane
49 Capel-street	18 Holles-street	4 Poddle-cross
163 Church-st. Old	14 Inns'-quay	1 Queen-street
20 Clare-street	75 James's-street	23 Royal Arcade
10 Cork-hill	12 Kevin-street	Royal Hospital
122 Cork-street	6 Kildare-street	77 Rogerson's-quay
17 Digges-street	31 King-street, N.	115 Stephen's-gr.W.
111 Dorset-street	18 King-street, S.	18 Stephen's-street
4 Dorset-st. lower	62 Leeson-street	44 Summer-hill
14 Echlin-lane	29 Manor-street	60 Thomas-street
3 Essex-bridge	51 Mary-street	45 Townsend-street
30 Essex-street	21 Meath-street	4 Werburgh-street
144 Francis-street		

COUNTRY RECEIVING HOUSES.

Ball's Bridge	Coolock	Glasnevin	Rathfarnham
Black Rock	Donnybrook	Harold's-cross	Rathmines
Boooterstown	Donnycarney	Kilmainham	Ringsend
Castleknock	Dundrum	Portobello Hotel	Sandymount
Chapelizod	Dunleary	Raheny	Stillorgan
Clontarf Sheds	Finglas	Ranelagh	Windsor Avenue

KING'S PACKETS between DUBLIN and HOLYHEAD.

<i>Countess of Chichester</i> , Capt. Rogers.		<i>Union</i> , Capt. Skinner.
<i>Countess of Liverpool</i> , Capt. Davies.		<i>Uxbridge</i> , Capt. Stevens.
<i>Duke of Montrose</i> , Capt. Goddard.		<i>Pelham</i> , Capt. Judd.

Inquire at the Royal Mail Hotel, 12, Dawson-street.

For Packet Wherries, at John and Stephen Draper's, 82, Rogerson's-quay.

Old Company's PACKETS between DUBLIN and LIVERPOOL.

<i>Earl Annesley</i> , Captain Brete.		<i>Duke of Richmond</i> , C. Morgan
<i>Duke of Leinster</i> , Capt. Clements.		<i>Alert</i> , Captain Connell.

Packet-Office, 37, *George's-quay*.

Thomas Field, Agent.

New Company's PACKETS between DUBLIN and LIVERPOOL.

<i>Earl of Moira</i> , Capt. E. Owens.		<i>Duke Wellington</i> , Cpt. J. Owen
<i>Shamrock</i> , Capt. Wm. Roberts.		

Packet-Office, 24, *George's-quay*, and 19, *Mann's-Island, Liverpool*.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.

Abbeyleix Day Coach, from the Hotel, 17, Upper Sackville-street, at 7 o'Clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Armagh Day Coach, from Gosson's Hotel, 6, Bolton-street, at 6 in the morning on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Athlone Day Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, at 6 o'Clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Belfast Mail Coach, from the Hotel, 17, Upper Sackville-street, at 40 minutes past 7 o'Clock every night.

* * Regular Packets are established at Donaghadee and Portpatrick, which sail from each place immediately after the arrival of the Mail; and Steam Packets sail for Glasgow twice a week.

Belfast Day Mail Coach, from the Hotel, 17, Upper Sackville-street, at 7 o'Clock every morning.

Belfast Day Coach (*Self Defence*,) from the Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street, at 6 o'Clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Carlow Day Coach, (*Retaliator*,) from the Coach Office, 12 Dawson-street, at 7 every morning.

Castlepollard Day Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, at 8 o'Clock in the morning, on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Cavan Day Coach, from the Hotel, 97 Capel-street, at 7 o'Clock in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Clonmel Day Coach, from the Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street, at 6 in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Clones Day Coach, from the Hotel, 97, Capel-street, at 7 o'Clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Cork Mail Coach, by Cashel, from the Coach Office, 12 Dawson-street, at a quarter before 8 o'Clock every night.

The Mail Coach from Cork to Tralee leaves Cork at 6 every morning, arrives in Killarney at half-past 3 afternoon, and in Tralee at half-past 6 in the evening.

Cork Mail Coach, from the Coach Office, 12 Dawson-street, at a quarter before 8 o'Clock every morning.

Drogheda Day Coach, from Gosson's Hotel, 6 Bolton-street, every day.

Drogheda Coach, from Dollard's Hotel, 2 Bolton-street, every day.

Enniskillen Mail Coach, from the Hotel, 97 Capel-street, at 40 minutes past 7 o'Clock every evening.

Galway Mail Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46 Dawson-street, at a quarter before 8 every evening.

Kells Coach, from the Hotel, 97 Capel-street, every Sunday morning at 10 o'Clock.

Kilkenny Day Coach, from the Mail Coach Office, 17 Upper Sackville-street, every morning at 6 o'Clock.

Killeshandra Day Coach, from the Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street, at 6 in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Limerick Mail Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, at a quarter before 8 o'Clock every night.

Limerick Day Coach, by Mountrath, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, every morning at 9 o'Clock.

Limerick Day Coach, by Parsonstown, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46 Dawson-street, at six o'Clock in the morning on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Londonderry Mail Coach, from Gosson's Hotel, 6 Bolton-street at half-past 7 o'Clock every evening.

Monaghan Day Coach from the Hibernian Hotel, 46 Dawson-street, at ten minutes before 7 in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Mullingar Day Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, at 10 o'Clock every morning.

Newry Lark Coach, from Gosson's Hotel, 6 Bolton-street, at 6 o'Clock every morning.

Sligo Mail Coach, from the Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street, at 10 o'Clock every morning.

Waterford Mail Coach, from the Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street, at 40 minutes past 7 every night.

Waterford Day Coach, from the Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street, at 6 in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Wexford Mail Coach, from the Moira Hotel, Lower Sackville-street, at a quarter before 8 o'Clock every evening.

Wexford Day Coach, from the Office, 14 Harry-street, at 6 every morning.

Black Rock and Dunleary Coaches, from Bagot-street, every day from morning until night.

Bray Coach from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dawson-street, every day.

Enniskerry Day Coach, from Molesworth-street, every day.

Howth, the British Royal Mail Coach leaves Falconer's Hotel, 12 Dawson-street, every night a quarter before 10 o'Clock, arrives in Howth in one hour. Coaches also every night at 9 for Howth, from the same Hotel. These Coaches leave Howth for Dublin on the arrival of the Packets from Holyhead.

RATES OF CARRIAGES, for the Year 1821.

All Public Carriages are under the control of the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, (Exchange Court, Royal Exchange), to whom complaints of misconduct against owners or drivers are to be preferred, within fourteen days after the offence is committed.

RATES OF CARRIAGES.	From 6 Morning to 12 at Night.						From 12 Night to 6 Morning.			
	Coach.		J. Car.		Sedan.		Coach.		Sedan.	
A Set Down within the Public Lights	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For the first Hour	1	4	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every Hour after	2	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
For twelve Hours	1	6	0	8	0	9	2	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	13	6	6	6						

RATES OF CARRIAGES TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

PLACES.	Coach.		J. Car.		PLACES.	Coach.		J. Car.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Abbotstown	3	5	1	11	Dunsink	4	1	1	11h
Artane	3	5	1	4	Dolphins-barn-tn.	2	0h	1	4
Ashbrook	3	5	1	4	Dargle (New)	5	5	2	7h
Ball's-bridge	2	0½	1	4	Donnycarney	2	8h	1	7h
Belgart	5	5	2	7h	Donnybrook	2	0h	1	4
Ballyfermot	3	5	1	4	Drumcondra	2	0h	1	4
Ballygall	3	5	1	4	Dubber	4	1	1	11h
Blackrock	4	1	1	11h	Dundrum	4	1	1	11h
Bluebell	2	8½	1	7h	Dunleary	6	1h	2	7h
Boosterstown	3	5	1	4h	Dalkey	10	10	3	3
Belcamp	5	5	2	7h	Fairview	2	8h	1	4
Barberstown	7	5	3	3	Finglas	3	5	1	7h
Belldoyle	8	1h	3	3	Finglas Bridge	2	8h	1	4
Belgriffin	5	5	2	7h	Fox and Geese	3	5	1	7h
Brackenstown	10	10	3	11	Feltrum	10	10	3	11
Brazeel	10	10	3	11	Forrest	7	5h	3	3
Bullock	8	1h	3	3	Fir House	5	5	2	7h
Ballinteer	5	5	2	7h	Godley Green	3	5	1	11h
Brenanstown	8	1h	3	3	Glasnevin	2	8h	1	4
Blackbush	3	5	1	11h	Glanageary	8	10	3	3
Burton Hall	5	5	2	7h	Glenville	4	9	2	7
Cabragh	2	0h	1	4	Hampstead	2	8h	1	4
Clonskeagh	2	8h	1	4	Harold's-cross	2	0h	1	4
Cardiff's Bridge	2	8h	1	4	Hall's-barn	3	5	1	4
Chapelizod	3	5	1	7h	Howth	10	10	3	11
Church Town	3	5	1	4	Huntstown	4	1	1	11h
Castleknock	4	1	1	11h	Irish-town	2	6	1	4
Clontarf	3	5	1	4	Island-bridge	2	6	1	4
Clontarf Sheds	4	1	1	11h	Johnstown	3	5	1	4
Coolock	4	1	1	11h	James Town	4	1	1	11h
Crumlin	2	8h	1	4	Kildonan	4	1	1	11h
Cloghran Ch.	7	5h	3	3	Killester	3	5	1	11h
Clondalkin	5	5	2	7h	Kimmage	2	11	1	11h
Clonee	10	10	3	11	Kilgobbin	8	1h	3	3
Cruagh	7	5h	3	3	Kilternan	10	10	3	11
Cursisstream	5	5	2	7h	Kill of Grange	5	5	2	7h
Collinstown	5	5	2	7h	Knocksedan	10	10	3	11
Carrickmines	8	1h	3	3	Kilmacud	4	9	2	7h
Cabinteely	8	1h	3	3	Kishoge	4	9	2	7h
Corkragh	6	9h	2	7h	Knocklyon	5	5	3	7h
Croydon	2	8h	1	4	Loughlinstown	10	10	3	11

PLACES.	Coach.		J. Car.		PLACES.	Coach.		J. Car.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Leixlip	10	10	3	11	Rathmines	2	6	1	3h
Larkfield	4	9	2	7h	Ringsend	2	0h	1	3h
Lucan [<i>Woodlands</i>]	8	1h	3	3	Rathgar	2	6h	1	3h
Luttrelstown, or	6	8h	2	7h	Rockbrook	7	5h	3	3
Merrion	3	1h	1	3h	Roche's-town	8	1h	3	3
Miltown	3	1h	1	7h	Riversdale	2	8h	1	3h
Montpellier Parade	4	6	2	6	Royal Char. School	2	8h	1	3h
Montpellier Place	4	6	2	6	Royal Hospital	2	0h	1	3h
Montpellier Row	4	6	2	6	Ranelagh	2	6	1	3h
Mount Merrion	4	1	1	7h	Richmond	2	6	1	3h
Malahide	10	10	3	11	Ship on the Strand	2	6	1	3h
Monkstown	6	1h	2	7h	Shoulder of Mutton	5	5	2	7h
Mulhuddard	6	9h	2	7h	Stormanstown	3	5	1	11h
Merville	3	5	1	3h	Simmons Court	2	8h	1	3h
Mount Venus	6	9h	2	7h	Sea Mount	3	5	1	7h
Newtown Avenue	4	9	1	11h	Sandymount	2	8h	1	3h
Newbrook	4	9	2	7h	Springfield	5	5	3	3
Newland	5	5	2	7h	Saggard	9	6	3	3
New Park	6	9h	3	3	St. Doulough's	7	5h	3	3
Newtown Park	5	5	2	7h	St. Catharine's	10	10	3	11
Newtn. Hall's Barn	3	5	1	11h	St. Margaret's	6	9h	2	7h
Neilstown	5	5	2	7h	Santry	4	1	1	11h
Oldbawn	5	5	2	7h	Sea Point (B. R.)	5	5	1	11h
Palmerstown	4	1	1	11h	Somerton	6	6	3	3
Pigeon House	3	5	1	4	Stillorgan	4	9	1	11h
Prior's Wood	4	9	2	7h	Swords	10	10	3	11
Puckstown	2	1h	1	4	Templeogue	4	1	1	11h
Pickardstown	7	5h	3	3	Tallagh	5	5	2	7h
Priest House	3	5	1	4	Taylor's Grange	4	9	1	11h
Park Place	10	10	3	11	Tubberbonny	4	9	2	7h
Philipsburgh	2	6	1	4	Terenure	3	1h	1	6
Phipsborough	1	8	1	0	Warren House	8	1h	3	3
Raheny (Country)	5	1	1	11h	Wheatfield	9	6	3	3
Raheny (Strand)	5	5	2	7h	Williamstown	3	5	1	7h
Rathfarnham	3	5	1	7h	Windy Harbour	3	5	1	7h

A Set Down to any Place adjoining the Royal or Grand Canals, from

6 in the Morning to 12 at Night 1 7 | 1 4

Ditto from 12 at Night to 6 in the Morning 2 0h | 1 11h

Carriages are deemed on their Stand wherever met with, provided they be not at that Time actually engaged.

☞ A Set Down implies going to any of the above Places, and returning with the employer, provided there be not a delay of more than fifteen minutes.

BANKERS OF DUBLIN.

Right Hon. Visct. Newcomen, and James Evory, Esq. Castle-st.
 George La Touche, John David La Touche, John La Touche, jun.
 Peter La Touche, jun. James Digges La Touche, and Robert La-
 Touche, Esqrs. Castle-street.

Thomas Finlay, John Geale, Robert Law, and Michael Law,
 Esqrs. Jervis-street.

Benjamin Ball, Matthew James Plunkett, Philip Doyne, jun.
 and Henry Samuel Close, Esqrs. Henry-street.

Robert Shaw, Thomas Needham, and Ponsonby Shaw, Esqrs.
 Foster-place, College-green.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOLS FOR GRATUITOUS EDUCA-
TION IN DUBLIN.

<i>Protestant Endowed Schools.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>EDUCATED.</i>		<i>Clothed</i>	<i>Dieted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Charter Schools	5	228	197	425	425	425
Erasmus Smith's	2	157	120	277	277	277
Blue Coat	1	120		120	120	120
Foundling Hospital	2	500	500	1000	1000	1000
Hibernian Military	2	426	161	587	587	587
Marine	1	180		180	180	180
Pleasants's Asylum	1		21	21	21	21
	14	1611	999	2610	2610	2610
<i>Protestant Parochial.</i>						
St. Andrews	2	16	16	32	32	32
— Anne's	1	20		20	20	20
— Audeon's	1	24		15		24
— Bridget's	1	54		54	20	54
— Catherine's	1		56	56	56	56
— George's	1		25	25	25	25
— James's	1	15		15		15
— John's	1	7	7	14	14	14
— Luke's	1	44		24	24	44
— Mary's	2	20	20	40	40	40
— Mark's	1		26	26	26	26
— Michaels	1	24		24		24
— Michan's	1	8	8	16	16	16
— Nicholas Within	1	15		15		15
— — Without	1	8		8	8	8
— Paul's	1	15	8	15	10	23
— Peter's	1		50	40	40	50
— Thomas's	1		22	22	22	22
— Werburgh's	2	20	20	40	40	40
	22	290	258	501	393	548
Female Orphan-house	1		160	160	160	160
	23	290	418	661	553	708

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

	No.	EDUCATED.		Clothed	Dieted.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.			
<i>St. Andrew's Parish.</i>						
Day Schools	2	500	250			750
Orphan	3	89	17	106	106	106
<i>St. Patrick's School, unlimited.</i>	1					
<i>St Audeon's Parish.</i>						
Parochial	2	50	50	100	part.	100
<i>St. Catherine's Parish</i>	2	120	100	100		220
Evening	1	160				160
Sunday	1		200			200
John-street	1		40	40		40
Orphan	2	33	33	66	66	66
<i>St. James's Parish</i>						
Parochial	2	220	200	60	part.	420
Sunday	1	100				100
Evening (unlimited)	1					
<i>St. Mary's Parish.</i>						
Parochial	2	150	300	150	part.	450
Denmark-street	1	25		25	25	25
Day School	1		100			100
Orphan	3		114	114	114	114
<i>St. Michael's & John's Parish.</i>						
Parochial	2	80	80	160	35	160
Evening	1	300				300
Sunday	1	80				80
Orphan	5	163	77	240	240	240
<i>St. Michan's Parish.</i>						
Parochial	1	300				300
Evening	1	50				50
George's-hill	1		300	80	36	300
Orphan	2	22	60	82	82	82
<i>St. Nicholas Without</i>						
Parochial	2	500	300			800
Sunday	1	50				50
Daily	5	180	220			400
Orphan	4	22	96	118	118	118
Unlimited Schools	3					
<i>St. Paul's.</i>						
Parochial	1	80				80
Free School	1	200	150	20		350
Sunday	1	20				20
Church-street	1	80		80		80
North King-street	1		70	70		70
	60	3574	2757	1611	822	6331

MIXED SCHOOLS.

	Number of Schools	Number of Children	Clothed	Dieted.
Sunday Schools	60	5000		
Bedford Asylum	2	386	386	386
Deaf and Dumb School	2	39	39	39
Masonic Orphan School	1	12	12	12
Dublin Free School	2	800		
Model School, Kildare-street,	2	1000		
Other Schools on similar prin- ciples, supposed at	5	1000		
Mixed	74	8237	437	437
Solely Protestant ..		3318	3271	3163
Protestant Dissenters		1849	1075	1075
Roman Catholics		6331	1611	822
Grand Total ..		19735	6394	5497



HOTELS.

Abbot (Joseph) 57, Dawson-st.	Jones (J.) 17, up. Sackville-street
Bilton (Chris.) 51, Sackville-st.	Kavanagh (G.) 24, Stephen's-gr. N
Byrne (Edw.) 41, Exchequer-st.	Kearnes (Peter) 38, Kildare-str.
Clinch (John) 53, Capel-street.	Levins (Tho.) 47, Mary-street.
Coffey (Pat.) 11, N. Domk.-street	Macken, late Falconer, 12, Daw.-s
Coyle (John) 16, Essex-street.	M'Ardle (Henry) 41, Exchequer-s
Crosbie (Matth.) 14, Sackville-st.	M'Donald, (Cath.) 4, Dominick-s
Dempster (Alex.) 25, Bride-street	M'Evoy (Wm.) 5, Kildare-street.
Dolard (Rich.) 2, Bolton-street.	M'Kenna (John) 19, Sackville-st.
Duffey (James) 16, Duke-street	Meikle (James) 20, Aungier-st.
Dwyer (Pat.) 51, Exchequer-st.	Mitchel (Denis) 31, Bridge-st.
Elvidge (George) 28, Frederick-st.	Morrison (Arthur) 1, Dawson-st.
Farrell (And.) 1, Dorset-street.	O'Dienne (Peter) 19, up. Sack-st.
Gosson (John) 6, Bolton-street.	Ralph (Andw.) 60, Gt. Britain-st.
Gresham (Tho.) 21, up. Sackville s	Ryan (Mart.) 154, Gt. Britain-st.
Heron (Jas.) Grand Canal Hotel	Ryland (Wm.) 45, up. Sack-st.
Portobello	Stubbs, (Edw.) 9, Usher's-quay.
Horan (Tho.) 101, up. Dorset-st.	Teeling (Jos.) 47, King-street, N.
Hynes (Mich.) 46, Capel-street.	Tuthill (William) 51, Dawson-st.
Jones (Fras. G.) 47, Dawson-.	Wilson (Sarah) 97, Capel-street.

DIVINE SERVICE in the CHURCHES in DUBLIN.

Early Divine Service.

St. Andrew's, at 7 in Summer, and 8 in Winter. Sacrament, last Sunday in the Month.

St. Anne's, at 8. Sacrament, third Sunday in the Month.

St. Bridget's, at 8. Sacrament, third Sunday in the Month; also on Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Christmas Morning.

St. Catherine's, at 8. Sacrament, third Sunday in the Month.

St. Kevin's, at 8. Sacrament, the first Sunday in the Month.

St. Werburgh's, at 7 in Summer, and 8 in Winter, Prayers and Sermon. Sacrament, second Sunday in the Month.

St. Mary's, at half-past 8. Sacrament, at 7 on Sunday before Christmas, 1st Sunday in Lent, Sunday before Easter and Whitsuntide, 1st Sunday in August, and 1st Sunday in October.

St. Peter's, at 8. Sacrament, first Sunday in the Month.

St. Thomas's, at 8. Sacrament, third Sunday in the Month, also on all the Festivals at early Service.

Monthly Divine Service.

St. James's, First Sunday—St. Audeon's, third Sunday in the Month; Prayers, Sermon, and Sacrament at 8.

Quarterly Divine Service.

St. Michan's, the last Sunday in March, June, September, and December; Prayers, Sermon, and Sacrament, at 6.

Weekly Lectures.

At St. John's, Prayers and Sermon every Friday Morning at 11.

St. Mary's, Ramsay's Lecture every Friday morning at half-past 11.

St. Werburgh's, Southwell's Lecture every second Wednesday evening at 8; Sterne's Catechetical Lecture, from Easter to Michaelmas, at 11, on Mondays at St. Werburgh's, and on Tuesdays at St. Nicholas Without.

The Holy Sacrament administered Monthly, viz.

First Sunday at St. Anne's, St. Audeon's, St. Bridget's, St. Catherine's, Christ Church, St. Luke's, St. Michan's, St. Nicholas Within, St. Nicholas Without, and St. Thomas's.—Second Sunday at St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's.—Third Sunday at St. James's, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's.—Fourth Sunday at St. John's.—Last Sunday at St. Mark's and St. Werburgh's.—On every Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where service commences at 11 o'clock.

CHRIST-CHURCH.

Choral Service is celebrated twice every day, at 11 in the morning, and at 3 in the Afternoon. On Sundays, Morning Service, at a quarter after eleven.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Choral Service at Three o'clock, every Sunday.

The general hour of mid-day service on Sunday, at the Parish Churches, is 12 o'clock.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

*Of Religious, Useful, and Charitable Institutions, in
the City of Dublin.*

- 38 Churches and Chapels in connection with the National Establishment.
- 19 Meeting-houses for Protestant Dissenters.
- 25 Roman Catholic Chapels, Friaries, and Nunneries.
- 14 Associations for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.
- 190 Schools for Gratuitous Education.
- 12 Charitable Associations.
- 9 Institutions for the Reformation of Manners.
- 70 Asylums for Aged, Diseased, and Destitute.
- 1 University.
- 8 Societies for the Promotion of Science and Literature.
- 3 Public Libraries.
- 4 Institutions for the Improvement of the City.

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PUBLIC EDIFICES.

- 82 Connected with Religion.
- 8 ————— the Government and Revenue.
- 14 ————— the Municipal Government.
- 2 ————— the Law.
- 7 ————— Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.
- 10 ————— Literature and the Sciences.
- 35 ————— Charitable purposes, (not including Parish Alms-Houses.)
- 5 Public Squares.
- 8 Bridges.
- 6 Public Statues and Monuments.
- 5 Places appropriated to Public Amusements.

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FINIS.

McGregor, John James,

New picture of Dublin comprehending a history of the city, an accurate account of its various establishments and institutions, and a correct description of all the public edifices connected with them

Dublin 1821

Brit. 363 p

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